The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1911.

TRYING TO BURCHARDIZE TAFT.

The Portland Journal quotes Presi dent Taft as using in speech the following remarkable language:

We can get along without competition; we an get along without monopoly, and the maintens men of the country must equate hermedives with that necessity. Eliner that e we must proceed to state exclution and treat the Government with power to run

Having falsely credited the President with a distinct expression for state socialism, and of friendliness to monopoly, the Journal proceeds to accuse him of having made another blunder, comparable only to the Wi-It protests in the name of every telephone operative, bank clark, elevator boy, blacksmith, farm laborer, logger, stockman, artisan and toller of every kind, who is in "open and keen competition with all others He has declared of his kind. of his kind. . . He has declared for a socialism in which the captains of Rig Business instead of the state are to be the guardians of the multi-

It would be a reproach justified, perhaps, if the President had said what this Portland paper says he said. But he did not. He said exactly opposits. Here is the correct quotation:

We did get along with offingerition; we can get along with it. We did get along without monopoly; we can get along without it, and the joustness men of this country must square thomselves with that necessity. Either that of we must proceed to state socialism and rest Government with power to run every business.

Here is a square, explicit, plain declaration against monopoly and for the competitive system; against Big Busiess and for the right of every worker and toller to have his chance; against the trusts and for the multitude, that no one who reads or hears can possihly misunderstand. Yet it is garbled, distorted, twisted into an open and defiant avowal of championship of monopoly and bellet in socialism. an attempt to Burchardize Taft by newspaper with a weakness for fraud, first found the light in the same

The Oregonian notices this palpable fraud now, that there may be no excuse hereafter on the part of any person or any newspaper for misrepresenting the facts.

CANADA'S RECIPROCITY FIGHT. Canada is today at the parting of the ways, as President Taft said. By her vote today Canada will decide whether she will bind the ties of trade and friendahlp with the United States will repel the outstretched hand and make the imaginary line which forms the boundary a real barrier be-tween two nations, akin in blood and straditions and each needing the oth-

er's products.

The Canadian people are divided on the issue of reciprocity by the intersentiment of loyalty to Great Britain. The protected manufacturers of the Ontario and Quebec cities and the himber manufacturers, salmon packers and fruit growers of British Columbia are alarmed at the prospect of an invasion of cheaper American products to take away their markets among the farmers. The farmers of the prairie provinces and Ontario are clated at the prospect of a wider market for their grain, cattle, dairy products and fruit, and of being able buy farm machinery and necessaries at lower prices without being dependent on the limited Canadian product. Hence the manufacreciprocity, the farmers as strongly in its favor. The maritime provinces of the East are for reciprocity, because they do a large shipping business and are largely dependent on New Eng-land for a market. Quebec, the French province, is divided by both self-interest and sentiment, and is the

battleground of the campaign. The election has been fought with a fury unprecedented even in Canada, where a man of the opposite party is generally regarded as a double-dyed liain, where a Conservative grits his teeth as he calls a Liberal a Grit, and a Liberal expresses his contempt for a Conservative by calling him a Tory. The word "fought," as applied to the election, is most appropriate, many of the meetings end in free fights, and ambulances are at hand to carry the wounded to the hospitals, where the whole stuff is kept busy fer hours mending cracked skulls and

broken noses and jaws.

Conservatives have shown the weakness of their case by evading the main issue and appenling to a narrow sentiment of loyalty against reci-procity. The burden of their song has been that reciprocity is only a preliminary to annexation, that the United States alms to absorb Canada by degrees, both commercially and solitically, until the Dominion is severed from Great Britain and besomes a part of the Republic. This argument has been backed up by a quotation of Speaker Clark's foolish Pole-to-Panama speech in favor of annexation and by misquetations President's speeches. The Conservatives have practically waved the Union Jack before the eyes of the ultra-British element, which is more any Englishman, and painted lurid pictures of the dire consequences of trifling with the sacred Premier Laurier is being attacked from the opposite side by Henri Bourassa, leader of the Nationalists, who is talling the French of the air is often pure, sunlight is ad-quebec that Laurier has made an mitted and the prisoners are allowed agreement with the British government whereby their sons may be natural result of this amelioration is come an aid to distribution, in the

their will. He goes to the extreme in urging independence of both Great Britain and the United States, tent Canada be sufficient unto herself. Az might be expected, each party accuses the other of letting American trusts finance its campaign, but this is more probably true of the Conservatives, who are the last hope of the elements which opposed the bill at Wash-

Ington.

The last Canadian House of Commons was composed of 122 Liberals
and 85 Conservatives, and the latter
must gain 22 seats in order to control. While Conservatives predict
victory, they are vague as to estimates, but Liberals give more definite
figures and expect about to hold their
own. The chief element of doubt is
42 constituencies which the Liberals 42 constituencies which the Liberals carried at the last election by votes or less, and some districts which the Conservatives carried by a small margin and where money may hecide

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The responsibility for calling a sperests solely with the Governor. It is cheap politics—nothing else—for him to attempt to shift the load to the legislature. The legislators will not his conditions. They should It involves them in sacrifice and humiliation and shame-faced confus-sion of entire accountability for the resent altuation as to good roads. The Governor says that the recent

legislature passed "inconsistent and ineffective" bills and he vetoed them. Then he appointed a committee of representative men, chosen from every county in the state, to meet and draft good roads bills for submisthe next legislature or to the people. "The purpose," he says, "was not to attempt to tie the hands of the Legislature or interfere in any way with its prerogatives."

The purpose distinctly was and distinctly is to tie the hands of the Legislature and interfers with its prerogatives. The Governor has the extra-ordinary presumption to insist that the Legislature come together on conditions made in advance by him and proceed with its business in a not been in practice long enough yet. manner defined by him, enacting a manner defined by him, enacting a law framed for him by others (select-law framed for him by others (select-ed by the Governor), and not by quences will be. It may cause an ined by the Governor), and not by

It is incredible that the Governor should have supposed that the Legislature would, by accepting his terms and adopting his suggestions, have thus publicly acknowledged its own incompetency to frame laws and have agreed that that function should be performed by him through his appointees and advisers. Incredible and preposterous. Going to Salem without pay and acting there in accordance with the executive programme is acknowledgment that the Legislature in its previous performances was all wrong, and the Governor in his present plan is all right. What is a Legislature, for?

A SPITEFUL CRITICISM.

Mr. Roosevelt's outpourings in the Outlook on the subject of the arbitration treaties have led the New York Evening Post to stigmatize him as a barbarian. His opinion is that arbitration would work very well on matters which neither nation cared much about but if they deemed an issue worth fighting over they would fight and all the treaties in the world would

not prevent them. Roosevelt specifies the Montroe Doctrine and Oriental immigration as topics which we could not under any conditions submit to arbitration. Of course it might be replied that in no imaginable circumstances is trouble likely to arise over them, but the Evening Post, which does not love Mr. eauches the applicat in another spirit. It chooses to believe that his opposition to arbitration grows out of his envy of Mr. Taft who would acquire undying glory were the treaties to be concluded prosperously. our metropolitan contemporary plainly hints its suspicion that Mr. Roosevolt is a claudestine aspirant for a third term in the White House and that he thinks the best way to obtain

it is to spoil Mr. Taft's work We cannot help thinking that the Evening Post is a little too suspicious of the Colonel's motives. He has no shown any extraordinary warmth of effection for Mr. Taft since his return from the African wilds but on hand the President has not bubbled over with unrequited love on Mr. Roosevelt did not lack zeal in the campaign for Mr. Taft's election and what reason is there for suspecting that he will act differently next year? None whatever. The Colonel is not a candidate for another term. Certainly he is not a declared candidate and we do not believe that is maneuvering secretly to supplant

Mr. Taft. The Evening Post's attack upon his motives exudes venom a little too freely to please our tasts. Its force is very much diminished by the extreme animosity which it reveals. Mr. Roosevelt has the same right to oppose ar bitration as the Post has to promote it. This is a free country even for a man who has been President.

THE GROWTH OF LAWLESSNESS. In one of its recent numbers The New York Sun has an instructive discussion of the growth of lawlessness in the United States. Various causes are assigned for the unfortunate tendencies of this nature which our civilization manifests, but The Sun seems to assign most importance to

our "changed attitude toward the nathe old idea of punishment as retalintory has almost vanished, while we now look upon it as educative and reformatory purely. In former times it was thought proper to make a criminal suffer at least as severely as his victim had suffered. Now we are only too ready to forget all about the victim and fix our attention exclu-sively on the poor criminal. We smoothly admit that his deed was not the fruit of his own badly regulated mind and morals, but is rather the ensequence of social conditions for which he is not responsible. The doo trine of free will and strict responsi-bility is fading out and with it goes the belief that we have the right to visit anybody with expiniory penal-ties. We may chastise for the pur-

sake of inflicting pain. Growing out of this spirit of mercy there is a disposition to make prisons rather pleasant places of cojourn. The old-time filth has been cleaned out. the air is often pure, sunlight is ad-mitted and the prisoners are allowed or ce-operative ators or become a to play games on the premises. The farmer. In the one case he would be-

pose of reformation, but not for the

drafted into the British navy against a decitne of the fear which prisons other a producer, instead of a paraonce inspired. Lawbreakers often look upon them as agreeable resorts to which they go without especial re-juctance. The indeterminate sentence and the parole system remove even objection that the sojourn the must be unpleasantly prolonged. Under these devices a convict need not stay in confinement more than a few months if he is reasonably shrewd. Evidently there is an inclination in the United States to regard erime as a misfortune which ought to be treated tenderly, and The Sun thinks that this is one of the reasons, why we have so many more murders than other civilized lands in proportion to the population.

We suppose this must be conceded, the best friends of the delinquent classes. When it is under-stood that nothing very dreadful will happen to a man who commits mur-der or arson, passion is likely to have a free rein. John will readily shoot James if he knows he can do it safely, while if he knew that the deed would be followed by his own execution he would be likely to pause and reflect before he fired. It is idle to cial session of the legislature to con-sider good roads, or for any purpose, no influence upon conduct. It has a great deal of influence, but experience seems to show that the consequences need not be hideously cruel in order to attain the beneficial effect. When punishment passes a certain degree of savagery, history shows that it bees an incitement to crime, not a restraint. alty is of far more value than its severity as a deterrent. It might even be argued with some plausibility that it is the uncertainty of punishment rather than its leniency which is accountable for our excessive number of crimes of violence.

This fault can be traced back, of course, to a flabby state of public opinion, but it is exhibited most discouragingly in the processes of the courts where the trials of persons accused of crime are habitually dilatory, often farcical and sometimes futile. A rigorous demand for se-vere justice on the part of the public would correct this laxity in the cours of time, but it seems as if the judges or widely enough, to enable anybody crease of crime that will imperil so-clety, but on the other hand it may set free forces in human nature which will cause crime to disappear. Whatever the consequences may be must face them, so much is certain and we shall do well to prepare by study and observation to face wisely. It is hardly time as yet for dogmatism upon the perplexing problems of crime and punishment.

COSTLY LIVING AND ITS CAUSE.

The high cost of living has come to stay, in the opinion of George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint. The supply of cheap, free land is almost exhausted and the amount of new land brought under cultivation does not keep pace with the growth of population. Our population increased 21 per cent between 1986 and 1910, but the area in farms only increased 4.2 per cent and the area in cultivation 15.2 per cent. The increase in cultivated area began to fall behind that in population in the decade from 1890 to 1800 for the first time, except during the war period, 1860 to 1870. From 1870 to 1880 the cultivated area increased 50 per cent and from 1880 to 1890 25 per cent.

Not only is the area of newly culti-vated land falling behind the increase in population, but it is of poorer quality, much of it being semi-arid, and the East and Middle West show no increase. The great gains have been pen cent: Oklahoma, 104 per cent; Texas, 29 per

The occupation of the cheap land and the greater proportionate devance the value and rent of farm land which are more likely to remain fixed than to recede. This fact will drive the farmers to adopt more cient methods of production that they may increase the output of the farms. but it is to be feared that this increased output will no more than provide for the increase of population which has hitherto depended upon increase in cultivated area. The gain made by progress in the arts of manufacture and transportation has been offset by the higher cost of food. clothing, rent, which force up wages, and of raw materials. Mr. Roberts BB3'81

The real truth is that there is less to ivide; we are not getting so much by the county of Nature as a few years ago; in he United States we have made a short arn into relative scarcity and we have eas so important a factor in world production that all the world is affected.

Mr. Roberts seems a ray of hope in

ing abnormally, not reduce them.

The safest remedy seems to be two fold-to get more out of the land we have under cultivation and to improve our methods of distribution. The man who farms as father did must give place to the man who has received scientific training and applies it in getting out of the soil that which it will best produce and putting back into it the elements necessary to produce another crop. Such farming generally requires smaller farms, fo it requires closer attention to detail than is possible on a large farm. In a way it requires that personal acquaintance with each plant which the Chinese farmer is said to give his crops. The back-te-the-farm movement is a necessary part of this work of scientific farming, for it will supply the army of recruits for the sub-divided farms and will restore the balance between urban and rural population, between producer and con sumer of food. It will be immensely helped by the demonstration farms

make every Agricultural College stu-dent a teacher of practical farming to whole community. At the same time that the conmer is complaining of high prices, the farmer in many sections is plaining of low prices. He finds that between half and two-thirds of the price paid by the consumer goes to the railroad and the middleman, mostly to the middleman. If the farmer could deal directly with the consumer through co-operative stores or public markets, he would receive more and the consumer would less. As for the middleman, he could

meeting of the Oregon Development

eague at Burns and which are to

to be promoted at the

The time has come when we can no longer spend with a lavish hand from unty which nature gave us. We need not be parsimonious, but we must not be wasteful. By not fully

using our resources we are wasting them, and by adding unnecessary steps to the process of distribution we are wasting them still more.

Through blunders in water-right notices, made by the city's attorney, the city is in danger of losing the water of Bull Run necessary to sup-ply the second pipeline. Yet the voters refuse to raise the salary of the vent manipulation of prices by City Attorney to a sum sufficient to syndicates of private owners. The justify a first-class attorney in seek-ing the position. This species of nomy may compel the city to buy at great expense the water it might have had for nothing. It would cheaper for the city to pay a good sal-ary and then see that it elects a man who is worth the money.

Secretary of War Stimson follows the fasihon in making a personal examination of his problems between sessions of Congress. As most of the blems with which Cabinet ministers have to deal are in the West, this fashion is decidedly in the interest of the West. Formerly the greatest ob-stacle with which the West had to contend in its dealings with the Government was ignorance of Western conditions on the part of Cabinet embers. The tours of the heads of departments are removing this obsta-

The outrageous abuse of a simpleminded girl of 14 by a number of foreigners near Castle Rock, Wash., again calls attention to the carelessness displayed in allowing a girl of that kind and age the freedom that makes her the victim of such a crime. Her condition precludes identification of the assailants and their easy escape will lead them to attempted tion elsewhere, when it is to be hoped they will be given the summary punshment they deserve.

There is something of a poser for ur war maniacs in the fact that the least civilized countries of the world are the ones which are always fighting. Central America is ignorant and verty-stricken and it is seldom at Spain is poor, proud, lazy and benighted, and its insurrections are always breaking out or being sup-pressed. No doubt it is very glorious to fight, but enlightenment, peace and smfort also have a certain charm.

It is very true, as General Wood ays, that an Army officer who has been educated at the expense of the Nation owes the Nation his services for at least four years, but if he is kept in the Army against his will, his un-willing service will be of little value. Furthermore, a man who will obtain his education at public expense on the understanding that he is to use it in the public service is nothing but a blik and the Army is well rid of him.

The amenities of college life show up about the same as usual this Fall. Some of the victims are maimed, some killed outright, some driven crary. But what of it? Must not the Moloch of "College Spirit" receive its annual tribute of human sacrifice? It matters very little that young Willard, of Scattle, and scores of others are injured for life as long as the sacred rites are properly celebrated.

If a few of the city denizens who are complaining of the high cost of living would go to the country and raise hogs, they would reduce their own cost of living and by increasing or more home in

To die laughing is not a bad way of departing from the world. If William Snyder had expired in the clinax of his hilarity instead of merely failing out of the window, we should have envied him his euthanasia. As it is, he must go on living and peeling potatoes as of yore, which is a singularly dismal fate, particularly in a Seattle kitchen.

The chief bulwark of the Spanish consrchy is the divisions among its emies. When socialists start a revo lution, Republicans stand aloof, and vice versa. The monarchy survives not so much through the support of the majority as through inability to agree upon a substitute. That makes Alfonso's seat rather rickety.

If Jacob Oppenheimer had been an Oregon murderer under the West regime, he would probably have been pardoned at the request of the Governor's little girl and have murdered good citizen instead of another mur-Canadian reciprocity, but expects that it will merely prevent prices from risderer. The place for a man-tiger is

The wonder is not that Mrs. Boardman has come to the conclusion that she may as well stop supporting her idle husband and work for herself, but that it has taken her two years to reach that conclusion

The fact that reduced taxation is to be the issue in the coming Japanese election is proof enough that the country is more hungry for bread than for war. Let joy overshadow the gloom. The

Mayor wants 100 more policemen, with full quota of non-commissioned staff. Let the edge on the pic knife The patrolman who would take no

"lip" from a colored lawyer was intensely human but indiscreet, Mrs. Caudle is vindicated by a Kanas City judge, who holds that a wife

has a right to scold. Disappointed in being paroled, antrusty is missing and blighted hopes are blasted.

announced are near the middle of the The Arbuckles may control sugar and coffee, but they cannot boost the

All aspirants to the shrievalty so far

Investigation by the Federal grand ury may increase the list of "miss-

The county fair at Gresham de serves the patronage of city folk. Somebody has been giving the wrong dope to John L. Sc

Gleanings of the Day

Those persons who propose that the

settle the trust evil by substituting Government monopoly, would do well to take heed of the result of government ownership of coal mines in Germany. The government embarked in the business in the expectation that it could mine and sell cheaper than private owners, and that it could prasyndicates of private owners. The experiment has falled at every point, and special committee of the Prussian Diet has been appointed to find the cause and the remedy. In the Saar disrict the government has a practical nonopoly. Though lower wages are paid than in the Aachen and Dortmund districts, and operations are on a scale large enough to permit many economies, the price of coal is higher than in all other districts of Germany, and the output per employe is only 207 tons as compared with 260 tons for private employers at Dortmund, and 249.7 tons for all Germany. This failure is at-tributed by the Prussian legislative committee to unavoidable political con-siderations in selecting and controlling the personnel, and to the higher price which the government, for some unaccountable reason, is forced to pay for its materials. State ownership has failed to keep down the price not only in the Saar, but in Silesia, where the state has joined private owners in higher than in the United States, what

The old City of Aleppo in Syria, with 200,000 to 250,000 people, is waking up and moving to introduce modern improvements. Not only is it to be on the Bagdad Railroad, which the Germans are building, but it is to have a branch line to the port of Alexandretta, where a pier is to be built. The municipal government has prepared plans for electric light and street railway systems, the power to be obtained from Daphna Falls in the Orontes River, about 60 miles distant A French company is carrying out a contract for macadamizing 808 miles of roads with crushed rock and rebuilding the bridges in the vicinity of Aleppo. The roads are now so bad that freight from Alexandretta to Aleppo last Winter was \$22 a ton. The French company also has a contract for a macadamized road from Rakka to Bagdad, a distance of 466 miles. All this public work has caused an influx of Europeans, a great increase in rents and a building boom. A coal deposit has been found near Aintab and neighboring mountains are said to be rich in copper, fron, silver and gold, which will be made accessible by the rail-

might be expected if public ownership

and operation were adopted here?

When the New York woman suffrage leaders learned that Mrs. Gus Ruhlin, of Brooklyn, wife of the ex-prizefighter, had opened suffrage headquarters in a large room adjoining her husband's saloon, they were horrified. One of them said it made her faint and sick, Mrs. Ida Harper declared that she did not close her eyes the night after she heard that the yellow banners of "the cause" were flaunting in a saloon, its posters looking down over a bar and the output of hogs reduce the cost of bacon and eggs, ham and eggs and It seemed to her that Susan B. Anthony pork and beans to those who remained and Elizabeth Cady Stanton must rise in the cities. There is plenty of room from their graves in righteous protest. "If it is necessary to establish headquarters in a saloon," she said, "then it is far better that the movement should stop absolutely."

Farm lands in the South are increasng rapidly in value. The rate has been 118 per cent since 1900, or a total valuation of \$5,000,000,000 in round numbers in 1910 as against some \$2,000,000,000 in 1900.

The aggregate gross earnings of the railroads of the United States decreased 2.16 per cent, net earnings 6.31 per cent in the year ending June 30.

Chicago adopted the most effective means of killing the theater ticket scalpers' graft by staying away. This is one incident of the war on the middleman, who makes his living through a rake-off on what others rather than produce anything himself.

Farms in the United States have more than doubled in value during the 10 years from 1900 to 1910, which fact both explains and is explained by the high cost of living. High prices have increased the farmer's profits and thereby increased the capital value of his farm. Improvements on the farm have increased the cost of production more than they have increased the volume of production. One cause acting from one direction and the other cause from the other direction have combined to bring about the one result. The value of farm lands and buildings in 1910 was placed by the Census Bureau at \$34,681,507,000 as against \$16,614,648,000 in 1800, an increase of nearly 109 per cent. Part of this increase is due to the adoption of a lower rate of interest than for merly as a basis for calculating the capitalized value. There is an increase of 77 per cent in the value of farm buildings, which is now \$6,294,787,000 63 per cent in value of implements and nachinery, from \$749,776,000 to \$1,262, 022,000; 80 per cent in expenditure for labor, from \$357,892,000 to \$645,612,000. Expenditures for fertilization increased from \$50,000,000 a year to \$115,000,000. Vast sums have been spent in improving worthless land-irrigating arid land, draining swamp land, tiling wet land, clearing away stones and stur breaking up prairies and building fences. A change which is largely the result of the development of the fertility of land by these methods and by fertilizing is a great increase in the number of small farms which is exected to continue and to increase the value of farm land still further. There was an increase of 12 per cent in the number of farms under 20 acres, nearly 25 per cent in number of farms be-tween 20 and 175 acres, while farms of 500 to 1000 acres increased only 3 per cent, and those of 1000 acres and over less than 1 per cent.

A glassblower in New Jersey has produced a perfect bottle so small that fly cannot crawl into it with folded

HIGHWAYS AND FAIR BUILDINGS | CHILDREN NEED MORAL LESSONS Housing of Exhibits Declared as Im-

portant as Automobile Roads. SALEM Or., Sopt. 19.—(To the Edi-tor.)—I was at the State Fair last week when I poticed by the papers that the Governor intended calling an extra sec-Government itself operate coal mines Governor intended cailing an extra ses-sion of the Legislature to pass good roads legislation. I came to the fair to see the people and the exhibits. Owing to the heavy rains and very in-adequate buildings the people who pat-ronized this excellent state institution were compelled to stand around like ducks, or go home or seek shelter in the over-crowded old shacks called the pavillon, or like myself, sourt the comin Alaska and those others who would

the over-crowded old shacks called the pavilion, or, like myself, court like company of some of the blooded livestock. Between admiring the beautiful lines of a blooded Clyde and digesting the story of how our brave and accommodating Governor would call an extra session provided the Legislature would waive pay, pay their own carfare, clerks, etc., and then do his bidding, or mind saught a few broaths and I ciergs, etc., and then do me bloddles, my mind sought a few bypaths, and I called to mind the fact that this same Legislature at its last session appro-priated enough to build a first-class priated enough to build a first-class fireproof pavillon, large enough to house and protect the fine exhibits and for the people when the weather was bad. I felt that Oregon is of sufficient importance in an agricultural way to expend \$50,000 on a good fair building before it starts in to spend \$50,000,000 on good reads for the automobile cranks and the agents for Eastern road machinery companies.

machinery companies.

If our Governor is so sure he is right and that the people approve of his policy of allowing \$100,000 to buy land from himself and a few friends near the Statehouse, and that they disapprove of decent buildings for their fair, why does he try to make the members promise in advance that they will not even vote on this veto of the building for the State Fair? If he is as brave state has joined private owners in price regulation, and in Westphalia, where the state keeps clear of the syndicate but is forced to suffer a loss in corder to undersell it. If this is the result in Germany, where the standard of public service is admittedly much that the transfer of the standard of public service is admittedly much that the transfer of the standard of public service is admittedly much the other. He didn't announce the presence of his excellency to the prison persons of the state fair. presence of his excellency to oner until that gentleman was covered by the rifles of several men, and he will not call the session until he is certain his vetoes will not be touched.

Then they will be safe, as no later Legislature can molest.
And, by the way, the last session passed several road bills, Both Houses gave a lot of time to their considera-People from various organiza tions attended the committee meetings, the Grange was well represented and finally bills were passed which were generally satisfactory to all except a few persons in Portland, and at their request the bills were vetoed. Then, if my memory is not bad, these same patriots who had thus defeated bills which had been well considered and passed, got their ever-willing and too-pliant Governor to appoint them and some others to draft new bills. This special session is to be called now to ratify these bills under the promise to do nothing else.

do nothing else.

Has it come to pass that Oregon is Has it come to pass that Oregon is governed by the Portland Auto Club and a few other well-dressed idlers? Are the 90 Representatives of all of the people from each county in the state to be made the bound slaves of a few gesoline-burning speed maniacs? Are our farmers and livestock men to be denied a decent place to house their annual exhibits and then have their taxes used to construct speedways for

be denied a decempance be denied a decempance of the farmers annual exhibits and then have their taxes used to construct speedways for racing maniacs? What benefit would an interastate road be to the farmers living along it? A farmer would as quickly think of driving his farm team along a railroad track before a fast mail train as to venture on one of these auto racetracks.

For my part, I would like the fair taken care of so that I may not be required to force my society onto some other man's stallion when it rains, and I would also like to see a number of other vetoes inquired into, including the good roads bills. If something better is to be had, all well and good, but I don't want all the money spent at the behest and under the direction of a few machinery agents and auto drivers. machinery agents and auto drivers. H. JAMESON.

King George Never Forgets.

Detroit Free Press.

King George never forgets his friends.

When he made his last visit to the Duchy of Cornwall, before saying au revoir he remembered a hostler named John Hobbs, who acted as one of his grooms when in Malta. Great, therefore, was Hobbs' surprise when he received a telegram from Sir William Carrington: "The Prince of Wales has asked the Excter stationmaster to admit you to the station tomorrow at 11:15." The morrow came, and with it John Hobbs, and when the little man appeared King George held out his hand and said: "Hello, Hobbs! How are yout" And for a few minutes Duchy of Cornwall. hand and said: "Hello, Hobbs! How are your" And for a few minutes Hobbs found himself in the midst of a distinguished company, conversing with one who is now King of England. ng with

Judge Lindsey and His Drinks.

Denver Times.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, the reformer of Denver, was lunching one day—it was very warm—when a politician was very warm—when a politician paused beside the table. "Judge," said the politician, "I see you're drinkin' hot cawfee. That's a atin' drink.

heatin' drink."

"Yes?" said Judge Lindsey.

"Oh, yes. In this weather you want iced drinks, judge—sharp, loed drinks. Did you ever try gin and ginger ate"

"No." said the judge, smiling, "but I've tried several fellows who have."

Mrs. E. H. Harriman Abhors Waste.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman Abbors Waste.
Indianapolis News.
Mrs. E. H. Harriman is said to ingist that "left-overs" be made use of both in food and wearing apparel. She may, no doubt, think that she example she sets of not allowing any waste is worth as much in the general plan of things as the actual value of things saved. She is said to have always saved from her housekeeping allowance and to have administered her husband's property with the same frugal care.

Moral Influence and the Public.

Washington Star. "Why did you keep creating new supplies of stock in your big corpora-tion?" asked the modest trader. "I wanted to pass it around," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "I want as much of Mr. Dustin Stax. "I want as much of the public in on the enterprise as pos-sible. Every stockholder who gets an occasional dividend is absolutely con-vinced that ours is one of the good

New Kind of Jinrikisha. Chicago Record-Herald.

A new kind of jinrikisha is being

A new kind of finrikisha is being used by the Chinese of the Malay states. It is one-wheeled, being built on the monocycle principle, and is said to be a great improvement upon the old vehicle.

Perilous Duty for a Physician. "My position," remarked the eminent physician, "is one requiring the greatest tact and diplomacy."
"What is the trouble?"
"I feel conscientiously obliged to tell several of my most wealthy and influential patients that they overeat."

Mixed Markets In New York.

New York Morning Telegraph.
By a juxtaposition of signs a Sixt avenue building greets the eye with "Chiropody and bome-made pies."
And a little lower down with:
"Menicuring and posched eggs."

Writer Would Have Less Prudishness in Instruction of Young.

oregon city. Sept. 19.—(To the Editor.)—Did you ever read the writing on the wall? I mean the outside back walls of our public schoolhouses? If not, do so, and did you ever have a heart to heart talk with a public school teacher—one who would give you her confidence? If not, and you ever get the opportunity do so. Ask him, or her as the case may be, about that horrible word or words that occasionally defile the blackboard after school is dismissed, to be discovered next morning. Of course the teacher

school is dismissed, to be discovered next morning. Of course the teacher doesn't see it, or it unable to avoid it, she assumes an ignorance not shared to by any single tot in her class—boy or girl.

If you are not a parent sak one who is, of that obsceme expression regarding which little Johnny, or little sis inquired the meaning. (If hub and sis never asked any such question it's probably because they already know). Ask them where the child just heard it. The answer is, at school, or on the playground, perhaps on their own doorplayground, perhaps on their own door-steps, while playing with other chil-dren. Then ask yourself where the original child just got its knowledge. If you go to church sometimes, look inside the back covers of the Bible,

inside the back covers of the Bible, bymnal or prayer-book; occasional discoveries are quite possible.

And now, to emulate Mr. Euclid—Does it not seem as if the real first cause could be found in the home! Your home, and my home, as well as the other fellow's? Morality may be a matter of geography, but immorality surely lan't. Not in all homes will you find the germ of see-immorality, but in every home you'll find the germ.

you find the germ of sex-immorality, but in every home you'll find the germ of some one or another infraction of the moral code.

Little children at play pool their knowledge good and bad; and this moral vaccination "takes" or doesn't "take." according to the child's environment. With youth and adolescence comes the actual test, and we fall or resist according as we have been predisposed. Most of us who go wrong are careful. Some few of us been predisposed. Most of us who go wrong are careful. Some few of us are not, and consequently help make statistics. It is possible for a boy or girl of ability to split the affection they have for their wedded mate, with the affinity of the hour; in which they are far more fortunate than their unmar-ried elster whose frailty is known and read of all men. Particularly is it read.

read.

The seed is sown in the home, and not necessarily a slum home at that, cultivated and spread in the play hour, and resped in the divorce court if the sinner is "respectable," and in the tenderloin if she's not. The harvester may be a married man, as some assert; or a macque, a playmate, fellow-stu-dent, or even the preacher himself. But if it had not been for the sowing. and the cultivation, the harvester would get mighty little for his pains. It seems to me that there is too little attention given to the cause and far too much to the effect. More common sense, and less prudishness in the handling of little children, will largely do away with the necessity for rescue homes.

R. V. D. JOHNSTON.

Half a Century Ago

From the Oregonian, Sept. 21, 1861. Mr. Love is about to erect a flourng mill at Vancouver. Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt has been

ordered to San Francisco to act there as chief quartermaster of the department.

It is said that quite a number of the overland emigrants this year will go into Washington Territory.

A good meny miners came down last night to spend the Winter in the val-ley. They report everything right

The Mountaineer of Wednesday says that some 120 wagons have reached the settlements. The last arrival re-ports a fight with the Indians, in which ports a fight with the Indians, in which the latter were severely whipped and which will teach them not to trouble emigrant trains in future.

A. J. Lawrence, Esq., who was sent over to Olympia from Vancouver after the seat of government, has returned without it, but brought two papers, one from the acting Governor and the other from the Chief Justice, which the Vanweek with appropriate remarks.

United States Treasury notes have been received at San Francisco. Judge McAllister was paid his salary with them. It is supposed that all the Federal officers will be thus paid. These notes have two years to run and are received for duties. They will ma good exchange to send to the States.

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams) A man who always gets whipped, soon quits fighting, and becomes an advocate of peace.

Among the men, there is usually a oke, where women are conperned, but very little fire.

The telephone girls have more patt-ence than any other class of women in the world; in case I marry again, I intend to marry a telephone girl. again, I

A man can keep a secret all right, if it is a mean story on himself. A number of young men will shortly

give an amateur minstrel perform and I know what is going to happer the night of the show; people will people will laugh themselves to death.

A bold woman may annoy a man for a time, but finally she gets the worst of it.

When I hear people talking in German, it always seems wonderful to me that they can understand each other. People generally would be more truthful were it not for their uncon-trollable desire to talk.

When your wife buys a new hat, ow much attention does she pay to your taste?

The back end of a grocery store usually looks as bad as a kitchen.

Binchine to Paste Paper Labels Indianapolis News.

A machine has been invented to paste paper labels on bottles. It is driven by an electric motor.

TRRELEVANT RHYMES

The Social Order must be changed When "thinkers" livers get deranged.

Government by what name you will, The stronger rule the weaker still. Whether one strive for fame or pelf, The meed's but the essay itself.

Said Truth, "Don't be inquisitive Best your filusions keep-and livel"

When rogue meets rogue each knows the other, and needs no token for a brother.

No tiny insect but does doem liself creation's end supreme. Better be handsome than be wise

Where few have minds and all have

The white hand to the hand of grime Says, "Idleness, my friend, is crime."

—Harry Murphy.