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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1916.

AGAIN ON TO BATTLE.

The Executive Committee of the Oregon Dry party suspends its atrenuous labors at the pumps of the waterlogged craft of state-wide prohibition long enough to inform the observing public that the war is only just be gun and that the old ship will be in trim to sail on to victory in 1912. We guess not, unless the widely-adverand much-vaunted effort to regulate and reform the saloon shall fall utterly meanwhile. But undoubtedly the drys will not cease trying until it is obvious even to them that there is nothing doing. They shake dust of a walloping defeat from their ciothes, adjust their pained fea-tures to the semblance of the old-time smile-that-won't-come-off (very dry) and challenge the enemy again to come on. They are as hard to best into submission as the wholly sub- nate their own schemes as 'new Namerged female suffragists. All this is very fine, if one is

linked with discretion; but what is to be the result? The public is hardly in the humor to face another shivering agitation of the liquor question after a decisive registration of its will. The prospect would appear to be that, if the home rulers make good, even measurably, the drys will lose much the support that came from an electorate not wholly convinced of the efficacy of prohibition, but much disgusted with the conduct and operation of the saloen.

Take the case of the female suffragists, who have worn people out with their pertinacity and their unhappy insistence that the question of extension of the franchise is not settled, and will not be until it is settled their way. In 1900 the female suffragists came nearer carrying their proposal than they have since. There is much food for reflection and a deelded suggestion for hesitation by the prohibitionists in these figures on the suffrage amendment in the four times it has been submitted in ten years:

1900, 26,265 yes; 28,402 no. 1906, 36,902 yes; 47,075 no. 1908, 26,858 yes; 58,670 no. 1916, 36,260 yes; 58,459 no.

There is a remarkable similarity between the results of 1908 and 1910, indicating apparently that the forces for and against suffrage had achieved an impasse—reached an invincible deadlock. Perhaps not, but it is nevertheless a subject on which the voters of Oregon are thoroughly educated and on which also, it is fair to assume, they know their own minds.

But hold! There is one way through which there may be discerned a bright and eager beam of hope for the women. If they adopt the clever expedient devised by the able suffragist strategists in Washington, the uniform record of four successive Waterloos may be broken. In that benighted state, the amendment went on the ballot under the innocuous caption "relating to rights of voters" or such vague thing. Not a word about female suffrage or women. The innocent sovereign of the ballot, when he came across the harmless proposal in the dark recesses of the voting right, and voted "Yes." Thus the women won their sweeping triumph in Washington. Possibly it may occur to that the men of Washington did not. in this important matter, demonstrate perfectly their complete fitness for exclusive possession of the ballot; but

that's another story. The prohibit onists mustered in the recent election a gallant army of 42,-\$49, while the opposition had \$3.569. or a majority against the amendment of more than 20,000. It will doubtless be conceded all around that the wets were more scared than hurt during the campaign and that their vote was larger than anyone expected. Yet it may reasonably be said that the test was complete and the result decisive. There is no question where Oregon stands now on statewide prohibition. What is there of hope or cheer or en couragement for the warlike probibitionists in so plain and emphatic a demonstration of the people's will and purpose? Do they fight merely for the love of battle? Don't they know when they are licked? Or don't they

OUR ARMY DESERTERS. Army life in the United States is far less attractive than in Great Britain. A report recently issued by Ad-jutant-General F. C. Alnaworth shows the percentage of descritions for the ending June 30, 1910, was 3.66. This was a marked improvement over the preceding year, when the percentage of desertions was 4.97, or about one man out of every twenty. The improved showing of the past year does not appear very well in comparison with the British army, which reported but 1.18 per cent of desertions in 1909. As the American soldier is ed by Oregon. better paid, better fed and better treated than the British soldier, it might reasonably be expected that longer remain the opportunities still life would be more attractive in the American than in the British Army. An explanation of this apparent better behavior of the British soldier would probably be found in the difference in economic conditions of the

two countries. With the labor market throughout the British Empire always badly congested, Tommy Atkins, if he is at all shiftless in his habits, is pretty certain to go hungry and without employment very soon after he deserts. He remains in the ranks because he is assured of food and clothing and not too much work. The American soldier on the contrary has every assurance that there will be no difficulty finding work at good wages so soon the state working in harmony, each Britain to spend each year an in- fornia Supreme Court?

The location of the post at which the soldier is stationed and the treatment by the officers, are also factors in desertions. In his report, Adjutant Ainsworth mentions thirty-five organmations with the names of officers which did not lose a single man dur-

ing the past year. The same influence that keeps the British soldier in the service is noticeable in this country. We find, for example, that while the percentage of white deserters in the past year was 2.77, there was but 1.35 per cent of desertions among negroes. A logical assumption is that the negro soldier, like Fommy Atkins, stuck to the service because his opportunities outside were not so great as those of the white soldier. In the opinion of General Ainsworth, leniency toward deserters is not appreciated, for twenty-five per cent of those to whom lenlency was shown last year deserted again at the first chance. Of six soldiers restored to duty with only a reprimand, four promptly deserted. It might be inter-esting and profitable for the Government to secure for circulation among the officers who lost the greatest thirty-five organizations that did not lose a man in the entire year.

NO MORE STATES' RIGHTS.

States' rights never will make an issue in the politics of this coun-That issue was sealed with too much bloodshed, 45 years ago,

Local government may be more or ess of an issue in National politics, but it will not resort to rebellion and secession nor adopt the name state's The lifes attending those rights.

words is exploded and obsolete. Yet foes of local government, in certain forms, are fond of applying the odious phrase to the champions of commonwealth control of corporations and of resources. They desigtionalism" and assert that persons who stand for continuence of local disposed to admire determination un- self-government and maintenance of the constitutions of Nation and state are enemies of progress and are reactionaries.

Questions of commonwealth and National control will animate sountry's politics, but never again to the point of asserting state's rights.

Really there is no such thing as state sovereignty. There is National sovereignty, however. The agencies of that National sovereignty are the general Government and the state governments. Each is hedged about by its respective constitutional restrictions. The sovereign will of the Nation has ordained that the general Government shall act in some things and that the state governments shall act in others. The commonwealths are not subordinate to the general Government, but co-ordinate with it. Both agencies can be instructed or modified by the sovereignty of the Na-

These Western states aim to continue the control of their water powers, for example, not by assertion of state's rights, but of their constitutional authority received from the sovereign will of the Nation. They will not rebel nor secede, if they fall. But they will not fail. The constitutions are plain, the precedents are many and justice and fair dealing will be uppermost.

WHAT NOW OF THE SOUTH?

The Democratic party won the recent elections by reverting to "con-servatism." Bryan and his works of party. Those states have nothing in common with Bryan's attacks on property and business, his free silver, his anti-expansion and his rabid socialistic agitation. Their industry, commerce and finance are on as consorvative a basis as those of Northern

states. But for the negro question, the Southern states would not have voted with Bryan all these years. Because they imagine the Republican party intends to force upon them "negro domibooth, naturally thought it was all nation," they have accepted and voted all of Bryan's fallacies.

This release, now, of the Demo-cratic party from its defeated ismsthe more alert electorate of Oregon if there is release-should be a welcome one to Southern Democrats. Their Northern Republican neighbors inous fallacies and now it is to be seen whether they can add to the rational forces of the country.

Time will tell what the Democratic party can do to put itself on safe and and in the National House of Representatives, because it was supposed to But Mr. Cannon, of all men, is least have quit its old isms.

chance, perhaps. It has been voting bligdly these many years, with nothing else in mind but the "nigger question," Perhaps now the South can see semething else in National politics.

The convention of the Oregon De velopment League to be held in Salem next week is of exceptional importance to the entire State of Oregon. The meeting will be addressed by a number of the best publicity men in the ountry, and will afford an opportunity for league members from different parts of the state to get together and exchange views for the mutual advantage of all. The value of the work that has already been accomplished by the Oregon Development League is difficult to estimate in figures, for the dividends that will follow this work, will be continual and of increasing size as the years roll by. The particular advantage of a statewide movement of this character lies in its possibilities for reaching all classes of settlers and investors need-

Throughout the older settled portions of the United States, where no plentiful in Oregon, are thousands of of nearly \$40,000,000, and every other people who are looking to the West for new homes. It is in seeing that these prospective settlers are placed ulous amounts for military and naval in locations where the environment will best enable them to meet their requirements that the most effective work of the Development League will be done. The man who comes to Oregon to grow wheat should not be directed to the rich dairy and small- than \$2,000,000,000 a year. Mr. Samfarm regions of the coast countles. Neither should the dairyman nor the garden-farmer be sent to the big improvement in the British postal and less danger. wheat and stock districts east of the Cascade Mountains, some of which are in order to keep pace with the rapid

incidentally for the whole state, no risk of war, trouble will be found in locating the The imme the community,

tidewater locations where competitive ported in idleness, and billions to the best advantage.

In this campaign for new settlers, too much credit cannot be given the products of those who are laboraliroads. Their splendid organiza- the effect on the general econ tion reaching into all parts of the United States enables them to attract able. millions, where, without their aid, it would cost enormous sums to attract number of men, a manual showing thousands. Their interest, like that of the navies of the world out of commethods used by the officers in the the Oregonians, is of course in a measure a selfish one, but in exploitation work, the rallroads, the Oregonians, and even the new settlers who will vastly improve their circumstances by coming here have a mutual interest. With the railroads making very attractive rates and giving the state and its resources the greatest publicity ever had, and the numerous development leagues working in harmony for the good of all Oregon, this state is The world is rapidly reaching a point, entering upon an era of development; where for sheer lack of funds with and prosperity that will surpass anything we have ever before experienced.

NEW YORK CITY AND STATE.

Census reports on the city and state of New York reveal conditions that do not obtain in any other state in the Union for the population of the city exceeds that of the remainder of the state by more than 420,000 people If New York were like any other city in the world, these figures would indieste an alarming economic condition, for, as a rule, prosperity is im-possible where the rural population does not far exceed that of the cities. As the State of New York contains a number of fairly large cities outside the limits of Greater New York, it is apparent that only a comparatively small portion of the population of the state is down on the farm produ something for the remainder of the New Yorkers to eat.

But while the metropolis of the New World has drawn heavily on the population of the rural districts of the Empire State, the crowd that has enabled the city to show a larger population than all the rest of the state, was largely recruited from other states and from Europe. For many years the newly rich from every state in the Union have been attracted by bright lights and gay life of New York. They have thronged into the blg city with an army of servants and hangerson, and their presence has created a demand for costly cafes, theaters and other facilities for the absorption of easy money. To operate these neces-sities for the rich, large numbers of people, mostly foreigners, are required as employes.

New York is also the financial headquarters for the United States and sory about Government service. radicalism were cast out. This is a big mercantile houses. It is the busigood sign for the Southern states, ness of the great port that has drawn comes to all workers. into the city limits a population greater than that of the remainder of the state. For all that, New York state, like other parts of the country, is sufhave taken up the matter, and are seeking by practical demonstrations to will still give good returns when properly cared for.

CANNON AGAINST CANNONISM.

The spectacle of Mr. Cannon fighting tooth and pall to destroy Cannonism will be very entertaining if it comes off as advertised. Very likely have saved them repeatedly from ru- it will come off. There is a lively expectation that the leading Democrats in the House have experienced decided cooling of their zeal against an autocratic speakership. Having gained their partisan ends by railing sane basis. It was lifted to power against Cannon's power they would in a number of strong Eastern states now be glad to let the subject drop and go gently on in the good old way. likely to acquiesce in any such plan. The "new South" will now have a It is inconceivable that he will sit quietly at his desk and see Mr. Clark do peacefully the same things that he uself was denounced and derided for doing. There will be some more denouncing and it will be particularly lively, we fancy, for Mr. Cannon is a pretty valiant old warrior when his dander is up.

Nor will be fight alone. A goodly band of Democrats believe in the principle of free debate. They stand ready to fight for it even against the order of their party caucus. The Speaker of the House will be made a non-partisan presiding officer and nothing more if they can bring it about. In the fight they are sure to have the help of the Republican insurgents and probably of all the Republican members. The cause of Crarism in the House is definitely lost. No doubt the Republicans, as a party, will be sensible enough to see it in that light and put themselves on the winning side.

BILLIONS FOR PEACE. Nearly all the \$30,000,000 Turkish loan recently negotiated will be pended on battleships and military and the O. R. & N., which he organized. naval equipment. Japan is increasing her naval expenditures to the extent nation with any pretentions to greatness is spending money in almost fabarmaments. The exact amount the world is thus spending for defense and offense is not easily determined, but a recent statement by Postmaster General Herbert Samuel of Great Britain placed the amount at more uel made use of these figures in an apology to his hearers for the lack of telegraph service. He explained that

as he escapes from the army post. for his own particular locality, and creasing sum for protection against the NEW YORK'S COMPENSATION LAWS The immensity of these figures-

newcomers where they can make the and, in view of the activity everybest showing for themselves and for where in evidence, they are undoubtedly approximately correct-can hard-Our mighty timber industry is still by fail to impress thinking people in a primitive stage of development, with the necessity for some action by and it will attract as many different which this tremendous economic waste classes of investors and manufacturers | may be checked. This vast sum all as some of the other industries. The comes out of the carnings of the peoman of limited capital who desires a ple, and in the use to which it is now shingle mill or small sawmill in the put, it brings nothing in return, Mil-country should not be directed to lions of soldiers and sailors are supconditions, will over-tax his capital. I money are tied up in naval and military The resources of the state are so vast | equipment and ships. Is it any wonand the opportunities so great that | der, in the face of this fearful exand the opportunities so great that der, in the face of this fearing exor so that happens because each county, big
or of little, in Montana has a State Senator,
ings for all classes of settlers and inliving has increased? If all the bilvides for an optional compensation
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the face of the fearing extwo liability laws and the fearing extwo liability laws are two liability laws and the Oregon has pienty of desirable open- penditure and waste, that the cost of ings for all classes of settlers and in- living has increased? If all the bilnew citizens can reap the maximum tleships were employed in some usebenefits if the latter are not located ful industry, and the millions of soldiers and sailors were producing something instead of consuming the products of those who are laboring, text, is intended to apply to all classes condition certainly would be notice-

It, of course, would be inadvisable to dishand all the armies, or put all mission, but that there should be a knowledged even by the leading statesmen of the countries most affected. That a halt should be called now is imperative, for if relief is not afforded soon the present ratio of increase in the world's greatest Powers in bankruptcy and ruin within a few years. which to build more battleships or employ more soldiers, it must stop this which may extend over a maximum foolish competition, As we can see the inevitable end and know that a halt must soon be called, would it not be best to check the headway before the world becomes insolvent through its prodigal expenditures to prevent war?

It will afford some satisfaction to the people who could not afford to dine on turkey today to learn that the chief sufferers by the slump in prices were those who early in the Thanksgiving season made a great effort to force prices up to what this year proved prohibitive figures. This grab game has been worked so often in the turkey market that thousands of people who in the past have paid 30 cents and 35 cents per pound for birds which in the last day's rush were a drug on the market at about half that refrain from buying at all. This assertion of independence and disapproval of extertion is not confined to the people who cannot afford to pay high prices. Even the mil-lionaire does not cheerfully give up his money on anything that has the appearance of a skin game.

pensions to all Civil Service employes when they reach an age where their is necessary. This bill if it became a law would of course prevent our enormous pension roll from showing any decrease, which for years we have been expecting. It is not at all clear why Government employes are any more entitled to pensions than other employes. There is nothing compulthousands of persons who are doing man who does not think he can show business for others in various parts of sufficient thrift in his youth and midthe world make their homes in New die age in a Government position York. Even Portland, located 3000 should promptly leave It, and go into fense. It, however, imposes the burden miles away, contributes its share of some other business where he could be of proof on the employer when conpermanent residents, in buyers for our independent and lay up his own "pen- tributory negligance is pleaded. The

Outside agencies are solving several perplexing problems for railroad presidents, traffic managers and general fering from neglect of country life and superintendents. In the news disagricultural opportunities." This un- patches yesterday we note that the favorable condition has reached as United States Circuit Court at San point where the raffroad companies Francisco upholds the Interstate Commerce Commission's power to fix rates; a lawyer, an editor and a manushow that the many abondoned and facturer declare before a lawful board neglected farms throughout the state of inquiry that railroads do not know the a b e's of economical operation and one man who maintains that American railroads are wasting a million dollars a day is offered the job of running them, he to name his own salary. As in politics so in railroading, advice is cheap and worth what

A scheme is now under way to increase the number of Oregon Supreme Court judges from five to seven-and to appoint to the two additional through Governor West, Judges King and Slater, who falled of election nearly three weeks ago. The Democratic "non-Partisans" are ways busy, and chiefly in behalf of is the way for them to gain office, But what reason is there to believe that two more seats would relieve the "congestion" in the Supreme Court any better than did the two new judgeships recently created?

Call comes for instruction in cookan Oregon apple good to eat just as Let these consult nurse and physician, but for the great multitude of normal, red-blooded folk the properly mellowed apple in its raw state is the acme of good fruit-skin, core, seeds and all-in the case of healthy boys and girls under eighteen. Oregon has not degenerated into cooked-apple mollycoddles.

It may be doubted whether the mind's eye of Henry Villard who, 31 years ago, went into railroad building in the Pacific Northwest, saw 3474 miles of road centered at Portland and all embraced within the field of

What is going to be the "tabloid" form for saying Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company? Certainly the plain people will never call it by the baptismal name nouced this week. How will O. W. without the hyphen do?

If two young men of Portland are wise they will reverse their decision to go to Mexico and fight on the side of the revolutionists. Better, far better, is it to stay at home and join the insurgents. There's more giery and

Abe Ruef behind bars? Not yet. not adapted to small farming. With increase in the navies of other How many years can he keep the case League members from every part of Powers, it was necessary for Great going before it gets through the CaliStructural Base Is Less Radical Than

Oregon's Lieblitty Act. It is difficult to imagine a compensation act that, in conjunction with the new liability law, would not give the employes broader protection and imse heavier burdens on the employer, in Oregon, than those given and imposed in New York by the laws adopted last Summer. Yet the New York run along under the arrangement, with laws have been bailed as a long advancing step in reformation of stat- Democrats win the House, by dint of utes affecting rights of workman to re-cover for injuries occurring in their employment. good campaigning, but lets the Repub-licans hold control of the State Senate. The arrangement is liable to hold good

New York in its statutes now has for a long time to come. ploye, and the other for compulsory adopted. There is no good reason for it, compensation of injured workmen by if you please, or pertiaent precedent. It mpensation of injured workmen by

of employment with the exception of of this arrangement, the practical fact ing into the gubernatural race." He railroad work, while the latter affects is that by counties Montana is heavily supposes that if expenses were limited only certain specified employments that Republican; comparatively few of them are considered especially dangerous.

employer and employe may enter into an agreement under the terms of which check on the almost unlimited expend- the employer piedges himself to pay itures of all countries is generally ac- certain sums of money to the employe in the event of the latter's injury through any cause arising in conne tion with his duties, or to his dependent heirs, in the event the injuries resuit in the death of the employe. The this class of expenditures will land sum payable for injuries resulting in death is fixed at 1200 times the daily earnings of the employe, but in no instance may exceed \$3000.

For total incapacity, a weekly payment equivalent to half wages, and licanperiod of eight years, is provided. If the incapacity is only partial the employs is entitled to no greater weekly and the late W. W. Dixon and the late A. J. Campbell were the payment than the difference between only Democrats elected to the office of the amount he is able to earn after in the amount he is able to earn after infury and the amount earned prior to injury.

Consent, which is not compulsory, to the compensation plan on the part of the employe waives on his part any right of recovery under the common law or special liability statutes, except in the event the injury is caused by the willful or serious misconduct of the employer or the failure of the latter to provide safeguards ordered by properly constituted authorities.

The compensation schedule of the ompulsory law is practically identical with that of the optional law, but ap parently it is compulsory only on the part of the employer. The injured employe is given the option of demanding from his employer the compensation Portland for the figures on the state-fixed by the compulsory act or of bringing suit for damages under the bringing suit for damages under the common law or statutes existing in New York on January 1, 1910.

Adoption of the identical compensaion features of the New York law in Oregon would leave Hability statutes in secure the passage of a bill providing this state more favorable to the employe than in New York, unless some amendment were made of the initiaefficiency is impaired and retirement tive liability act approved in the last election.

The reason for this is that the general employers' liability statutes of New York, which as has been pointed out may be resorted to by the injured employe, unless he signs the prescribed agreement, are not so drastic as Oregon's new law. For example, the optional law in New

York, while eliminating the doctrine of

assumption of risk, still retains negligence of the employe as a proper detributory negligence as a defense at York to all. The New York law makes a distinction between negligence by a fellow-servant in the same capacity of employment and the negligence of a servant having a degree of authority to direct the work. The Oregon law makes no such distinction. New York recognizes the right of dependent heirs recognizes the right of dependent heirs only to recover for the death of an employe under either the former statutes old West. We are as tame as the average or the new compensation laws. The Oregon act does not make dependency a contingent in fixing the right of lin-

eal heirs to recover. In the New York compulsory compensation act, it should be noted, the contributory negligance." "fellowservant" and "assumption-of-risk" doctrines are no defense for the employer if the injured employe elects to desament to than he is in New York, mand the compensation specified in the act. But in preserving to the employe know better how to behave ourselves. About all they can say against us the right of action under the common law, or any applicable statute in force on January 1 last, these doctrines, so dross from the New York theaters, and far as they were pleadable on January grand opera only once in a decade. 1, are preserved to the employer in his

al- defense. This comparison is given to show the partisan Democrats. King and Slater difference between what is considered are called non-partisans because they | radical law in New York and the law are strict partisans, and because that adopted through the initiative in Oregon, and also is it given because dis cussion of the principle of employes' compensation laws is taking place compensation laws is taking place toothless grandmothers or great-aunts, which may result in the presentation of who sit by the ingleside in quiet rural some form of indemnity bill in the homes, and eat their apples by the aid coming session of the Oregon Legislature. This early, it is indicated that leaders in the recent campaign for the ing Oregon apples. For whom? Isn't adoption of the initiative liability law and the employers themselves may adit is? Of course invalids and a few mit the virtue of the fixed compensations, and with the amount hickory stick warmed in the oven that served chemical quality that heat produces.

But whether they can agree on a schedbut whether they can agree on ule of compensation and certain ex ecuting features of the suggested bill remains to be seen.

Home Rule for Indiana. Indianapolis Star. It is worth while to consider whether Oregon and Washington lines would not settle the saloon question in Indiana for years and practically remove it from politics. It is at least certain that it would eliminate the chief source of disaffection with the county option lawnamely, the making of "wet" cities "dry" on paper by sheer force of numbers in the county as a whole. It is also almost inevitable that any mon-keying with the amount of licenses, numsettle the saloon question in Indiana for keying with the amount of licenses, number of saloons, hours of closing or monstrance procedure would introduce into the situation fresh elements of confusion and controversy

Balance in Authority Needed.

Denver Republican. Denger to a state and the liberties of its people may arise from too minute and direct an exercise of popular authority, as well as from the usurptation of an ambitious individual seeking au-

tocratic authority.

The New Mexico constitutional convention demonstrated that it apprec some other recent makers and amend-ers of constitutions, who have falled to recognize the wisdom of maintain-ing that balance of authority which is best secured through representative ated this truth more clearly by far than ured through representative government

WHY MONTANA IS DOUBTFUL. State Has Unusual System of Legislative Apportionment.

Ansconda Standard. For its part, Montana seems to enjoy political classification as a doubtful state; it is so rated in some of the calculations that have in view the Presi-dential election two years hence.

In any event, the state will probably

is not the plan that exists in states where the distribution of Senators is on an equitable basis. However, without regard to the merits

are Democratic. Thus the Republican The optional law provides that the maployer and employer may enter into and it will be. The present State Semate's membership includes 17 Republicans and 11 Democrats. The lower branch in the present Legislature is Democratic and the next one, recently elected, will be. The Republicans controlled the House in the Legislature lested in 1962. elected in 1906.

Meanwhile, the Democrats are in the habit of electing the Governor of Mon-tana. In statehood there has been only one Republican Governor. Yet the Reone Republican Governor, let the Re-publicans have three times elected the Lieutenant-Governor. For the state Mr. Clark served one full Senate term and Paris Gibson part of a term; the other Montana Senators have been Repub-

In two or three instances, through faction fights or fusion, the Democrats have been instrumental in the election of a Congressman by the people of Montana. In fact, our politics has been sufficiently

TYPEWRITER JUMPED SPACE.

Telegram Carries Temporary Diamny to Southern Oregon.

Kiamath Falls Herald. The skipping of a space in a type-writer when a message was being received in this city Thursday caused the telegram to read in such a way that it caused consternation in the ranks of the liquor men and exceed-ing joy to the prohibitionists. But, later, when the message was straightened out the liquor men were joyous and the prohibitionists correspondingy depressed.

Manning telegraphed owing telegram

"H. P. Manning, Klamath Falls, Or.:
"Will be at statewide prohibition upwards of 10,000 and carry home rule by much smaller majority."

Mr. Manning and the men to whom
he showed the telegram all thought the "i" in the third word was an error, and that the telegram should read:

"Will be a statewide prohibition by upwards of 10,000."
They could not see, though, how the message could be correct, and finally it was suggested that it be verified. As soon as the telegraph operator was told what was wanted he informed the anxious inquirers that the message

ould read:
"Will beat statewide prohibition by spwards of 10,000, and carry home rule by much smaller majority." The liquor men are now satisfied

"WILD AND WOOLLY" DOESN'T FIT West Now Tamer and as Effete as New England.

Sacramento Bee. "the wild and woolly West, where every man is a law unto him-self," was not a very happy use of

citizen, we have as much culture as the genus New Yorker and our farmers own just as many automobiles as the Eastern brethren; we send our children to college, teach them to be polite and hospitable, and occasionally marry our daughters to a European title; we have killed off most of the Indians and out-laws, and the few that remain are either in jall or drunk. And lastly, be it About all they can say against us now is that we haven't had an aviation meet worth a fig; that all we got is the

Apple Paddle Is No More,

Boston Herald. When one notes the long list of un-familiar names borne by New England apples, and reads that apples are sent by mail from Oregon at the rate three for a quarter, one is driven wondering whether there are st of those little wooden paddles with which old ladies of the kind were once wont to scrape the sweetleh-sourish flesh of old-fashioned pippins to a pulp. Perhaps the apple paddle ha gone out with the pippin and the grind

> Bossism Not Eliminated. Philadelphia Inquirer.

We have had all sorts of experiments with primaries. As yet the political millennium has not arrived, but many strange things have taken place, suc a modification of county option along the as electing Republican Senators from Oregon and Washington lines would not Democratic states and vice versa, such as nominating people for high offic who have had no experience, etc. If is possible to reform politics by sucmethods, by all means let it be but it would be interesting to know what is the proper way. Bossism thrives under primaries as easily as under former conditions. The real re-form will come only from the higher ideals on the part of individual voters.

The Spincless Cactus.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
He was munching spineless cactus
When I met him by the way.
"It's very good for food, he said.
"I munch it every day.
It takes the place of chop and steak,
Of liver and of stew:
It has a lot of goodness that
I recommend to you.

"H's acid is a soothing sort,
Its marrow, too, is ine;
The stem has sixteen virtues, and
The skin has twenty-nine.
When mellowed with a dash of cream
It has a strong appeal;
A cactus-and-a-half will make
A satisfying meat."

I watched him manch the cactus was Jaw that couldn't tire.
I felt it was a habit that
I never might acquire.
I said I'd think it over soon.
And wished the man good day:
He mumbled and he grumbled.
And he slowly munched away.

RERUKE BY VOTERS NECESSARY. Legislation Will Not Cure Large Expenditures by Candidates.

Boston Advertiser. The problem of reducing election expenses of candidates will be solved by the pressure of public opinion, and by that alone. As long as public opinion countenances large pre-election expen-ditures by candidates, and does not un-mistakably manifest displeasure at such expenditure, in such way as to show that large expenditure operates against the candidate at the polis, the race be-tween rival candidates will continue, with only individual and not significant protests and refusal to follow the custom. Clarence E Carr, of Andover, N. H., the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, sets the case clearly before the public when in filing his expense account, he again expresses the opinion that both he and his successful opponent spent far too much. He voices the off expressed be-Hef that large election expenditures "are liable to preclude men of real merit but of limited means from enterby law, as he thinks they should be, both as to candidates and committees, some way would be found to evade the law. "I suppose," he says, "we shall law. "I suppose," he says, "we shall see the elimination of the expenditure

lative restriction is a debatable refuge. and does not guarantee results. A law evaded in secret is a mischievous law. Publicity, without specific restriction, promises the most. It keeps the case squarely before the voters. They can make their protest effective—and it cannot be evaded. Public opinion is the strongest of all laws,

COLORADO SETS PRECEDENT.

Nature Lovers Get Comfort From Novel Court Decision.

Brooklyn Eagle. A recent decision of a Colorado court ought to have a far-reaching influence for the protection of scenic beauties

from defacement, if it shall become a precedent in other states. Cascade is a Summer resort near the base of the north slope of Pike's Peak. As its name indicates, waterfalls form a large part of its attractiveness. Re-cently a water power company diverted the stream which forms the cascades to run a power station. The court has issued a permanent injunction against The court has

this diversion on the ground that in creating scenic beauty the water is already being put to beneficial use within the meaning of the law, and so is not subject to condemnation proceedings.

What would have happened if we had had such a law in this state when Niagara was tapped for electric power? ara was tapped for electric power? Will the recognition of the commercial value of scenic beauty go far enough to induce courts to prevent or to punish its de-struction for purposes of advertisement? If you cannot destroy natural beauty to turn it into power, why should you be permitted to destroy it for the purposes of advertisement? The common sense of the Los Angeles court, which held that a billboard was a public nulsance be-cause it was an eyesore, is slowly traveling eastward. Perhaps it will reach New York by another decade

NEW PRISON RULES SUCCESSFUL. Trust in Convicts Found to Pay in Re-

formation in Vermont. The bold idea of allowing prisoners o go outside the jall alone and work without guards upon their honor, is in successful operation today in Vermont.
"The policy of trusting the men,"
writes F. H. Tracy, Sheriff of Wash-Ington County, Vermont, in the Survey, "has won their confidence, for they do not feel that we are eager to show our authority. Our efforts to make their imprisonment a little less hard are appreciated. We learn some of the causes which led to their confinement In many instances by inspiring confi-In discouraged

"Some time ago Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' circus exhibited at Montpeller. There was not work that day for 11 men. We purchased circus tick-ets for them and allowed them to go without an escort, Some had long terms to serve and the crowd and darkness furnished an excellent opportunity for scape. Fifteen minutes after the performance was over every one was back. Trust a man in this way and he repays the faith placed in him and shows his thanks by better work and by frankness instead of sullenness toward

the jail officials. For two years no man has been refused the chance to go outside and work. Many who were serving a sen-tence of a year have been trusted in this way. One man who is serving a sentence for jail breaking and who was caught in Massachusetts after a search of six months, goes to his work daily without any restraint save con-

But One Safe Way.

Lansing Republican. If you climb a tree in Northern Michigan you are shot for a bear, if you stay on the ground you are shot for a deer, and if you are not good at resisting temptation you're apt to be half shot any time. The moral of this, stay home and save up money for Christmas presents.

Bumped !

Philadelphia Inquirer. In deciding to permit the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate its rates, it looks as though the Pullman Company had suffered a change of opinion after being thrown out of an upper berth.

> Cruelty on Salt Creek. Baltimore American.

The law compelling the filing of cam-paign expenses is cruel to the defeated It is like forcing them to turn the knife in the ir own wounds.

Children May Yet Cry For It.

Denver Republican. When the children of the land discover that a pound of bacon costs as much as one of candy no doubt they will begin to cry for it too.

Moral Courage.

Chicago Record-Herald, can give up tobacco whenever I please; A man who becomes but a slave to a A min who becomes but a slave to a habit, Who, without a eight, cannot be at his case, Possesses no more self-control than a rab-bit.

If I thought I was injured in any degree By the smoking I do I should quit it this The doctor has said smoke was poison to But that is all gammon; there's no logic

My nerves are unstrains, I get plunged to dernair Over trivial things when I know I ought not to.

If I thought I was smoking too much I y should cease and never again have the least craving for it.

If my pine didn't bring me a sweet sense of peace I should have the good sense and the will to abhor it.

have promised my wife to let up for a I've got sick of her freiting and Because nasging: world has, somehow, become distual and bleas. d. neavens! how slowly the moments are dragging! And.