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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1911.

WET VS. DRY IN MAINE.

The deplorable feature of the latest bitter Maine contest over prohibition that its results are inconclusive, whether the official returns shall show the state to have voted wet or dry. The margin is very small. If the drys have won, they have achieved a poor victory, for the most obvious consequence is that 60,000 people will have undertaken to enforce their will as to the sale and consumption of liquor upon a vigorous protesting minority of nearly 60,000. Sixty thousand cannot vote 120,000 dry in Maine or anywhere else. The prohibition law will be more than ever a mock and a burlesque.

The towns voted wet and the country dry in Maine. In other words, the country has attempted to prevent sale and use of liquor in the larger centers of population. Exper shows that it cannot be done. Experience The people of Maine know it and show it in increasing numbers. A tie vote on prohibition is a mighty change from the 46,000 dry majority in 1884. It would seem that many had changed minds-more probably than thelr have admitted it by their votes.

Why do many people vote dry who know that state prohibition is not practicable? It is a puzzle. Some, doubt - probably many - vote against their own judgment to ease their conscience, which will not perthem to align themselves with the saloons. Yet they bring into be ing an institution infinitely worse than saloon-the blind pig, run by the lawless and criminal rum - seller. Others think that a poor law is better than no prohibitory law. Others think is a moral question admitting of no compromise. Yet there is nothing intrinsically immoral in either the use or sale of liquor.

If Maine should be able to get out from under the blight of an ineffective constitutional prohibition, and enact a practicable local option law, it would give the authority of law and of a reasonable popular sentiment to real prohibition for communities that want it, and official and honest regulation of liquor-selling for communities that do not want prohibition and will not have it. How can the cause of temperance be better, or so well, promoted?

AS THE "HEATHEN" SEE US. Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, a well-

the ill-manners of our boys and girls guilty the option of saying whether as displayed toward the Aslatics who land upon our shores; the ungentlewomaniiness of the attempt to rub away the racial stain upon the pundit's forehead with a wet towel; the ignorance that mistook his turban for a surgical bandage and the "male nonchalance" with which any opinion that is not original in America was received. Of course, we cannot be expected

sion and commission with which this learned Hindu charges us, but cannot ignore the fact that Asiatics are treated, at least upon the Pacific Coast, in most unmannerly fashion, and that our children, reflecting the temper of their elders, treated the dignified scholar from the Far East with scoffing and derision that ill be-

manners and morals. But we are whether the penalty were death or suggested, that when our oblighted in the imprisonment. is older we will know more.

THE TWO CHARTER COMMISSIONS. The propasal to harmonize the work of the two charter commissions should | day. receive respectful consideration from both bodies. It has been made with the greatest sincerity, and with no other purpose than to promote the success of commission government in himself that two oposing charters are likely to defeat each other. The vote which favors commission government will be divided between them, while the vote which is hostile to the plan will be cast solidly against both. The result cannot be doubtful. The competing charters will be rejected and the city will continue under its present

defective system. Harmony between the two commissions does not appear to be impossible by any means. There is agreement to begin with upon a number of fundamental points. Each board has fixed upon five commissioners. The salaries are not very far apart and the terms of office and elections are about the same. This furnishes an excellent basis for consultation and possible compromise.

It is fair and right that the people of Portland should have an opportunity to vote upon the question of a commission government pure and sim-This is more important than any of the other questions which have been discussed by the respective boards, and if it is not carried at the election, all the rest will be of no con-

sequence. CONSPIRACIES AMONG THE STATES. The Medford Mull-Tribune ought to be happy. It has succeeded in inveigling The Oregonian into a discussion of its fantastic and impossible scheme for railway-rate regulation through the initiative with much consequent free advertising for the Medford pa-It makes no difference to the per. Mail-Tribune, of course, that the enterprising and entirely same people of Medford are likewise being widely advertised as being behind an absurd and preposterous proposal, for railway rate-making by the initiative is the very last word in legislative dementia. The people of Medford can of course approve no such thing. That and a new limit far beyond that figtraffic bureau must be either a myth

or a joke. The Medford paper now has a double-column editorial page article on the rate situation in Oregon. It is a great deal longer than it is wise. Its

expressly prohibiting conferences be-

he shall die or so to prison for life. Who so well qualified to determine the special circumstances of a crime, and the exact accountability of the homicide, as the men who try him? If Mr. Kem will examine the World's Almanac (page \$42) he will find the statistics for which he asks.

There is a shocking disparity between the percentages of murderers convict-ed in the United States and on the Euto plead guilty to all the sins of omis- ropean continent. In Germany the convictions average 95 per cent; in the United States 1.3 per cent. What wei can have made this awful difference but the universal tenderness in this country for the murderer, the tolerance of the courts for the tricks, shifts and evasions of lawyers, and the general public tolerance of such toler-ance? If the United States could comes the children of a people that achieve a record of 95 per cent of has spent millions of dollars in the convictions in homicide trials, there

IMMIGRATION NOW AND FIFTY YEARS

AGO. Immigration was the topic of The Oregonian fifty years ago, as it is to-day. The Oregonian told of "adat The Dalles and said they had not been so far troubled by Indians. A large body of immigrants was then

coming west under military escort and Portland. Everybody can see for was expected in the Willamette Valley some time in October. The article says further:

iey some time in October. The article is some the suppose that some will stop on the east side of the mountains. There is some good farming country, both in Washington Territory and Oregon, east of the Cascades. The opening of the mines will bring farmers east of the mountains a good market. ... We suppose the largest portion of emitrants will come to this valley. They can make themselves more comfortable here for the Winter than in any other part of this Cast. Provisions are cheap, good and plenty, and the emigrants can find employment. Most of them should push up into the valley. They will find cabins and houses where they can stay for the Winter-make themselves do to further their designs in coming here. Farms can be bought cheap: wild lands can be had from \$1 to \$1 as a coming here. The great chains which injure the mong industrious beginners—a thing we should be very shad to see. ... The maning for mining, which carries off old settlers to the mines, will give an opportunity to -reat farms to advantage or buy them.

them. We caution our emigrants from indulging too much in the pictures that fancy has painted on their minds in regard to the ap-ments of this valley and the improve-ments of the country. We certainly have good soils, fine climate, excellent timber, water and a great many other advantages, but we require labor to develop the worth of Oregon. The article goes on to say the Wil-

200,000, but has only 35.000. It tells Washington Territory and incidentally mentions that there is only one saw and flour mill in the Gray's Harbor inquiry and was given a dressing country, and that on the Chehalis.

essential to success and that large up into small ones. The population of the Willamette Valley has far surpassed the estimate of 200,000 which would support, and now we have raised the figure to 5,000,000 as the possible population. In another fifty years it may have passed 5,000,000

ure may have been set. A FOOLISH CONTROVERSY.

A regrettable difference has arisen between Governor Cole L., Blease, of quality may be judged from its cita- South Carolina, and our highly estion of the Federal Constitution as teemed contemporary, the New York Times. The fons et origo of the ie sell-

and continually they have yawped IS DEATH PENALTY WARRANTED! about the danger of "social equality," the evils of "miscegenation," the pros-

pect that the daughters of the whites would be forced to wed negroes, and so on through the whole miserable catalogue of false apprehensions in tended to deceive. Race hatred and race pride have responded to their wretched appeals, as might have been expected. When a poor white has nothing else to be proud of, you can always win his heart by talking about "the great white race" of which he is such a lovely sample. It is this kind of rubbish which has made Tillman, Vardaman and Jeff Davis Senators. expects it to serve him in South Carolina as well as it did Tillman.

Mingled with Blease's hatred of the blacks is an equal hatred for the

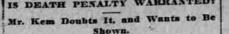
to berate Sherman for all the havoc his soldiers wrought on their march vanced parties of emigrants" arriving through the South. Such talk is nonsense. Sherman was waging war, not paying a neighborly visit, and war means devastation. purpose, approved by Lincoln, was to tear the heart out of the Confederacy, and he did it. * To execute his mission he necessarily destroyed property and deprived a great many people of

their means of subsistence. But his mercilessness was the truest mercy, inasmuch as it brought the war to a close, or helped materially to do so. The Southern Brigadiers had taught their dupes the deceptive expectation that war could be waged without loss of property or suffering, pain and sorrow. Sherman taught the pitiful truth of the matter.

But, as we have said, all that was half a century ago. The past is past. Why continue to harp upon it and tear open the healing wounds? Let "old,, far-off, forgotten things and battles long ago" have their place in poetry and history, but there is no reason in the world why neighbors should forever wrangle over them. Let the dead past bury its dead.

ations to the Democratic leadership were blighted at the last regular ses sion, even if they had not already been destroyed by the taint of Standard Oil. He was out of harmony with amette Valley can furnish homes for his party on the tariff and his champlonship of Lorimer injured him. of the opening for immigrants in His renewed attempts to assert himself at the regular session failed, for he was turned down as to the Lorimer down by John Sharp Williams which Though conditions have changed mortified him deeply. He sees that wonderfully in fifty years, they are the the Democrats refuse to follow him same in two respects-that labor is and that they are inclined to turn to the vallant Mississippian as a Moses, holdings of land need to be broken though Williams in the eyes of the Senate is but a youngster. Therefore Bailey will go to New York and console himself with fat law fees for his obscurity.

> The prediction that the postal banks would bring hoarded money to light seems to be verified in Portland. Moldy coins from damp hiding places are flowing in. Perhaps if the \$500 limit were raised a little the effect would be more noticeable. In time the present restrictions will be eased up perhaps and the banks will become as useful as they are in England. But, after all, postal banks are a minor affair. They afford a grain or two of comfort, but the parcels post is what we really



COTTAGE GROVE. Or., Sept. 11.--(To the Editor.)--I have just read with much interest The Oregonian's reply to Humanitarian, relative to the pardoning of Jesse Webb by the Gov-ernor. If certain things you allege are true I series with you.

ernor. If certain things you allege are true I agree with you. The Oregonian says: "The Ore-gonian did not want Webb hanged for the sake of hanging Webb; it does not want any one hanged. But it is sure that certain and swift punish-ment of murder and of all grave of-fenses is a deterrent of crime and a protection to society."

renses is a deterient of think of the protection to society." The sole purpose of the law is to protect life and property. In order to protect life the law should hesitate at nothing that will accomplish that end. If the hanging of a murderer will protect society, then, without quesblacks is an equal hatred for the "Yankees," though policy compels him to keep the latter under a more or less decent vell. At a meeting of Con-federate veterans he could permit it to appear in the form of a half-forgotten accusation against Sherman and his troops, in the hope that it would win votes for him without exciting much contempt. In the course of his ad-dress Governor Blease took occasion to berate Sherman for all the havor to no their march Such talk is non-swaging war, not w visit, and war y tist, and war His declared y Lincoln, was to the Confederacy, execute his mis-estroyed property t many people of istence. But his he truest mercy, th the war to a liers had taught prive expectation ised by death, also the same in prive expectation ised by death, also the same in prive expectation is determined in any formation of the editorial states? murder is more prevalent in states that

I agree with much of the editorial article and with more information I agree with more informatio article and with more informatio may agree with all of it. O. M. KEM.

GRANDSTAND PLAY BY GOVERNOR

Swedish Correspondent Condemns Commutation of Webb Sentence.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11 .- (To the Edi-tor.)-I have read The Oregonian edilong ago" have their place in poetry and history, but there is no reason in the world why neighbors should for-ever wrangle over them. Let the dead past bury its dead. Senator Bailey will return to Texas a sadly disappointed man. His aspir-tions to the Democratic leadership were blighted at the last regular sast

case. By what authority of law can this man who is temporarily holding the office of Governor avail himself of the office of Governor avail himself of this grandstand play and set aside the verdict of the courts and juries of this state? Kindly enlighten many of your Swedish readers on the law of this state in serious instances of this char-acter? Does the law of this state per-mit a man who is holding the office of Governor to make a mockery of the verdict of courts and juries and to wait until the last moment to attract atuntil the last moment to attract at-tention dramatically to himself by setting aside the righteous judgment pro-nounced upon this murderer by courts and jury and shielding him from paying the penalty for his attrocious crime? And now listen to the explanation and reason given by Governor Oswald West for interfering with the law and justice in this case: He did it on ac-count of appeals made to him by his

that if the people of this state dis-approve of his action they must make approve of his actions daughter. Whi a bright statesmanlike utterance this. What No man, ever deserved going to the gallows more than this murderer, Webb. the The crime which he committed in the City of Portland, and County of Multnomah, cries to heaven for vengeance. Can the public conceive of a more diabolical crime than the one committed by this same murderer who has been spared from paying the penalty. Poor Johnson, lured to a room, plied with Hquor, murdered, cut up and his



FERY soon F. Hopkinson Smith, aubuilt a Government lighthouse and two bea walls, and the foundation for the Bartholdi statue of liberty, will cele-

I sea walls, and the foundation for the Bartholdi statue of liberty, will cele-brate his 73d birthday. He has again come into the limelight just now, as the author of a first-class new novel of the South. "Kennedy Square." In which he pictures the South of 60 years ago and the Baltimore of his boyhood. He has caught very deftly the atmosphere of Southern gentility, and has a more than interesting hero and heroine, one character remarkable for his strength being the hero's uncle. St. George Wil-mot Temple. It is refreshing to read of the delightful relations existing be-

and entertain the post-who is drunk -at dinner. Temple's bank fails, and he is com-

pelled to part with his favorite hunt-ing guns, the family loving cup-and This latter scene has real dogs. 2115 nobility in it:

his dogs, This latter scene has real nobility in it: To the kitchen flight the dogs tumbled— not one at a time, but all in a scramble, lover his face and thands, their pures scrap-ing his clothes—cach trying to climb into his lap—big Gordon sottors, all four. He swept them off and arranged them in a row before his armchair, with their nosss flat to the carpet, their brown agate eyes fol-lowing his every movement. "Todd says you cat to much, you d—d heating forward, shaking his finger in their faces." What the dovil do you mean, com-ing into a gentieman's private apartments and that's what you're doins. The slow you to death, and that's what you dearway who does the dovil do you dearway. "Come here, Floe—you dear oid dos-fie, you—nice Floe!" They were all in his arma-they did to his clothes—nor what he did to them. He was alone. Todd had gone down who the kitchen—only he and the four com-panding of the devil, 'he continued, rubbing Floe's ears—he dovid he best-pluching her flows are aloved her best-pluching her flows are the lowed her best-pluching her flows are aloved her best-pluching her flows are here to his heart. "Come here, you imp of the devil, 'he continued, rubbing Floe's ears—he lowed her best-pluching her flows are scooning over here as a woman would over a child, talking to himself all the time.

Anthony Hope, whose latest novel, "Mrs. Maxon Protests," was published last May, has returned to London from

a tour of the Continent. This month he goes to Overstrand, where he has a small house, and will occupy it with his family for the next two weeks.

Anne Warner French, of St. Paul, Minn., who is preparing to take up her permanent residence with her family in England, has written a love romance Woman Proposes, called "When Woman Proposes," which will be brought out with colored illustrations and decorated text pages for the approaching holidays. Anne Warner's best known book is The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary."

Margaret Deland is in the heart of the Maine woods, and will not leave camp life for her Boston home until after her new novel, "The Iron Woman." is published.

In less than three months since its publication, Henry S. Harrison's novel, "Queen," has reached 50,000 copies, al-though it is the first book by this author and has had to sell on its own merits

Wells Hastings is an example of the business man in literature. He is di-rector in four manufacturing compa-nies. He wrote in collaboration with

Brian Hooker, his classmate at Yale, "The Professor's Mystery," one of the fictional successes of the spring season. Another mystery story, the exclusive work of his pen, will probably be ready for publication late in the Fall.

"So you have had a long siege nervous prostration? she said to the haggard author. "What caused it? Overwork?" "In a way, yes," he answered weakly.

wealth or rank."

New York Evening Post: "Permit me to thank you for your editorial in regard to the 'selling of daughters to worthless inheritors of wealth or rank.' Not only should we

Not only should we be indignant with the arranged mar-riage of a young girl with a 'notorious

the burden so imposed should not be distributed in proportion to the benefits mot Temple. It is refreasing to read of the delightful relations existing be-tween the old-fashioned bachelor, Tem-ple, and a nephew whom he practically adopts as his own son. Together they read the poems of Edgar Allan Foe, pelled to pay as much proportionately adopts of the poet-who is drunk the burden so imposed should not be free deliveries for the accommodation of their customers should not be comas the man who charges 50 cents or

VEHICLE LAWS ARE CRITICISED

Contempt Proceeding Not Inspired By

Enemics of Administration. PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 11.—.(To the Editor.)—It has been suggested that the recent contempt proceeding grow-ing out of the enforcement of the ve-hicle ordinance, which involved three of the city officials, was brought about by spendes of the present administra-

Enemies of Administration.

as the man who charges so chais of sha for the same service. Neither is there any reason why one merchant should pay for operating free delivery wagons and another merchant pay nothing for the same privilege, yet this is the effect of the ordinances that have been de-clared invalid. clared invalid.

Instead of the city profiting by the errors pointed out in the first ordi-nance, the two subsequently drafted and passed were subject to the same criticisms. In fact the manner in which the latter were passed manifested a wilful disregard for the court's decrees declaring them unconstitutional. For instance, one of the grounds on which Judge Gatens declared Ordinance No 22,985 invalid was because it excepted those persons having paid and obtained a license under Ordinance No. 14,053 Even before the decree was formally entered the Council passed another orlinance, No. 23,562, containing the same

clause, with a word or two added, which did not change the effect. Now who is responsible for these blunders which have proved expensive to the people on both sides of the fight? And were the blunders repeated through wilfulness, ignorance or in-

difference? The last three attempts have been masterpieces of discrimination and in-equality. Of course it is difficult to conform to all the principles of taxa-tion in this kind of a tax, and for that reason the Council as a body could not be expected to go into the legal phases of the question. However, it occurs to the writer that if the City Attorney, who, we will assume, is an honest and patriotic public official, had devoted as much time to these ordinances before

they were passed as he did afterwards, the difficulty would have been elimi-nated long ago. Let it be said that the three officials who were haled into court, were in the performance of their duty as they saw it. They were merely the victims of bad advice.

Of course the public burdens must be met and the streets must be kept up, but there is a right way and a wrong way, and if the City refuses to see the light there are breakers shead. It might be suggested further, that there are other methods of taxation and other property that might be taxed.

that would not only raise a generous revenue but would be far less oppres-sive and obnoxious. The telephone, telegraph and electric light companies are using the streets more than vehicle owners and it is to be regretted that they are not paying a license tax for scarring the landscape of our city with unsightly poles. M. W. SEITZ.

EDUCATING DAUGHTERS OF 4400'

Occasional Deterioration of Young Women on Leaving School.

Miss Clara B. Spence, head of the fashionable school which Miss Madeleine Force, Colonel Astor's fiancee, attended, has written this letter to the

contributor to London newspapers, and the Interstate Commerce Comwrites of Americans most unflatter-"A stranger meets with impudent notice in the United States," says. By strangers he means Asiatics since in his scathing criticism of American manners he mentions only his own countrymen and the Chinese as "strangers" to be singled out, stared at or hooted as they pass along the streets.

Upon landing on the Pacific Coast of the United States he complains that he was followed by boys and girls in droves along the sidewalks, "yelling, screaming and calling him all manner of names." As he was bearded he was advised by these undisciplined young Americans "to get a shave;" he was told to "skidoo," and greeted with shouts of "23 for Being only a heathen, albeit a pundit of high degree, he did not understand the meaning of these impudent words and phrases, but he subsequently learned that they meant This information inspired Mr. Singh to write as follows:

spired Mr. Singh to write as follows: Get ye gone: That was the welcome America gave me when I landed on the continent; but that was not the last of that kind of welcome that the people of the United States were to accord me during my extended sojourn in the land of the Stars and Stripes. The very first impres-sion I formed of America was its tude-ness to strangers of different appearance from the elitizens of the land. The very first conclusion I arrived at in the Unit-ted States was the fact that I would have to put up with a great deal of impertinent notice. It was providential that the very first day of my arrival on the continent, I registered a vow not to permit myself to be tormented by the ungentlemanly, and lot the ungentlewomanly attention paid to my brown visage and raven-black hair; for had by American rudences, I certainly would have seen the inside of a lunatic asylum within the first six months of my residence in the United States.

Specifying further of the ignorance and rudeness with which he was treated in this land of the free, this minent journalist tells of a woman who mistook his turban for a surgical bandage and asked him the nature of the accident that had befallen him. Another - an "oldish woman"brought a wet towel and rubbed his forehead in the attempt to "rub off the brownish black stain.'

After further rehearsal of his in dignities which he suffered wherever he went, Mr. Singh charitably and in Christian spirit which is supposed to be quite foreign to the heathen breast, cvoncludes that "refinement cannot be expected in men and women whose parents were backwoods people, cut off from communication with old civilizations, engaged in rudimentary farming in fierce a. struggle with nature, and who themselves have no time for anything else save chasing madly after the al-mighty dollar." He adds: "When Americans have a little leisure and some inclination to be introspective they will doubtless outgrow their burly manners-but not before."

rise from a perusal of the estimate that is placed upon Americans by this proud representative of an r civilization, profoundly thankful | child. that there is some hope for us as a It would be well, we think, to leave people, though the "leisure" neces- to the courts-the jury-the deterbring about a reformation in our burly manners is not yet in sight. der in the first degree. Some states Humbly we must admit the truth of give the jury that finds the murderer

known Hindu journalist, traveler and | tween the state railway of mission. This from the Mail-Tribune:

mission. This from the Mail-Tribune: What does the Federal Constitution say into this? Why, this: "No state shall one of the any treaty, alliance of confedera-tion and no state shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any arreement or formpact with another state." According to the columns of The Oregonian such a con-ference has taken place, and this is with-out the consent of Congress, as Congress has not given such right to the Interstate Com-mission, who must determine the reasonableness of freight rates "Lafter full plainant or upon its own motion, and not by "executive session." as in the case of the foregonian. Treason is defined in the Con-sing thermal and comfort," and is not such or going and and comfort," and is not such or going and and comfort." And is not such or the states in equilation. The consented by The originan as ends to fixing reasonable, there to the control the united States, the first to the United States. All this is outright iddocy. If there

All this is outright idiocy. If there s the slightest sense in or validity to this extraordinary assumption that the states have no right to confer through their delegations or commissions, the House of Governors, in session in New Jersey, is a conspiring board of traitors, the Pacific Highway Commission a company of outlaws and the Legislatures of Oregon and Washington, which pasesd uniform fish laws, a body-two bodies-of enemies of their country.

WHY THE DEATH PENALTY?

The Oregonian and Mr. Kem, who vrites from Cottage Grove, ought to have no great difficulty about agreeing on the question of capital punishment. Mr. Kem is kind enough to say that he finds his views in harmony with much The Oregonian says. That is pleasant and not unmerited. we think. The Oregonian is glad to ized persons wish to see buried fathsay that it is in entire harmony with oms much that Mr. Kem says. But The Oregonian will venture to

suggest to Mr. Kem that he read again the article which he criticises; then we rather think he may coincide with all The Oregonian says. Oregonian did not, and does not, insist upon capital punishment for all murderers, as Mr. Kem appears think. It did not in that article make any argument for capital punishment. On the contrary, it expressly based its abjection to the commutation of withdrawal of the Federal troops by Webb's sentence on the everlasting meddling" with the course of justice

by sentimental Governors and technical courts. The Oregonian would not have its correspondent thus to understand that t does not favor capital punishment. It thinks there should be a death penalty for crimes of peculiar atrocity and calculated horror, or of treasonable significance and National consequence. It is not easy for The Oregonian to concede that anything less | out than the death penalty should have been inflicted on John Wilkes Booth. or Guiteau, or Czolgosz; and it feels that not the slightest hesitation should be manifested or expressed about the extermination of such monsters as the murderers of little Barbara Holzman, or the Hill family, or Mrs. Wehrman and her innocent

It would be well, we think, to leave mination of the punishment for mur-

timents to which Governor Blease need. gave utterance in an address before

the state convention of Confederate Veterans at Columbia. It was this city, the reader will remember, which burst into flames one night when Sherman was on his march northward from the penetration of the South, and there has been controversy ever since as to who started the conflagration. Some say the Confederates set fire to the town for reasons similar to those which made the Russians burn Moscow when Napoleon was in Winter quarters there. Great quantities of cotton were amassed at Columbia which it was feared might fall into

the hands of the hated Yankees. Hence there was a motive for kindling the fire, but it may not have been sufficient to induce any of the Confederates actually to apply the torch. The other story is that Sherman's troops burned Columbia either under orders from their officers or because they wished to vent their passionate animosity against the city and the state which it was the capital. We dare say the controversy will

never be settled. The event happened a long time ago. As the Times remarks, the city has been rebuilt in before the war, and its inhabitants are thriivng, partly by the aid of Northern capital. In these circumstances it seems like a work of superfluity to

revive the old dispute and seek to excite the fierce old passions. But Governor Blease belongs to a class of men who thrive on dead disputes and fatten on animosities which more civildeep. Southern politics has passed through several interesting stages since the close of the war. Immediately following Lincoln's death

there was what amounted to an attempt to enslave the blacks again by indirect methods. Then came recon struction, whose barbaric reign thievery was only brought to an end by the more savage barbarism of the Ku Klux Klan, combined with a grow. ing inclination to justice and common sense in the North. With the final Prosident Hayes the South began a

new life. The consequences of the war were frankly accepted by the natural leaders, who tried to turn the people into the almost forgotten paths of peaceful industry.

These natural leaders were the members of the old Southern families who had been slaveholders, owners of large plantations and foremost in politics up to the end of the war. they were not to have their will withopposition. In antagonism them arose a new set of leaders of a far more demagogic and less admira-These were men of the Tillble type. man, Vardaman, Jeff Davis and Blease variety. Originating from the "poor white" class, they detested the old aristocracy and appealed to the baser passions of the ignorant whites for support. The men of the best families were never vindictive toward the negroes. The Vardamans and Bleases

made negrophobia the foundation of their statesmanship, if it can be called by that name. Race hatred was their one and only theme. Everlastingly in the Union.

The easy virtue of his parishioners has compelled the minister who married Astor and Miss Force to leave his pulpit. The righteousness which comiets in condemning other people and rightly so after trials which cost consists in condemning other people is facile and cheap. Persecution lends it a shade of meanness which it might otherwise lack. Dozens of men more wicked than Astor are married every day by ministers, but since they are too inconspicuous to shed notoriety on their critics, no clamor arises.

Confidence in Uncle Sam as a banker was exemplified both in this city id Seattle by the eagerness with which depositors sought the security and benefits of the postal savings bank. Our venerable Uncle is the one custodian of savings who is not in the least influenced by hard times and January 11, 1915. who is superior to the wiles of defaulting bank presidents and cashiers. -----

If United States soldiers obey or ders given in a tone of military command without knowing the giver has authority, they may find themselves in the ridiculous position of the German much better style than it ever knew troops who meekly obeyed the orders of a burglar to march away while he robbed a whole town.

> Anxiety of children to learn trades is a good sign of the times. A trade at one's fingers' ends is always a good thing to have, whether it is followed or not. -----

Germany proposes that France do all the hard work of subduing and governing Morocco and let her reap most of the harvest. Germany was never noted for her modesty.

In getting rid of his wife by diorce rather than hatchet, a Chicago Chinaman shows the merit of Chris tian influence.

It might be advisable for the soci-

Real estate sales of business corers in Portland at \$250,000 show there is life in the Pacific Northwest.

When even New York bars the Binford moving pictures, they must be fit subjects for a moral disinfectant,

Why talk against child marriage in India when a Georgia woman is grandmother of three at 30? But India

> Fall weather has begun early, but cheer up; Indian Summer may be so much longer when it comes.

Plans for a city beautiful would better contain a scheme of portable roofs for freaky weather.

Well, the rains will make the grass good and the stock will be fat, and we'll all have money."

Late figures indicate that Maine will continue to be the "wettest" dry state

body packed in a trunk, and carted to the depot to be shipped away, to avoid

detection. This is the foul crime com-mitted by Webb for the \$1600 that poor Johnson possessed and which repthe taxpayers of this county many thousands of dollars, but West, the Governor, steps in and prevents this murderer from paying the penalty. Has he by law a right to do this? We ask The Oregonian to publish this letter

and answer this question, and oblige many of its Swedish readers. American magazine. Kindly answer also in your paper when the term of office of Oswald West expires as Governor of this state. William Dean Howells is dividing his vacation between Kittery Point, Me., and Europe. He expects to reach Spain a country he has not visited for years. ALFRED PETERSON.

The Governor has the legal right to commute the sentence of a murderer no matter how atroclous his crime. of hope for the unsuccessful profession-Governor West's term of office expires

Election Rights of Convicts. WOODBURN, Or., Sept. 10.--(To the Editor.)--Please answer these ques-SUBSCRIBER. tions:

Has a convict on parole the right to vote at the city election?

Has a convict who has been pardoned without having his citizenship rights Howard Pyle is in Florence, where he expects to remain several months, devoting most of his time to writing restored, the right to vote on any municipal law? Yes, unless the pardon shows on its

rather than painting. He is engaged upon a series for "Harper's Magazine," face that it does not restore his voting right. If complaint is made against such convict's registering, should the comwhich he will illustrate.

plaint be made against the registrar also?

If there is objection to his registershe says that she has never before reing. it should be made to the County ceived so many letters regarding a book as are now coming to her in re-gard to "The Secret Garden." These Clerk.

Team Subject to Lien.

letters began with the first install-PORTLAND, Sept. 10 .- (To the Edi-tor.)-Please answer the following questions in The Oregonian. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

letters began with the first install-ment of the serial in a monthly maga-zine and have continued in an unin-terrupted stream. A few of them are the usual crank letters, but most are from children, full of artless enthus-lasm, while a considerable percentage comes from adults who like the opti-mistic theorebit of the book. Can a man driving and tending to a team take a lien on or attach the team to collect wages overdue, provided said team has already been mortgaged by mistic thought of the book.

service, or veterans of Philippine serv-

"Syndicalism and Labor in Europe and the United Kingdom." The object of the United Spanish War the book is to ascertain what effect "Syndicalism" (the French doctrine of the general strike) is likely to have

PORTLAND, Sept. 10,-(To the Edi-tor.)-Please state whether or not the Oregon-California land grant case has been appealed-if so, to what court? SUBSCRIBER. SUBSCRIBER.

william F. Kirk, a New York low of those famous aggregations of baseball play-ers known as "Giants" and Yankces." has prepared a volume of poems and imitation poems based upon baseball life that will be found highly amusing the volume of the National rame. The The case has not been appealed, but probably will be after it comes to trial. The S. P. Company filed its answer last week.

life that will be found mighty and ange by devotees of the National same. The volume, which bears the exciting title, "Right Off the Bat," is illustrated by H. B. Martin, an associate of Mr. Kirk in his newspaper work, as well as in this literary venture. The book is ded-icated to John McGraw, "the school-Many Kinds of Land Scrip. PORTLAND, Sept. 11.—(To the Edi-tor.)—Please state what use can be made of United States land scrip. Will the Government redeem United States master of baseball." land scrip by paying for it with cash? SUBSCRIBER.

William De Morgan's forthcoming novel, which has been announced as "Bianca." will appear next month un-What kind of land scrip? There are der the title of "A Likely Story." probably 100 kinds.

tried to do W. Chambers hero and a Mary E. Wilroue,' but the so-called leaders of so kins heroine."--Life.

Hundreds of children have writter

to Mrs. Burnett expressing their appre-

Sir Arthur Clay, Bart., has completed

William F. Kirk, a New York news-

upon labor disputes in England.

ciety, who, perfectly understanding the terms of the marriage, continue to send "Which would you rather be, a poet or a musician?" "A poet. People aren't so liable to be disturbed while you are practicing."-Washington Star. flowers and congratulatitons, share with parents the responsibility of encouraging a marriage which ci

lead only to unhappiness and scandal. "Many schools in our country are earnestly and fearlessly trying to de-Jeffery Farnol, author of "The Broad Highway," is at work at his home in Kent, England, on a new novel, but this velop in their students the virtues that it seems impossible to graft upon the character of some of their parents. probably will not be ready for book publication until the autumn of 1912 One of the most pathetic results that and it must appear serially in some a faithful teacher occasionally sees

(one is grateful that it occurs so sel-dom) is the deterioration that comes to a young woman after she has been for some time in the worldly environment of her mother.

"With indignation and sorrow the teacher sees the pupil who in school was so receptive, so responsive to every "A Living Without a Boss," by an anonymous author, is brought out this week by the Harpers. It is a message good and high resolve, brought into a world of fashion and vulgarity, and whose daily life is made a round of al man growing old in the city, with the fear of the future always before display and amusements, both degrad-ing and wasteful of energy. his eyes. The book is a human docu-ment of the experiences of a man who left benind him the slavery of a city

"Every good school is trying to train its students so that their lives in the future may be of service in their homes life. His trained mind found over-looked opportunities in the country, where his activities met with little and in the community in which they live. Although every earnest teacher has this idea in mind, unless the home competition. The author points out in a helpful, practical manner paths to independent living in the country. gives co-operation it is all out impos-sible for a pupil, on leaving school and its standards, to take a worthy part in the great struggle between good and

evil "With deep gratitude we recognize those parents of high standard and no-ble life who do keep the young committed to their care unspotted from the world, and who gladly join with our noblest teachers in imparting to them the principles on which right living clation of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," but rests.

Deportation of Foreigners. ASTORIA, Sept. 10 - (To the Edi-tor.) - Can a foreign-born sailor, discharged from a vessel in an American Furthermore will the State of Orogon recognize a declaration of inten-tion made in California, and after compliance with the requirements, is-

sue full citizen's papers? T. B.

A foreigner can be deported at any time within three years, if it is found he has violated the immigration laws. The fifth anniversary of Garibaldi's entrance into Rome failing September 20, it is hoped to bring out by that date the concluding volume of George He can be deported for a crime at any time within the statute of limitations, Macaulay Trevelyan's blography of the great Italian liberator. which varies according to the national ity. To the last question, yes.

Licenses for Private Stills

BUXTON, Or., Sept. 10 .- (To the Edi bux ton, or, solt to ask if a person is allowed by law in this state to dis-till his own products for his own use without a license, and if not, what is the price of a license? C. H. S.

A person may not distill without a Government license. The price of a Micense varies according to the capacity of the still. Information can be obtained from David M. Dunne, Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue, Portland.

A Child's View of It.

Chicago Record-Herald. The childish daughter of the house had been sent into the parlor to enterthe unexpected guest. The woman inquired, by way of making conversa-tion, where was the child's brother. "He's gone to the school of ministers

to be pastorized," she was respectfully informed.

There are Veterans and Order of the Carabou. Land Grant Appeal.

ice in Portland?

It might be advisable for the soci-ety men and women to open a card index of their ex-husbands and wives.