

The Oregonian

Portland, Oregon.

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1911.

TWO TYPES OF PROGRESSIVES.

The verbal duel between Secretary Fish and the Oregonian has taken into strong relief the difference between two types of progressives—those who travel with President Taft in the middle of the road and only propose such measures as will win enough support to enact them into law, and the other type, the "progressive" who fight measures they themselves have advocated when the middle-of-the-road progressives or Democrats father them.

When Mr. Fisher denounced "hypocritical and demagogic" progressives who declare for progressive policy and then oppose every practical progressive measure put forth, he drew blood from Mr. Bristol. The latter first came into general notice as the discoverer of the frauds in the Post-office Department and therein did good work, but he did not know when to stop. He proceeded to make attacks exposing by the request of House members. He thus antagonized the House and caused it to block his own work. When he was sent as special commissioner to investigate the Panama Canal traffic, he recommended that the Government establish a steamship line on the Pacific as it had on the Atlantic, but his recommendations received no attention, largely because he was in disfavor with Congress.

ZIEGLER LAW SHOWING ITS TEEPLE.

The only thing the least surprising about the Ziegler charter amendment is the suddenness with which it was given a practical illustration of the undecidable character of the law. That it would at some time interfere with the progress of Portland was to be expected. This was foretold repeatedly by The Oregonian prior to the recent election. Then we looked farther into the future.

The main purpose of the Ziegler amendment is commendable. It seeks to protect public access to the waterfront and to railroad terminals. But it is inelastic. It forbids the widening of streets or the opening of streets that may be of more value to the public indirectly if used for other than street purposes than to the public directly if maintained as highways. As drawn and adopted it is inelastic and doubly so in its provisions relating to the Auditorium. The building must be erected in a less desirable locality or the law must be amended.

Inasmuch as the market site is favored generally, the wise course is to submit an amendment with the proposed commission charter. We shall face another cause for amending the provision some day and it might as well be amended now. The next cause may be the knocking at Portland's door of another great railroad. That event is a leading item in the charter. It will be a rival railroad interest.

The Auditorium is one thing in which everybody is interested. The time is opportune and the charter should be made not only to fit this case, but to conform to the general needs of a city ambitious for more railroads. It is a matter of fact that there are more of every other enterprise of the kind which cannot prosper and perhaps will not come if confined to 200-foot city blocks.

DR. COOK IN A "GRACIOUS ATTITUDE."

After a long silence Dr. Cook has suddenly become voluble and abusive. In order to exploit his book on the subject of "discovery" he is sending to the newspapers extracts from his writings which are mainly venomous attacks on Peary. If Cook had not been already thoroughly proved a faker of the worst kind he might listen with some respect to his charges. But he has already committed all the heinous crimes attributed to him, although the tone of Peary's telegrams from Battle Harbor did not put him in a very favorable light.

Cook explains his long silence by "a sense of delicacy and a dislike of mud-slinging." He then speaks of "the weaving of the leprous blanket of infamy with which Peary and his supporters attempted to cover me." That is pretty expert mudslinging for one long out of practice. He accuses Peary of almost every imaginable crime, but lists no names in his advance notice.

While he presents cautious charges, Dr. Cook still reserves a cautious attitude towards Mr. Peary.

If what he now says be in accordance with a "gracious attitude," what has he left to be said in case he assumes an ungracious attitude?

Cook's rage has led him to endeavor to drag Peary down into the same infamy in which he is mired. If he should succeed, he would but aggravate the disgust with which the world regards the scandal enveloping the attainment of the Pole. That event, looked forward to for centuries with hope as one of the great achievements of science and human endurance, is now noted chiefly as the occasion of almost matchless mendacity, jealousy and greed.

TAFT FOUND TOO PROGRESSIVE.

President Taft will find the middle of the road a very difficult position to occupy, although it is the best position from the standpoint of broad statesmanship and public interest. While he is denounced by the insurgents for not being progressive enough, he is accused by the great financial interests of being too progressive.

The great fall in the price of stocks is attributed by the Financial and Commercial Chronicle, an organ of the moneyed men, to Mr. Taft's Detroit speech announcing that investigations of all the industrial companies was well under way and that he intended to enforce the Sherman law and op-

FEARS AND REALITIES.

The American National Bank, of San Francisco, has distributed through the mails a circular letter on the business condition of the Pacific Coast, containing the following significant paragraph:

"Whatever may be said of business conditions generally throughout the United States—and a great deal is being said in pessimistic vein—these facts clearly do not justify the prosperous situation of California and the adjoining states of the Pacific Coast. Facts in support of this contention may be cited from the crop records, price quotations, financial statements, bank deposits and in clearings, traffic reports and building construction."

"There is nothing the matter with the United States. Except apprehension that something is going to happen somewhere else. The trouble is all in the minds of the people. They are prosperous, but they have visions of the poorhouse. They have bountiful crops, but they fear that some time they will be floating along for years on the high tide of prosperity and they have concluded that there must be rapid and rocks around the river bend. They have conquered up suspicion, but they are not satisfied with unbroken progress and long-continued good times. They invoke panic because they fear it. That is all."

But the substance is here, and the shadow is in ourselves. A good shadow, good prices and good employment is good, business is good, investment is safe, money is abundant for all who have credit, and all our affairs are on a sound basis. There is nothing the matter with us except a disbelief in the reality of what we have and what we are.

In one of the current magazines President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, undertakes to prophesy a little about the future of that state. He reminds the reader that it is a good deal larger than New England and the Middle States together. It is larger than Japan, in fact, or Italy, and yet it has a population of no more than 2,600,000 while Japan has perhaps 2,600,000,000 and Italy almost as many people. California, almost unpopulated in comparison with these countries and yet it has a soil more fertile than theirs and a climate even better adapted to keep people healthy and happy. Dr. Wheeler gives two or three reasons which seem to explain to him why his adopted state has not so many inhabitants as it should support comfortably. For one thing, up to the acquisition of the Philippines the state lay at the end of the world. Travelers went to San Francisco, but there they had to stop because nothing of any apparent consequence lay beyond it. There was only the desolate expanse of the Pacific when a few persons had any desire to cross. But since the acquisition of the Philippines and the development of our interests in the Orient all that is changed. Asia and its concerns have suddenly taken upon themselves a new importance. The coasting eyes upon their markets. The supply of cheap labor which they contain is eagerly examined. Oriental modes of thought seem worth studying. California no longer lies at the end of a road which nobody cares to see carried farther. On the contrary, it has become the center of the world. The world is looking to it for a way out of its present predicament. It is the "perch" or entrance through which two ancient civilizations will pass and mingle. He believes that the "front door" of the world is open to the Pacific hinterland instead of the Atlantic, while our principal intellectual and commercial interests will shift from Europe to Asia. The great part in this new life, he expects, will be taken by California. Of course Oregon and Washington will be excluded altogether, but their participation will be so trifling that Dr. Wheeler does not think it necessary even to mention them. Clearly to his mind California is the Pacific Coast and the Pacific Coast is California.

This is a very common view of the subject among the discoverers. Dr. Wheeler has lived in this part of the world long enough to have learned better. Nobody thinks of denying that California is a delightful state with a heavenly climate, a fertile soil and an intelligent population but it is not the "perch" of the world. These advantages and any survey of the Pacific Coast which pretends to be accurate ought to take into account the vast and important region which is situated on the north of California. Oregon and Washington are the subject of the "discovery" which is made so much of by those who write about Southern California, but they have every other blessing which that favored region boasts. If oranges and lemons do not grow here the apple does, and upon the whole it is a better and more useful fruit. Oregon semi-desert land is as productive as any in California when it is irrigated, and this state has a great deal more soil which is naturally well watered than its southern neighbor in proportion to its area. We do not like to make a boast of Oregon's advantages, but simply to indicate how misleading any description of the Pacific Coast must be which ignores the existence of its northern half.

There are some reasons to doubt whether San Francisco is really destined to be the principal "gateway to the East" and the "meeting place of Oriental and Western civilizations." Of course it will always be a considerable city, but it may be surpassed in population and commercial importance before many years have passed. President Wheeler, like most other Californians, probably smiles at the idea of such a thing, but smiles are not always the most convincing of arguments. The plain fact is that Portland is the natural outlet and inlet for a larger and more productive territory than San Francisco. Geography has decided that the paying way to the Orient shall be here and not at any California city. The inertia and misguided enterprise of man have to a certain extent thwarted the evident designs of nature, but in the long run Portland's advantages of situation are pretty sure to assert themselves. The single circumstance of a continuous downgrade from the interior to the Willametta makes this city the predestined commercial metropolis of the great West. San Francisco and other cities may attempt to equalize conditions by tunneling, but in this connection the scientific grading for railroads, but it must always remain true that the route which needs no tunnel-

ING OR EXPENSIVE GRADING WILL BE THE CHEAPEST.

Since commercial supremacy has been decreed to Portland by Nature herself we may confidently expect that intellectual and artistic supremacy will also reside here. Art and literature always develop best where there is plenty of wealth to support them. The city which leads in trade is sure in the long run to lead in everything else that is worth while. A series of accidents, among which the discovery of gold must be included, has given San Francisco a start which it may require years for Portland to make up, but the future is long and the ultimate destiny of a city cannot be predicted from the first fifty years of its history. Philadelphia was a larger place than New York for many years, but it is not larger now.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

The threatened outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Turkey reminds one of the old days when Venice was the principal defender of Europe against the invading Mohammedans. Venice made no Italy, to be sure, but it was the best part of the country and for many years the only part which amounted to a row of pins from a military and naval point of view. In those times the peninsula was broken up into dozens of minute principalities, each with its own sort and another which were engaged usually either in war with their neighbors or war among their own citizens. For attack upon an outside enemy they were as ineffectual as they were for defense against him.

Italy made two or three attempts to unite Italy against the Turks, but not with much success. Had it not been for the prowess and military genius of Venice things would have gone badly with the Christian world. Rome in those days was a more slipshod Italy, but the national defense was concerned. The ecclesiastical government which it inherited from early imperial ages was never very efficient and the population was divided into factions which seldom stopped fighting except to eat and sleep.

Venice then is a different story to tell. That city had developed a settled civilization and an ordered government soon enough to meet the advancing tide of Mohammedanism and turn it back. The struggle between Venice and the Turk went on both by land and sea. Readers of "Othello" will remember that the hero of that tragedy went to Cyprus to take the command of the troops which were fighting for Venice against the Turk and left Desdemona to follow. Victory did not invariably perch on the standards of the island republic, but upon the whole she held their own up to the time when her power was destroyed by a league of European rivals.

The present trouble between Italy and the Turk is over the possession of Tripoli. This North African region has long been within the Italian sphere of influence and is now probably too late for Turkey to think of reclaiming it.

William Webber, of Medford, makes a fair modern substitute for Cincinnati. When the messenger came to tell that good old farmer that he had been chosen dictator he was plowing in an easy dispirited way. In fact he had nothing on but a shirt, a long one we hope. Mr. Webber was frying ham when the news came that he had fallen heir to \$20,000. He went on frying, "more than usual calm," just as Cincinnati went on plowing. Away with the walling pessimists who tell us that Roman virtue is extinct.

We should think young Vincent Astor would make a model lawyer. He has so much money that he will not be tempted to sell out his clients. By family heredity he is attached to forms and precedents, and his name virtually excludes him from politics. What would he do for anybody named Astor? There is no apparent obstacle in the way of his success at the bar except a possible lack of brains and this, if it exists, will be more than supplied by his social prestige.

Grading streets tracks to stop noise that disturbs sleepers is a hazardous remedy. Noise is a necessary part of city life. For example, what would Seattle be if it did not make a noise? A little racket need not disturb one who possesses a good conscience. That is all dwellers along a carline need; let them cultivate it.

Every lot-owner in Lone Fir Cemetery should be interested in keeping the pioneer burial grounds in good order. This will entail expense, but that can be kept down to a nominal sum if all agree. The living owe it to the dead to see that the resting place of their ancestors be kept in good order and elaborate plan that will entail great expense.

The Arkansas mob knows no color line, so it lynched a white man who defended his two mulatto sons in a fight wherein a Sheriff and deputy were killed. The justice of the mob was the merit of standing by his progeny, despite its irregularity, but the lust for blood gathered him in.

If there is one class of cases in which women jurors—or should we say Jurresses?—can be trusted not to show manly sentimentality in favor of the accused, it is in the cases of corruptors of youth. No white slave would care to trust his fate in the hands of a jury of women.

That is a good provision of the California law whereby a candidate in a municipal election who receives a majority of all votes in the primary election is chosen without going through another contest in the general election.

Front-street dealers were compelled to send many tons of fruit and vegetables to the crematory, it is a safe guess the stuff was not fit for food. Nobody has ever suspected the man on the street of burning money.

Frank H. Hitchcock has qualified as an aerial letter-carrier, already holding a card of membership in the Steam Roller Engineers' Union.

If three-inch sign letters on municipal automobiles are not conspicuous, why not paint the machines in alternate stripes?

The white woman who marries a Chinese has one great advantage when she would "snatch him baldheaded."

The strike pendulum is swinging.

Gleanings of the Day

Although the New York state law against the carrying of possession of arms has only been made slightly more severe by the recent enactment, the police of New York City are doing their worst to make it ridiculous by a sudden burst of indiscriminate enforcement. The old law forbade a foreigner to have a firearm in his possession, even if he only brought it to this country for hunting, but an Italian who arrived in New York from the South with a new shotgun which he was taking home as a present to his brother was arrested and kept in jail all night. In another case a man with a razor in his pocket was arrested, but the judge held that he only carried the razor for its legitimate purpose. The law as amended is so strict that it depicts as dangerous weapons black-jacks, slungshots, blisses, sandbags, bludgeons, metal knucklers, gas, revolvers, pistols and all other firearms, even including air guns and spring guns, which are the common toys of children. In order that there may be no misunderstanding in the construction of the wording of this definition, the act goes on to prescribe that it is unlawful for a person to manufacture or cause to be manufactured, or sell or keep for sale, or offer or give or dispose of any of the above instruments, or "other instrument or weapon in which the propelling force is a spring or any instrument or weapon commonly known as a toy pistol, or in or upon which any loaded or blank cartridges are used or may be used." Sale of any such weapon to a person under 16 is made a felony, instead of a misdemeanor, as under the old law. It is also a felony to carry or possess a dangerous weapon without a license from a police magistrate, even if a peaceable citizen only keeps a revolver in his bureau drawer for protection against burglars. The sale of any weapon to a person who does not show a license is a misdemeanor, and the dealer must keep a record of each sale. It is also a misdemeanor to give, sell or transfer a weapon without reporting the fact to the police. The new law was made necessary by the numerous shooting affrays and accidents, which have been more numerous in New York than any other city in recent years.

The papers in the case of the National City Company and the National City Bank of New York, involving the right of a National bank to acquire the stock of other banking institutions, and other points of the National bank act, have been sent back to Washington from Beverly, Mass., by President Taft. He will take the case up again next Winter. The attorney general, Wickard, and Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, who are understood to have divergent opinions as to the legality of the relations between the National City Company and the National City Bank. While the New York institution is the only one directly concerned in this case, unofficially it is said that there are close to 300 similar relationships between banking concerns in this country. The president desires to hear arguments by his two advisers before he decides the case.

The International Harvester Company, which is reported to have asked permission of the Government to reorganize in conformity with the anti-trust law, is probably one of what Colonel Roosevelt called the good trusts. It was organized in 1902 by a merger of five firms, and its entire capital of \$140,000,000 was given to the vendors in payment for their property. There are no bonds, no promoters' bonus, no underwriting syndicate, but the bank which put through the amalgamation is reported to have received a fee of several millions. The trust has plants in France, Germany, Sweden and Russia.

Emigration to America has had a revolutionary effect on the industries of Syria. Two years ago a return wave of emigrants who had made money abroad was organized to produce an industrial boom, but many of these persons returned to the countries whence they came and a new wave of emigration began. The ranks of the silk-workers were so thinned that many growers gave up silk production and are turning to the planting of fruit trees. Many silk factories have been abandoned and the country has lost a large part of its population. In 1909 to 4500 bales in 1910. Emigration is confined mostly to men and many of the women left behind have turned to cotton-lace-making. The feeding of the growing urban population of Tripoli in Syria has become a serious problem, and the emigration of men from the country districts has decreased the amount of land under cultivation. A leading cause of this condition is the holding of land in large tracts and the unwillingness of the owners to sell to their tenants. The people of Tripoli have acquired a taste for soda water since an ice plant was established there. Formerly ice was obtained from the summit of Mount Lebanon. Consular Agent Ira Harris writes from Tripoli:

Emigrants from this port to America during the past year numbered nearly 9000. Of whom were men and women. One-third went to the United States and the remainder to South America. I have had some trouble to trace the destiny of such emigrants, going over the records for the past 10 years. About one-third return to Syria with more or less money, with which they go to buy farms or engage in business and build houses that cost from \$1500 to \$10,000. One-third emigrate abroad, and one-third disappear; they die or do not care to keep in touch with their native land. The money sent by emigrants to friends here to invest or keep for them against the day of their return is less and less, not that they are less successful, but they invest it abroad and bring their money with them. The fact that they are returning with money is not a sign that they are successful when they return here and engage in business; the contrary is the rule. The emigrants who do not return here see the profits are less and slower and they have less interest in returning. Many do so, but as a rule they are not so successful as they were at the first attempt.

United States Consul-General Maxwell, of Tangier, Morocco, thinks the American opportunity in that country, in a report to the State Department he says: "The promulgation of a mining law applicable to Morocco is now under international consideration. Its publication is being anxiously awaited. While all the European powers are active toward securing the advantages guaranteed under the Algerias act, it is probable that no inquiry will be made by the United States. The interest in the prospective development of Morocco seems yet to be confined to the Sultanate, as the deposits of copper exist in the Sultanate, as the Sultanate is the only country in the invasion of the markets by European products, supplied the Moroccan needs for copper. It has always been considerable. At the present time certain articles of copper are in such short supply from the Sultanate that they are being imported from the Sultanate."

And there is Folk, a man who has been useful in his day. When he prosecuted hoodlums who broke their evil away; His followers are men, But the trouble is, you see, He hasn't been indured (not yet), By William Jennings B.

And Bailey, from the Lone Star State, (The man of resignation), He, too, would run for President. He could strike the combination; From the political arena, By contact with John D., And he hasn't been indured (not yet), By William Jennings B.

Then there is Chairman Underwood, A man of goodly parts, Well posted on the tariff (7) And the most indured (not yet), But in the race for President His finish I can see; He'll never, never, be indured By William Jennings B.

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In the borders of Nebraska Where dwells a candidate, Whom some sterling qualities I haven't room to state; He's looking to the future, And so far as I can see, He's the only one indured (not yet), By William Jennings B.

And Clark from old Missouri, A man of words and deeds, He longs to serve his country, And studies well her needs. He ruled the House with diligence, And showed some ability, But he hasn't been indured (not yet), By William Jennings B.

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Governor and Special Session

Rogue River Paper Thinks West Should Pay Cost of Legislation.

Grants Pass Courier. Was it 75 or 76 bills Governor West vetoed? It was somewhere along that number and among them the good Roads Bill. These would have placed the State of Oregon many months ago on the high road to prosperity. We wonder if the people will ever know the inside history of the vetoing business? Can he be so sure that the Governor expected to make a reputation out of this inexcusable, yes, damnable, thing which keeps Oregon always sucking the hind of the Governor the Pacific Coast States? Someone says that he is ashamed of the good roads veto business and that he will consent to let the Legislature vote together to re-enact the good roads bills, providing the members will work for nothing and that themselves. The only decent thing for him to do is to pay the Legislature himself, because it was his fault and the fault of no one else that the good roads legislation came to naught.

If it was reputation the Governor was seeking it was a terrible mistake, because while the veto business, which made known to the people of this commonwealth that they had elected a back number to fill the chair of state and they did it, too, at a time when we needed good roads legislation in order that we might, in prosperity, keep pace with the State of Washington on the one side and the State of California on the other, the Governor has made us the laughing stock of progressive people. It was even the poor Oregonian that never had an opportunity under some individual like West possessed the power to keep it out of its own. The Courier regrets the state is not been placed in the present condition of the people of the roads. It is not only sorry for the people but sorry for the Governor. He would not have exercised good judgment, have avoided the fatal mistake of making a veto record pure and simple.

But what are we going to do about it? It will not pay for the people to return to meet the Governor's way. We need the legislation and, if he is disposed to call a special session, unconditionally, this will meet the desired end. It is to imply that the members of the House and Senate, a lot of schoolboys, that their united wisdom falls far short of his own, they could not afford to accept his terms. He can call a special session, but he has nothing to do with the paying of the salaries of those connected with the legislature except that he might veto the appropriation of the salaries. The members would unanimously pass it over such veto. The Governor's proposition should be that the Legislature should pay the salaries of the members, but not credit, but on the contrary, it proves that he is not acting in good faith and that his proposal is unworthy of serious consideration.

Equinoctial Storms.

PORTLAND, Sept. 28.—(To the Editor.)—To settle a dispute please state whether there is any scientific ground for the belief that equinoctial storms are bound to occur at or about the time of an equinox, caused by the sun's "crossing the line"? Is there any difference between the appropriation of the salaries of the members of the legislature according to the various phases of the moon? WILLIAM HILLE.

The popular belief in equinoctial storms is not shared by meteorologists. The only connection is that the equinoxes mark the beginning and ending of the Winter season, during which storms are more prevalent than in the Summer months.

There is no scientific foundation for the belief that the growth of seeds is affected by the phases of the moon.

Souza at Walla Walla.

HUSUM, Wash., Sept. 28.—(To the Editor.)—Can you tell me if Mr. Souza, who plays with his hand in your city and is reported to have won at Walla Walla some \$30,000 ago, where he conducted a military band?

Biographical records available to the Oregonian do not show that John Philip Souza ever was stationed at Fort Walla Walla. Thirty years ago Souza was director of the U. S. Marine band at Washington, D. C.

Economy is Order of Day.

This circular to employes of the Rock Island road tells how hard the economy had hit the railroads:

Will you not help save a nickel a day on stationery and printing? Here are some suggestions: Use up all paper before obtaining new ones. Cover inkwells when not in use to prevent evaporation. Use unnecessary use of rubber bands. Obtain extra sheets of the very cheap paper for wrapping paper or the very cheap file boxes for filing permanent records. Use only one color of ribbon. Be careful not to use too much ribbon, clips, pins, fasteners, wrapping twine, wrapping paper, etc. etc.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

The candidates are lining up for the Presidential race, and William Jennings Bryan has been reported to have declined each Democratic aspirant. Must pass him in review; He will surely ask some questions; A few, yes, just a few.

The first is Woodrow Wilson. A man of learning great. He has to get the nomination. For all the ill of state; A man of sense and principle, But he'll not do, you see— He hasn't been indured (not yet), By William Jennings B.

There's Harmon of Ohio, A man of some success In lining up the voters, And cornering the press, He hasn't been indured (not yet), But he hasn't been indured (not yet), By William Jennings B.

And Clark from old Missouri, A man of words and deeds, He longs to serve his country, And studies well her needs. He ruled the House with diligence, And showed some ability, But he hasn't been indured (not yet), By William Jennings B.

And Bailey, from the Lone Star State, (The man of resignation), He, too, would run for President. He could strike the combination; From the political arena, By contact with John D., And he hasn't been indured (not yet), By William Jennings B.

Then there is Chairman Underwood, A man of goodly parts, Well posted on the tariff (7) And the most indured (not yet), But in the race for President His finish I can see; He'll never, never, be indured By William Jennings B.

And there is Folk, a man who has been useful in his day. When he prosecuted hoodlums who broke their evil away; His followers are men, But the trouble is, you see, He hasn't been indured (not yet), By William Jennings B.

In the borders of Nebraska Where dwells a candidate, Whom some sterling qualities I haven't room to state; He's looking to the future, And so far as I can see, He's the only one indured (not yet), By William Jennings B.

And Clark from old Missouri, A man of words and deeds, He longs to serve his country, And studies well her needs. He ruled the House with diligence, And showed some ability, But he hasn't been indured (not yet), By William Jennings B.

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