The Oregonian

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pible rate. Electers Business Offices Verree & Conk b-New York, Brunewick building. Chi go. Bieger building. PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1910.

ARESING THE INTELLTIVE.

If the two amendments to the Conatitution proposed by the People's Power League, and appearing by titles last in the list on the official ballet are approved, Oregon will have taken an unusual and undoubtedly unwise step in formulation of laws.

Here are two measures designed to replace, wholly, two complete articles of the Constitution, or more than half the amendable portion of the present organic law of the State, and to incorperate in the two new articles long and complicated self-executing sections.

Legislation by popular vote is a cumbersome method, and has its place only as a form of protection against unfaithfulness by the Legislature in carrying out the will of the people. No true friend of the initiative and referendum will seek to carry it

Each of the four People's Power League measures is typical in one way or another of a growing abuse of the

The two proposed laws, one extending the direct primary law to Presting for an official gazette, bear the soiling finger prints of designing politicians. The two constitutional amendments involve a large variety of sweeping and radical changes in the constitution. Proportional representation is but an item in one of them for the "amendment" embraces twenty other important changes in the constitution and stabs here and stabs there most promisenously by implication among general laws and constition among general laws and re-Taken together the present two important questions to the seaple of Oregon not found specifically stated therein:

Is the initiative to be devoted to gramiscuous legislation and the shearing of the powers of the Legislature until it is little more than a body empowered to elect United States Senaors and canvass the Presidential vote in the state, or is it to be reserved also knows better. Read the Bennett emergencies arising from indifference or corruption in the Legislative Assembly?

Are political intrigue and special Interests to manipulate the initiative as they have manipulated Legislatures? The Oregon electorate must vote "yes" or "no" on these two questions. should grasp the opportunity presented to express itself in such a that not soon again will a disposition be shown to present measures too complicated for ready understanding or even simply worded measures for which there is no genuine public de-

Visionary, complex, personal and class measures should be swept aside. Certainly more than one of these terms apply to the four measures submitted by Bourne and U'Ren and their immediate followers.

HOW CITIES ARE BUILT

Moderate taxes attract manufacturing enterprises to a city. Every additional burden that is laid on a community in the way of high taxes for unnecessary purposes will be a contributing factor in driving factories thing was all about. and other industrial enterprises to more economically managed commu nities. In the present demand of inwould enormously increase taxes, no attempt is made to show there any increased business is coming from, or where Portland is to de rive any benefit from the expenditure of the many millions necessary to establish even a small system of public The New Orleans Picayune published in a city which has public cks galore, in its issue of October, has some very interesting comment on what builds great cities. is a curious notion of the American people," says the Picayune "and one hat they persist in holding, in the face of light and knowledge, commerce, the exchange and handling of merchantable products, is what

illds up great cities."
The Picayune cites the fact that Galveston, where "The railroads and private companies own the waterfront d move their trains wherever it may please them," has far passed New Orsans in the shipping of cotton and grain to foreign countries, although Galveston has but little more than one-tenth the population of New Or-In other words, New Orleans, with its costly public docks is being outstripped in the shipping business by a city of one-tenth the size which has private docks. The experience of the two cities, the Picayune thinks, ight to prove that railroads and ships do not necessarily of themselves make a great city, but that it is necessary for the people to do something else besides alt down and walt for the

railroads to make them rich."
Had the Picayane been discussing the situation in Portland instead of New Orleans, it could not have ex-pressed the local situation any more clearly or truthfully than where it manufactures and a vast distributing trade to make business for the railtraffic. If they should fail, then we must put steamboats on the rivers and e independent." The idiotic argument that the railroads with their remous investments in and around Portland will kill the trade of the city unless we have public docks meets with no more favor in New Orleans

"If our merchanis." says the Picallipping instead thousands, tens of thousands, and hun-dreds of thousands of carloads of the interior, would not the railroads it is a matter of regret that the Amer-

not have plenty of cars to carry the trade?"

manufacturing establishments play in fect. of our manufacturing industries are located, where public docks would be of no use to them whatever. The \$2,-500,000, which the public dock and debt promoters wish to invest in pub-He docks, would, if used for the purpose, add a foot or two to the river channel's depth all the way from Portland to the sea. That extra foot would attract more shipping than all the public docks that could be

Since the subject was first broached, the dock and debt promoters have printed columns and pages of theories, sophistries and gauzy generalities, but as yet not one straightforward state-ment of fact showing where a public dock could attract an additional ton of business in or out of the port has been presented. No more dangerous tax-eating scheme was ever before the people of Portland. Unless it is voted own, it will cost the city millions without producing the slightest benefit one except a few purveyors

WEST AND THE LIVESTOCK BILL.

It is clear now that the State Legislature, at its session of 1909, was persuaded to defeat the fifteen-miles-perhour livestock shipment bill through the representations and importunities of Oswald West, Railroad Commissioner. Mr. West's activity against the measure, and his open and deliberate championship of the cause of the rallroads as against the shippers, were subject of surprised comment then. Now it is more perfectly understood that he was more anxious for personal prestige and notoriety than he was to protect the shipper, and he was extremely jealous of any interference with or direction to the commission in any matter affecting the public interest, the railroad interest or any other interest. We do not assume that he had a motive more reprehensible. It was reprehensible enough.

A most inexcusable feature of this little episode is that the Bourne-Chamberlain-West organs and agents have sought to show that Mr. Bowerman, in voting against this measure, had a purpose to aid the rallroads. It is not true. It is known by Mr. West and by these hirelingsnewspapers and procured orators not to be true.

Mr. Bowerman thought the bill should pass. But on the repre-sentations of Railroad Commissioner West that the commission had ample power to discipline the railroads and regulate the livestock service, he was persuaded (by West) to let the railroad commission have its way. That is the authentic history of this interesting transaction.

Yet West and his outfit would now have it appear that Bowerman is to The public, of course, knows better. Judge A. S. Bennett, who tried to get the Legislature to enact the bill, in the interest of shippers,

TWO ACTIVE MEN.

Besides Mr. Bowerman, Mr. Hawey for Congress has had to meet during the campaign the varied and numerous misstatements and falsehoods of the Bourne-Chamberlain press bureau. Neither Bourne nor Chamber-lain likes Hawley. He cannot be used. He won't "stand in." He is perfectly straightforward and matterof-fact. He works hard. He gets things done. He is entirely above the little schemings and intrigues and pretensions that belong to the arts of the politician. He doesn't try to fool anybody. He doesn't know how and couldn't.

No wonder Hawley is out of favor with the Bourne-Chamberlain combination. They even try to take from and certainly his own. There is that Oregon City locks matter for ex-Hawley was hard at work for the locks appropriation long before anybody else. Chamberlain was diligent enough later, but it is doubtful if Bourne even knew what the

will be a most serious mistake for the voters to substitute a new man for Hawley. They will not do it. He is growing in influence at Washington, and stands well with both "regulars" and "insurgents." Because he has done his work, and done it thoroughly, through the dominant house organization, the Bourne-Cham-beriain outfit and their claquers are trying to beat him by shouting "Can-What stuff and guff!

Lafferty is a new man, but an a tive and energetic one, who promises well. He has made a fine campaign. He has the material in him to make

DECLINING GRAIN PRICES.

A bumper crop of corn and oats has brought the output of our three prin-cipal grain staples up to the largest total on record. Unfortunately for the ease of the financial situation, there has been such a heavy decline in prices that the total value of these three staples has been cut down about \$375,000,000, or a matter of something more than \$4 per capita, for the population of the United States. Wheat, which closed in Chicago resterday at 89% cents, closed a age on the same date at \$1.01%. Corn closed yesterday 13 cents lower than a year ago, and oats nearly eight cents lower. Some of this heavy decrease in price of the three prominent wealth producers of the country has been offset by a large yield and high prices for cotton, so that, taking the value of agricultural products as a whole, the decrease in price has not yet carried the total down below that

of last year. There are, of course, two view-points from which to regard this heavy decline in agricultural products. Cheap corn means cheap hogs and hog products, and cheap wheat means cheap flour. Since the present ora of high prices began about two years ago, the consumers of these products have been obliged to pay an uncon fortably large proportion of their earnings for these and similar necessities of life. Home consumption has been gaining so rapidly on production in the case of many of our principal agricultural products that the econonic advantage of high prices is much smaller proportionately than it form That there still remains in the country a large surplus of wheat that will not be needed for home consumption, seems certain, and

be glad to handle it, and would they loan farmers have permitted the Russians to unload on the best market, and leave the Americans to take the This reference to the part that lower prices which are now in ef-

the building of a great city is of This unfortunate feature is particu-special interest to Portland, where all larly noticeable in the Pacific North-This unfortunate feature is particu west, where numerous cases are reported of sales at from 40 cents to 50 cents less than could have been secured a year ago, and at from 10 cents to 15 cents less than were obthe Pacific Northwest at more than somewhat embarrassing dignituries, it a sparsely settled country like One sparsely settled country like Oregon, Washington and Idaho, has an preciable effect on all branches of in dustry. If the costly lesson which the farmers are now learning is heeded, there will soon be less idle capital tied up in wheat than there was at the close of last season

WHERE "ANTI-ASSEMBLY" NOW STANDS Who are the people and what are the interests that are persistently urging upon the voters the falsehood that "Assemblyism" is an issue in the present campaign?

You hear it from Senator Chamberlain. You hear it from Senator Bourne, Oregon's only Hessian. You hear it from the associates, benefic-iaries, instruments and tools of the Bourne & Chamberlain partnership. You hear it from the publicity organs of the Bournocratic coalition. You hear it from Chamberlain, because he You is interested in Democratic success, so far as it spells his own success. hear it from Bourne because he is first and always for Bourne and nobody else, and he cannot control the Republican party or its organization. There is no other reason. Everybody cnows there is no other. These the sources from which pour forth the denunciation of "Assemblyism" in a frantic and unjustified effort to keep alive issues settled by the pri-

The public will not have failed to observe that all these gentlemen have an axe to grind. It will also not have overlooked the fact that they are lined up, in one way or another, some candidate opposed to the Repub-lican ticket. Usually they are the Democratic neminees but they are ashamed to acknowledge it.

But what of the direct primary! What becomes of the primary as the arbitration board and judgment seat of differences within a party? Has the primary a function? Or are its find-ings to be ignored and attacked by every one who, though he may have participated in the primary, may not be satisfied or pleased with its decisions? On the other hand, observe the attitude of the Republican leaders who called themselves "anti-Assembly" before the primary. They entered the primary in good faith. They appealed to the primary for final action beaccept the result and support the pri-mary by supporting its candidates.

Who are entitled to the respect and confidence of the voters-the Republican "anti-Assembly" leaders, who without an important exception (not counting Bourne) are for the Repub-lican primary ticket? Or the "nonpartisan" officeholders, office-seekers, political fortune-hunters, and their ewspaper boosters, (all Democrats), who participated in the Republican primary only to meddle, confuse and ruin, and who want to beat all the Republican nominees, "Assembly" and "anti-Assembly," (except where there are no opposing Democratic candidates) in their own interest and for their own benefit?

PLEASING THE VALLEY TOWNS.

The Oregon Electric Railway de-sires a franchise over certain streets of Portland (Salmon and Tenth), so that it may establish proper connec tion with the United Railways with the terminal station of the Hill is desired also by the Oregon Electric that passengers from the towns of Willamette Valley may be landed at points nearer the center of the city than the present station at the foot of Jefferson street. The company does not intende to do a streetcar business nor a freight business along the projected railway. Its sole puris to give better and quicker service to its valley and Portland pat-

It would appear to be in the interest of Portland that every reasonable fa-cility be granted the Oregon Electric for improving and expediting its service with out-of-town places. Yet it seems that certain property owners along Salmon and Tenth streets insist that it shall be stipulated in the proposed franchise that all electric trains shall stop at each street crossing. It is an entirely impracticable condition. Portland blocks are short. He should be, and will be, must be devoted to each stop. If this condition shall be imposed the time of getting a train out of Portland will be increased fully forty minutes. The Railway Company says that the fran-chise in these circumstances will be utterly useless. Doubtless it would

The plans of the Oregon Electric and the United Railways are to extend to Engene and Tillamook with lateral lines to various points. with the increase of traffic, there must be improved facilities within the City of Portland. It seems to The Oregonian that the City Council ought to grant this franchise without un-necessary delay and without the requirement that all trains shall stop at every street crossing. They must stop, as it is, at every street railway cross-ing, so that between Jefferson and Flanders streets there will be twelve necessary stops. Certainly these are

Valley towns have petitioned the Portland City Council to grant this franchise, and it is due them that full consideration be given to their petition and their expectation. They want passengers to get in and out of Portland readily and speedily. Portland should help them.

EX-PRESIDENTS IN ACTION.

The more or less vague suggestions floating about that Mr. Roosevelt may aspire to another term in the White House have revived interest in the political activities of other ex-Presidents. Has any one of them ever set a precedent for the Colonel's vigorous and extremely mobile campaigning? Have any of his predecessors fixed a longing gaze upon the Presidential chair after twice enjoying its stately hospitality? An article in the current number of Outlook sheds some light upo these questions. They are always interesting and with such a man as

portending heaven knows what they become important almost any

Pierce and Buchanan, rapidly became nonentities after leaving the White House, but most of them have found useful employment which kept them fairly distinct in public recollection Harrison the second became a distinguished lecturer on international law for example. Perhaps Mr. Hayes was tainable when this year's crop was the only one who chose an associa-ready for market. Conservative estition so humble as chicken-raising, but them exemplary in their conduct.

tion to the world's markets have made the Argentine a most formidable com-petitor of the American wheatgrower. These advantages are still further to be increased by the use of the combined harvester, a Pacific Coast invention which has revolutionized harresting methods in the Pacific North-west. The first of these "combines," which are so plentiful throughout Oregon and Washington, is now on its way to Buenos Ayres. It will prove so far superlor to anything now at work in the Southern Hemisphere that the cost of producing a wheat in the Argentine will be matertally reduced. Russia is at the present time the controlling factor in the world's market, but the farming and harvesting methods are so crude in that country that the introduction of labor-saving machinery is very slow. If the land of the Czar should follow the lead of the Argentine and

who represented this country in the proceedings, has promised to use his best efforts to obtain a large loan for the country. This loan is to be guaranteed by 50 per cent of the customs carry out the plans for which this loan is desired, it might be a good plan for the United States to help her out As the proprietor of the Monroe Doctrine, Uncle Sam has always had the diplomatic responsibility for the conduct of the Central American republies, but has never yet got much money out of the job. Perhaps, with large financial investment to protect, we might take a stronger hand in the management of the country, to the advantage of the governed, as well

Hight lives lost and \$500,000 worth f property destroyed are the result of mebody's blunder on the Great Northern Railroad, near Spokane. Two heavy trains, running at full speed, met on a curve with frightful results. Head-on collisions have been taking clace since railroads first began running; the cause of these tragedles of rail is in every case a blunder on the part of some operative, Either the dispatcher falls to give the proper orders or the engineer misinterprets them. The installation of the block-signal on most roads has cut down the number of these horrors, but even the block signal has its limitations when warnings are disregarded. Every en-gineer and every train dispatcher knows that two trains cannot pass each other on a single track, but with sees a large number of engineers rushing to certain death in head-on col-

lisions. After all, it can matter but little if the opponents to the Broadway preme Court of the United States. The case would have to await its turn, and the bridge would practically be completed by the time the final decision could be rendered. However, with no further chance to obtain a restraining order, and with the very remote possibility for success in the higher court, based upon the sweeping de-cisions of the local courts, it is still doubtful that those opposed to the bridge will go to the trouble of seeking aid in the highest court of the land.

Changing election day from early in June to early in November brings measure of discomfort to the man marking his ballot in the secrecy the Australian system. Under ordi-nary conditions the voter casts a shadow in the booth and finds difficulty in marking properly his choice If tomorrow be cloudy, the difficulty will be increased. Multnomah County will need enough lamps to stock a general store, but they will be required for exercise of citizenship, otherwise many voters will make but few marks. Let there be light, and plenty of it.

Examiner Wright's discovery that the books of the Seaside bank "are in very bad shape" comes too late to be of much use. If the bank examiner had peered a little more inquisitively at its books and securities some weeks ago a tragedy might have been prevented and irreparable losses forestalled. The prime usefulness of a bank examiner, like that of a Chinese physician, is prophylactic rather than curative. In fact, it is often difficult to cure a patient who is dead.

Mr. Roosevelt has contributed at east one prominent literary gem to the campaign. It is a trope, or, to be more specific, a figure of speech. He is going "to knock the enemy over the ropes" this time. Two years ago he was going to lick the foul monster to a frazzle—and he did. Is it more difficult to knock him over the ropes, or less? A few hours will tell.

Mr. Taft's Thanksgiving proclams tion is as optimistic as a Republican

Election officials get three dollars oday and a chance at pneumonia

The men who are not running for something had a good sleep last night. Keep your mouth shut today, for it a corrupt practice to open it.

Most of the agony is over.

REMARKS ON PARTY PERFIDY. Mordant Comment on the Democratic

Spirit in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Nov. 6.-(To the Editor.) -The boys bother me considerably by asking me "What is a non-partisan?" tell them and the mail regulations won't let me tell them through the postoffice Won't you help us out, and tell them

Then, I am asked "Why is Oregon Re-ublican?" Well, in the first place, Ore-ton is not Republican. Since the sov-reigns of Oregon have made laws by ereigns of Oregon have made laws by their direct votes more true Democratic laws have been placed in its starute books than any state of the Union. The reason Oregon appears to be Republican is because there is no organized Democratic party in this state.

When I made my first trip from the dear Southland to Oregon I heard of "Williams Democrats," and then "Mitchell Democrats," and next "Simon Democrats," and at last no Democrats at all—men, or excuses for men, placed on the so-called Democratic licket who ran for effice as "non-partizans," and

at all—men, or excuses for men, placed on the so-called Democratic licket who ran for effice as "non-partisans," and this reminds me of an old negro down South named George. His master sent him with a bag over to Al Tarver's to get six young pigs. On his way back George went into a cross-roads saloon, laid down the bag of pigs and took a drink. While drinking some mischlevous boys took out the pigs and put in some pups. When George got home he told his master what nice pigs Tarver had sent, but when the hag was opened there were the pups. George was sent back. He couldn't pass that cross-roads house. The pups were taken out and the pigs put into the bag. When he told Tarver about the pups in the bag he was told he was an old fool. He said, "reckon so, but dem is pups in 'at bag." but when taken out they were pigs. The old negro was dumbfounded. Back he goes to master; same stop; same pups; low the lead of the Argentine and introduce the Pacific Coast combined harvester, the cheapest grown wheat on earth would be found along the Black Sea and the Baltic.

General Estrada has "signed on" for a two-years' cruise as president of the turbulent Republic of Nicaragua. United States Commissioner Dawson, who represented this country in the other, for that seems to make a nongoes to master; same stop; same pups;

other, for that seems to make a non-partisan. All things to all men that he may sell all.
Os, it is said, gave forth this sollioquy

lately: anteed by 50 per cent of the customs duties, and will be used for funding the internal and foreign debt, building railroads and establishing a gold standard. If Nicaragua will remain on her good behavior for two years, and her good behavior for which this loan "Am I or am I not: am I the shadow to oblivion outrageous fortune and lets one take baths in lavender water and live smid sweet scented roses, and 'a rose to the living is more than sumptuous wreaths to the dead,' and when my ous wreaths to the dead, and when my toes are turned to the daisies a cabbage may sprout at my head, but while living I know a good thing and cautious thought relis me this bright coin is mine. thought tells me this bright coin is mine.
When Governor I'il be true to you. I
know my friends. I believe in bearing
ye one another's burden's, so I'll bear
some of yours. In luxury I'll live and
when dead I'll be forgotten like the
leaves that fail from the Autumn trees.
Opportunity knocks at my door but
once; I'll take it while I can; it is my
fate."

Party perfidy, by men trusted by Demo-

Party perfidy, by men trusted by Demorate voters, has made Oregon Repub-lcan, and so it will continue until the

Democratic party put none but Demo-crats on guard.

The chairmanship of the state com-mittee must be filled by a true blue "yellow dog" Democrat from the country district, and he must not be a lawyer, and then will come the "tug of war" between straight Republicans and straight Democrats. What has the Democratic party gained

What has the Democratic party gained by the honors conferred on "gum shoe" George: simply party perfidy, party distintegration, an unholy alliance with the goif player, which alliance stinks in the nostrils of all self-respecting men. When the carpenter's son from Gallies was on earth he openly scourged the men who had usurped the temple for their own personal selfish ends and drove them out of the temple. It is the duty of every true Democrat to drive

drove them out of the temple. It is the duty of every true Democrat to drive out of the temple these nondescript demagogues who have used only for their personal benefit the temple erected by our fathers; a temple held toegther for over 100 years by that "mystic tie of memory" that purely selfish men cannot appropriated.

comprehend.

The unholy alliance has issued the order that true Democrats must remain in the rear, and blush for shame of the cowardice of their so-called leaders.

Once a General under Grant had been Once a General under Grant had been ordered by a superior officer to remain in the rear, but when the firing became terrific on the front line he ignored the order and went to the successful relief of the Army. On being brought up for court-martial General Grant said: "Firing on the front lines countermands all orders." Our poor old party has been dynamited in the middle, shot in the rear and annihilated in the front all by the men we trusted. It is time now we ignored orders and commenced to save our party by turning out the scamps who assume to control it, and the best start is to turn down West and vote for Bowerman.

A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

Chicago Tribune. The shades of evening were falling. The dim electric lights feebly strove pierce the gloom that overshadowed

to pierce the gloom that overshadowed the east platform of the elevated loop station at Wabash and Madison.

There was no crowd—a most unusual happening—and the young man and young woman who were in the darkest spot, close together and busily conversing, had the platform almost to themselves.

Impulsively she leaned nearer.

With a swift motion she put her arms around his neck and—at this precise moment the man on the west platform, directly opposite, who had been idly watching the pair, turned his head and looked the other way. It was none of his business.

The purpose of this story is to assure those two young persons that the man saw nothing except what is here truthfully set forth.

Sermonette.

Henry Edward Warner.
There is no place in penal institutions for a man who loves flowers, children and dogs. If I were to prescribe for a man whose inner self was slipping, I man whose inner self was slipping, I would put a rosebud in his lapel and send him walking in the park with the children; there I would have him stop on the lake front and feed peanuts to the squirrels—in some snug corner where the birds, unafraid and joyful, could sing him back to himself. This gort of treatment would throw wardens and keepers out of work, but it would largely help humanity.

Larger Contract Than Usu

"Twenty cents for shirth de shoe an' fifteen fur paintin' de shoe an' fifteen fur paintin' de shoe an' fifteen fur paintin' de airship."

Catholic Standard.

There ence was a full back who hunted
For trouble, and got all he wanted.

For he started to fool

With a Government mule—

His tembstone reads simply; "Outpunted."

Measures Referred to City Voters

Portland Citizens Asked to Authorize \$2,500,000 Bonds for Public Docks, and to Amend the Charter So As to Pay for Water Mains Out of the Water Fund-Suggestions Made As to How to Vote.

The following is a summary of the casures with their numbers on the

An act providing for the improvement of the water and harbor front; for the ac-quirement and operation of public docks; the creation of the Department of Public Docks to regulate and control public docks and other waterfront structures; authoris-ing the issuance of £2,500,000 in bonds, and to levy such taxes as may be necessary for current expenses and carrying on such work.

City of Fortland, Or., as amended, be amended?

100, Yes.

101. No.

This amendment would give voters no voice in selection of the five members of the proposed Dock Commission. The commissioners would be chosen by the Mayor, and would be vested with both legislative and executive powers. The Commission would have practically unlimited powers over city property along the waterfront, including the right to lease and sell, as well as to purchase, land and docks and pass ordinances to regulate such property.

and pass ordinances to regulate such property.

In addition to having exclusive disposal of revenue from dock property, the Commission would have the right to ask the Council for a tax levy for its use, amounting to as much as one-tenth of a mill. In case the Council should fail to provide such a tax levy, the Commission would be given the the Commission would be given the right to go over the head of the Coun-cil, and, by certifying to the County Clerk the amount of the proposed levy, to have it collected. Adoption of the amendment would create a Commission that would include among its various other powers, many of those now vest-ed in the Port of Portland, thus doubl-ing present expenses of public adminis-

This \$2,500,000 bond issue would be the forerunner of other big bond issues, because this first sum would but start the city in the docks business.

The city debt is already large and these bond issues would add heavily to taxes. Even without debt for docks the burdens of bond intrest will water beavily on preparty owners. weigh heavily on property owners. Ing as other things than docks are much more needed by the city."

Public docks would greatly lengthen the list of the city's officials and em-

DO WE NEED MORE COUNTIES? Comparison With Other States That Does Not Fit the Case.

PORTLAND, Nov. 6 .- (To the Editor.) It is contended that the creation of unless they reside in one of the counties whose territory contributes to the proposed new county. This seems to me a narrow view.

The proposition to create a new county is likely to be a fairer one to all concerned if the case is submitted to all the voters of the state as an impartial

counties.

Missouri, with 69,000 square miles, has 115 counties.

Georgia, with 59,000 square miles, has 137 counties.

The rapid development of Oregon and Portland requires smaller, and consecountles.

quently more, counties.

Portland, Or. F. S. MYERS. The average population per county in all the states mentioned by the corre-

ondent is, with the possible exception of Kansas, larger than in Oregon. He takes no account of the mountainous, uninhabitable sections of many Oregon

father's paper. Among other things, I set type. Those were days of great struggle for all of us. The paper was not profitable, and ours was a large family. My tastes and ambitions were all literary and I wanted to write a story. Instead of writing it and then setting it up in type, I composed it at the case and put it in type as I invented it. We printed a chapter of it weekly in the paper, and so it was published as fast as I got it up. I tried to get three or four chapters ready in agrance, but I could not do it. All I could possibly accomplish was to have one installment ready every time the paper went to press. This went on for one installment ready every time the paper went to press. This went on for a long while, and that story became a burden to me. It stretched out longer and longer, but I could see no way to end it. Every week I resolved that story should be finished in the next week's paper; every week it refused to be finished. Finally I became positively panic-stricken and ended it somehow or other. The experience discouraged me to some extent. I made up my mind that I could not invent.

New York Press.

The only sure way to get out of trouble is not to get in.

It isn't safe for a woman to be with ome men, even at the other end of the

When girls are good, it's because they want to be; when men are good, because they have to be.

It's as easy to guess about the stock market as to reason out what it will do, and much chesper because you won't that way.

no, and much that way.

A trusting woman can believe her husband spent the evening in the office working, even though she finds in his pocket a theater ticket, showing where

Poke Bonnets of Gold Lace.

New York American.

The girls at a fashionable wedding Tuesday had on poke bonnets of gold lace, made with full, baggy crowns of black velvet and trimmed with wreaths of tiny pink and blue flowers and their leaves. Each carried a bunch of white chrysanthemums, tied with gold satin ribbon.

St. Paul Dispatch.

Letter postage was reduced from 2 to 2 cents in 1883. That was 27 years ago, so that it is nearly time for Post-master-General Hitchcock's promised 1-cent rate. It has been almost 50 years since the distance limitation was abolished and less than 70 since adhesive since the distance limitation was about ished, and less than 70 since adhesive stamps came into use

Herewith The Oregonian presents a digest of four measures referred to the voters of the City of Portland by the Council. These measures are important and should not be overlooked by the voters. On two of the measures the opinion of The Oregonian is expressed that the electors should vote no. These are the public docks amendment and the water mains amendment.

The following is a summary of the Vote 101 NO.

Vote 101 NO.

An amendment to Section 227, of the Charter of the City of Portland, Or., as amended, authorising the Council, from time to time, to issue bonds, the amount of such issues to be determined by the Council; the proceeds thereof to be used for carrying on the water system; providing that such bonds, and the cost of all water mains hereafter laid shall be paid out of the water fund, and providing a refund for mains hereafter and providing a refund to mains hereafter paid for by property-owners.

charter would be to make the water-users, as distinguished from the bene-fited property owner, pay for the laying of water mains. It would also vest in the Council the unusual right to sell water bends at will, without first ob-taining authority for each issue from the voters. the voters.

This amendment would make impo-

sible the lowering of water rates. It would saddle the cost of improving suburban land with water upon water consumers. It gives unfair advantage and free mains to land speculators. Vote 103 NO.

Charter amendment providing that the alary of the City Attorney shall be fixed Charter against of the City Attorney small by the Council.
Shall Section 340 of the Charter of the City of Portland, Or., be amended?
196. Yes.
197. No.
If the foregoing amendment is If the salary of the city Attor-

adopted, the salary of the city Attor-ney will be under the control of the Council, as those of his deputies. At present his salary, fixed by the char-ter, is \$200 a month.

NO Recommendation.

An act providing that the salary of the City Engineer shall be fixed by the Council. Shall Section 803 of the Charter of the City of Portland be amended?

104. Yes.

105. No.

The salary of the City Engineer is fixed at present by the charter at \$200 a month. The passage of the foregoing amendment would permit the Council to a regulate the salary of the City a month. The passage of the forego-ing amendment would permit the Coun-cil to regulate the salary of the City Engineer, as it does those of his dep-

NO Recommendation.

WILL DRIVE MONEY AWAY. How Prohibition Will Enrich Washingtou at Oregon's Expense.

Polk County Observer. The Observer cannot for the life of it see what Oregon would gain in a financlal way by voting "dry." Granting for the sake of argument that every dollar spent for liquor is a dollar wasted, the fact remains that while Oregon is wet. that dollar remains in Oregon. The very The proposition to create a new county is likely to be a fairer one to all concerned if the case is submitted to all the voters of the state as an impartial fury, only interested in the state's welfare, than if it is made a local matter and the new county offices and courthouses site are trafficked in with the usual corruption, strife and bitterness that ensue.

Smaller counties mean the creation of new civic centers more equable taxetion, new and better roads and bridges, increased immigration into the rural districts on which the growth of the cities depends.

Oregon, with \$6,000 square miles, has office depends.

Oregon, with \$6,000 square miles, has \$4 counties.

Kansas, with \$3,000 square miles, has place to any carrier for shipment of delivery any intoxicating liquor from a place to a place both within the State place place place place place between the state place pl St counties.

Kansas, with \$2,000 square miles, has place to a place both within the State of Oregon." The law does not attempt Illinois, with \$5,000 square miles, has Ohio, with 41,000 square miles, has 88 be in direct violation of the Interstate

be in direct violated.

Commerce law.

Should Oregon vote dry next Tuesday.

every thinking man in the state knows
exactly what would happen. The liquor
exactly what would simply be transferred would simply be transferred would simply be transferred and transferred would simply be transferred would be transferred to the transferred would be transferred to the transferred to t across the line into Washington and would continue to flourish. Then, every dollar sent out by Oregon residents for liquor would be lost to this state. The Washington brewer and mail-order house would reap the whole benefit, and Washington would grow at Oregon's expense. And we all know the people of Wash-ington well enough to know that this would not hurt their feelings in the

uninhabitable sections of many Oregon counties. For the purpose of a just comparison with the states mentioned, he should have considered Oregon's area about 48,000 square miles.

W. D. Howell's First Long Story.

Interview with William Dean Howells.

When I was a boy I worked on my father's paper. Among other things, I set type. Those were days of great struggle for all of us. The paper was not profitable, and ours was a large family. My tastes and ambitions were all literary and I wanted to write a story. Instead of writing it and then setting it up in type, I composed it at the case and put it in type as I invented it. We printed a chapter of it weekly in the paper, and so it was pub-Talk about benefiting the Oregon labor

eration of Labor itself. Future Railroad Crossties.

Christian Science Monitor.

The idea that something may be substituted for the wooden cross tie in the future has not been wholly abanoned, but the great railroad systems of the country, evidently, are proceeding on the asumption that their main dependence for a supply of this useful article will continue to be in the forest rather than in the furnace. Steel ties have been used successfully under certain conditions, and it is among the probabilities that they will be used extensively as time goes on, but wooden ties are for many reasons more desirable, and the great problem is not merely how to keep up the present supply, rapidly becoming inadequate both as regards quality and quantity, but how to provide against its exhaustion at an early day. at an early day.

Too Verbose.

Smart Set.
"Here," said the editor, "you use too nany words. You say: 'He was poor, out honest.' You have only to say that he was honest.
"Again you say," 'He was without money and without friends.' Simply say that he was without money."

Cassell's.

"Uncle will wou please pick the wick off this candle?"

"Certainly. But why such a strange

request?"
"'Cos I heard dad say we should get a fortune when you snuff it."

Why He Lost His Job. Chicago News.

"Are these lace handkerchiefs all linent" asked the particular lady at the bargain counter.

"No, ma'am," replied the ultra honest clerk, " the open portions are not lin-

Graded.

Baltimore Evening Sun.

"Hello, is this the grocer? Send me
five gallons of gasoline immediately?"

"Yes, mum. Will yau have aeroplane, automobile, motor-cycle, torchlight procession or cookin', mum?"