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PORTLAND, PRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1911.

THE VANCOUVER SINGLE-TAX BUBBLE At the meeting of the Portland Realty Board the other day Mr. F. W. Mulkey pertinently called attention to the fact that the "single tax" in Vancouver, B. C., which we hear so much about, is unlike the "single tax" propased by Mr. U'Ren for Clackamas other counties. Vancouver's building record. Vancouver's prospeton continually dinned in our cars. It one expresses doubt as to the outcon of Mr. U'Ren's scheme, one is advised to look at Vancouver. If some Portland property-owner emits a groan over high taxes, some Fels agent is almost sure to arise and point at Van-If some Oregon family deeldes to pick up its personal belongings and emigrate to British Columbia there is a chorus of Cridges, Wagnons Himeses and U'Rens shouting, "Look Vancouver's single tax has

Why does not the Fels bureau propose Vancouver's scheme of texation, if it is such a good thing? The way We can now have any kind of tax system we want, simply by vot ing it into effect. But there is pre-sented to us a thing that is not single tax nor Vancouver tax—a mongrel, a nightmare, a system never tried anywhere under the sun.

Vancouver's prosperity may as well be secribed to the separation of the sources of state and local revenues as to single tax and can be honestly ascribed to neither one nor the other. Vancouver is the Western terminus of wast railway system. It is at the foot of a water-level grade. It has a great harbor. It is the natural Western metropolis of a wealthy nation and it has as tributary country a regien of enormous resources new being developed. These are the things that are making Vancouver, and single tax has not becomed Vancouver because Vancouver has not single tax-

Single tax contemplates the taxing of no other thing but land. In Vancome-producing, pay a tax direct to the province. Personal property pays a tax to the province. Every bank, every insurance company, every guarantee company, loan company company, every tolegraph company, telephone company and express campany, every gas company, water works company, electric lighting com electric power company and street rallway company pays a gross income tax to the province. There to even in effect in Vancouver the hated poll tax which Mr. U'Ren found nec-

er to "pave the way for single tax." In short, British Columbia has what the voters of Oregon turned down in the last election in the grange amendments a separation of sources of state and local revenues. Vancouver excludes from local taxation improvemants on hand and personal property. but the province goes over Vancouthrough an income tax and the other

Oregon does not impose an income Through Beensing, it taxes cor porations, but in an amount nominal mpared with British Columbia's corporation tax. Oregon imposes an corporation that on express, telephone, telegraph, sleeping-car, refrigerator-car and oil companies. The state has and oil companies. The state tax has a direct tax on inhoritances and so has British Columbia, Oregon Rosmass fish canneries. British Columbia levies a direct tax on their output. But the main tax revenues of Oregon are collected through the countles. Orecon, in effect, tells each county how much money-dollars and centsthe county must contribute toward the state's yearly expenditures and the county raises the money by add ing a sufficient levy to the rate fixed for local purposes. British Columbia does not collect its main tax revenues from the municipalities, but from the

The Ullen measure would put the burden of state and local taxation largely upon land. Vancouver puts only the burden of local taxation largely on land. This is the chief dis-The U'Ren bill is not true single tax. It preserves inheritance taxes and corporation license taxes and provides for franchise taxation. True single tax contemplates none of

CONSERVE THE PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. Wiley's argument to the Conservation Congress in favor of a National Department of Health is strong and will command the more attention as ceming from a man who has fought so aliantly for the public health. resources if we neglect that for which they are preserved—to sustain the life tried, therefore we have no expended and health of the Nation? Of what on which to base prediction of for use to preserve the fertility of the soil, if we sllow its products to be made into poisonous compounds for human consumption? Of what use to conserve our forests, if we allow their products to be used in erecting buildings which harbor the germs of dis-ease? We should not stop with the conservation, or rather economical of our natural resources, but should see to it that, when used, they | tonary, ould not be used so that they breed

There are several activities of the Government which could well be com-hined in a Department of Health. Its himed in a Department of Health. Its nucleus would be the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. To this should be added those bureaus which directly deal with the public health, much as Chemistry and Mest Inspection Bureaus of the Agricultural De-

The latter department should limit its activity to production from the soil, while the Health De-partment could deal with the proper use of products with relation to health Just as the Agricultural Department carries on valuable research work in the discovery of new plants adapted certain soils and climates, the Health Department could carry on research as to the causes of and cure for disease, and as to the nutritive power and effect of various food products on the human frame. The former work has been carried on with valuable results by the Rockefeller Institute of Medical

Research, the latter to some extent by Dr. Wiley in the Chemistry Bureau. The good already accomplished by the Public Health Service is an earnest of what might be done with enlarged powers and resources. The last yellow fever epidemic in the South was stamped out by it, the state of Louisiana voluntarily surrendering its powin this particular to the Government. It exterminated bubonic plague San Francisco when local agencies Let the work thus done had falled. by extended and the loss through sickness will be so greatly reduced as to return manifold the sum expended.

STRANGE BUSINESS. The following statement appears commently in one of the procured

rgans of Bourne publicity: rgains of Bourne presents.

Taff's remomination is not only uncertaint is reasonably improbable.

It is reasonably improbable and it is reasonably discount an entirely discount aspect that it is precably within the count aspect that Taff's momination is reasonable in the control of the cont

Anything that is "reasonably immust be quite improbable

of course all thtelligent observers know that the Taft renomination is assured. Why the impudent assumpmasured. tion that it is not? Why the curious pretense that the La Foliette campaign has the slightest sincerity or good faith? Why the propaganda for La Pollette by interests that have always hated and opposed the Republican party and always will?

It is queer business. What would they do with La Follette if they got him nominated? Republicans would not vote for him. Democrats would not vote for him. Who would?

PRISON TOLICY VINDICATED.

The Oregonian finds this illumina tive item stowed modestly among the various interesting news features of the Salem Dally Statesman entures of the Salem Dally Statesman Governor West resterday was jorous of the success of the pentientary authorities activities and the surfaces of the pentientary authorities we will get them all in the sale that We will get them all in the sale that Governor, "and it won't cost sale to the prison. If you will note that the prison. If you will not recy time I have Salem for any long of time, semeshing occurs at the prison for any long time, semeshing occurs at the prison that know whether my presence here hay bearing upon the conduct of the prison or or one, but every espace that has be under the prison of the city. I man glad the man who ras aw he last time were located right under those of the prison authorities as my poil a not injured under such circumstances.

Runaway convicts! What runaway convicts? Do convicts run away Honor convicts? Parole convicts Trusty convicts? Convicts who have given their word to our confiding Gov. ernor that they would never, no, never, violate their parole, their sacred word of honor, the solemn trust reposed in them when he released them from prison and turned them out on the measy people about Salem, taking to their heels? Convicts who have been sentenced to the penitentiary for grave offenses actually taking advantage of their opportunity to leave behind them prison rules, prison food, prison onfinement, prison sentences? Only bad men would break their pledges in that way. There are no bad convicts, in the West lexicon. Just convicts who love to go back to prison at night and pray for the good Governor who turns them loose by

thority that convicts do run away. But not far. Convicts who run away and are "located right under the noses of the prison authorities" do not injure the Governor's turn-'em-loose policy. Not at all. They vindicate it, no The convict who runs, but who doesn't run fast or far, doesn't count. After a while we shall probably find the Governor explaining that the convict who does run fast and far, and gets away, is a good riddance. knaves would contaminate the convicts who are giad to stay.

When we get the records of the honor convicts and parole convicts who have come and gone—especially gone —under the Governor's beneficent prison policy, we shall wonder more than ever what a prison is for.

TAFT CONSISTENT ON TARIFF.

President Tuff's defense of his veto of the Democratic-Insurgent wool tartif does not please the Springfield Republican. It says that the loss of progress toward scientific revision would not have been great; that sci-entilic revision is a dream impossible of realization; that the President is mistaken in saying that he had to begin with wool in applying his new policy; and that if there was to be no re-vision until after the Tariff Board reported, then there should have been no Canadian reciprocity bill.

The Republican assumes a great, deal when it declares scientific revision impossible, for that method has never been tried. The Tariff Commission of 1832 not only collected information, but recommended a tariff-general revision. The various protected interests united their forces and tore that bill to pieces. So they would do again if general revision were proposed. The facts, but Congress is to draft a bill based on its own conclusions from those facts. The President does not propose general revision, but revision one schedule at a time as the board A Tariff Commission has been tried before, but not one with such

functions as the present board exer-Schedule revision has never been on which to base prediction of failure. It is as essentially a part of the Prosident's plan as is the work of the Tariff. Board. It will give Congress an opportunity to legislate on the merits of each schedule without the log rolling which has defeated every attempt at equitable revision hitherto. It is the only hope of tariff reduction short of such an irresistible, clamorous public demand as would be almost revolu-

There is every reason why the wool tariff should first be revised. It has been picked out for years as the most iniquitous by political orators news-paper and magazine writers and by the

suffer many of the consequences of revision. That industry has been de-clared the citadel of high protection taken, the

and if the citatel were taken, the smaller forts would soon fellow. But the President is accused of departing from his own theory in making the reciprocity agreeme with The facts in regard to Canada were already well known and needed no Tariff Board inquiry. dustrial conditions there and United States are substantially the same. Knowing this to be the case, President offered Canada a. When Canada declined trude. offer, there was nothing to do but make the best bargain posisble. The offer of free trade showed Mr. Taft's conviction that any tariff against Canada was net too low and his purpose in retaining any tariff was to retain something to bargain with.

It is purely an assumption that reciprocity was adopted to repair the blunders of the Payne-Aldrich bill. The agreement was made when the opportunity arose in accordance with the policy Mr. Taft has advocated ever since he became President. Mr. Taft secured the insertion in the Payne-Aldrich bill itself of provision for the repair of its blunders by se-curing the creation of the Tariff Board. He has pursued a consistent olicy throughout since he proved by experience the hopelessness of general revision - scientific revision based on facts; schedule revision as fast as the facts are ascertained; reciprocity, and as close an approach to free trade as possible with countries of like conditions, such as Canada,

THE THOUBLE IN TRIPOLI. It is quite natural that trouble should have broken out between the Turks and Italians in Tripoil. The region merges on the West rather vaguely into Tunis, which has long en an Italian colony. The boundary is merely an imaginary line which has not been delimited and the unsettled tribes which inhabit the country carry their depredations back and forth without much restraint. Italy, like France, seeks to set up a civilized government in her African posses-sions, building roads, erecting engineering works for irrigation and encouraging agriculture. The wanderof course, interfere more or less with these undertakings and in the effort o repel them Italian troops can hardly help making their way into the do-minions of the Turk. The only lasting medy for the barbarism which has existed and even grown worse under Turkish rule is for Italy to take posesion of the entire region between Algiers and Egypt and no doubt sh will do so before a great while. other European nation has conflicting interests in that part of Africa except Turkey, and the lack of a navy prevents effectual resistance from that

Americans have some faint historical connection with this region, inas-much as Tripoli furnished a contingent to those pirate fleets which rav aged commerce in the Mediterranean toward the close of the eighteenth century and at the beginning of the nineteenth. Most of the European powers submitted meekly to have their ships captured by the pirates and numbers of their subjects sold into slavery. Readers of Don Quixote will remember what a figure the African corsairs cut in the action of that In the eight years 1785 and 1793 it is reported that 180 American seamen and officers were captured by the Barbary pirates, as they were called, and doomed to slav-The Government paid \$1,000,000 ery. continued until the year 1815, when would be cheaper and better to deransom. Accordingly Commodore Decatur was sent to the Mediterranean and soon brought them to terms. Since that event there has been little trouble from the Barbary pirates.

The Turks got possession of the in-definite region known as Tripoli in the sixteenth century, taking it from the Arabs. Here, as everywhere else, their rule has been a detriment to the land. Under the Arabs there had not been very much commerce or produc-tive industry, but work was not enthrely abandoned. Since the Turkish conquest many cases which formerly grow dates and alfa-grass have been Tribes which were then eserted. ettled on farms have taken to a wantering life. In fact, the general condition of the region has deteriorated. The Italians could not make matters worse and would be reasonably certain to make them better. It is noteworthy that the native inhabitants refuse to take sides with the Turks in the present difficulty. The chances are that they prefer to pass under the control of Italy, which has done so much to improve conditions in Tunis. There is no natural reason for the desolate state of Tripoll. Although the climate is notably drier now than it was in ancient times, there is still subterranean water enough to irrigate extensive tracts and in many sections of the western part living streams are to be found. In the eastern half of Tripoli the desert occasionally reaches the Mediterranean shore and agriculture is out of the question, but there is a large area bordering upon Egypt, known as Cyrenaica from the ancient city of Cyrene, which is very fertile and would produce abundant crops if it could be tilled under civilized conditions. All this territory formerly belonged to Carthage. In those times present Tariff Board is to collect the it supported a very large population, ough now it has only two or three to the square mile. The remains of great frigation works constructed by the Carthaginians are to be found everywhere, while the seacoast is strewn with the ruins of the cities they built.

The name Tripell comes from "triplet" of large towns which existed in the western part in Carthaginian times. The city of Tripoli still occupies the site of one of them. This place is important at present because it is the outfitting point for caravans crossing the desert to Lake Tchad. There is a species of "Chinook jargon" or lingua franca which is understood all the way from the Mediterranean to may hear it commonly spoken on the streets of Tripoil. Since French influence is predominant around Lake Tchad it is important to their interests that the caravan route should be secure from savagory. Hence France may be expected to favor Italian rule in Tripoli. Of course Germany, if it in Tripoli. Of course Germany, if it has anything to say, will incline to-

land would naturally prefer to see the region civilized, since it merges into Egypt on the east without any natural boundaries.

There is a story affort that England will permit Turkish troops to pass permit Turkish troops to pass ough Egypt into Tripoli, but this is incredible. For one thing there is a warm friendship between Italy and Great Britain, while we cannot believe that any move would be wel-comed by the latter which would tend to revive dormant Ottoman claims in Egypt. The probability is that Tripoli will pass into the possession of Italy. Since France now has a free hand in co, this will bring the whole of Northern Africa under civilized influences and perhaps restore to that long-suffering region something of the prosparity it enjoyed in Roman and Carthaginian times.

Defeat of reciprocity in Canada does not neecesarily mean that the grip of the paper trust in the United States will be tightened. The second section of the reciprocity act passed by Congress is still in effect admitting free of duty Canadian wood, pulp and pulp paper, which is not taxed for This admits free of duty all export Canadian wood, pulp and pulp paper which is not grown on crown land. Paper from wood grown on crown land is taxed by the provinces and therefore subject to duty in the United States. Pressure may now be expected in Canada to induce the provinces to remove the tax on the one hand and to continue it on the other, as large American investments are being made in Canadian wood land and the whole paper industry in that country is being stimulated. In the United is being stimulated. In the United States there will be pressure to repeal the section as a retaliation for Canada's rejection of reciprocity, but the section was adopted in our own interest and its repeal would injure us by hastening the depletion of our own

Pinchot, like Fisher, has discovered by experience the beauties of Con-troller Bay as a harbor. He is having borne in on him the truth of Mark Twain's saying: "Don't prophesy un-less you know." If he had gone to less you know." If he had gone to Alaska before denouncing President Tart for letting Ryan take part of the waterfront of Controller Bay—which is not a bay—he might have indorsed the sentiment that, if Ryan wanted the plagued mud flats, he was welcome to The chief difficulty about the Alaska question is that two many opin ions are based on ignorance and mis-Information.

Exactly what amount of cantankerusness, or general cussedness, makes man a public nuisance Judge Mcdoes not undertake to decide, tained he takes judicial cognizance of and makes directly for the substance It stretches the law a little, perhaps, order a man not to make an ass is laudable.

To the lay mind it does not appear o be a serious crime for a nurse to rise at 3:30 A. M. when the rules say she must rise at 4 sharp. Discipline is an excellent thing, but perhaps it is carrying severity too far to debar a young woman from earning a livelihood for a mere formal offense. In our opinion there is as much room for common sense in a nurses' training school as there is anywhere else.

Their last chance to reap a harvest another stampeds. It's easy to get on the Fundamental another stampeds. It's easy to get only occurred to our statesmen that it ould be cheaper and better to desperant better to the Fundamental to get out again when roy the pirates than to pay them insom. Accordingly Commodore Desperance of the facts have cooled the stampeders' entired to be forming as another stampeds. It's easy to get in vessels' logs, but these reports only reached the Weather Bureau by mail. No wireless reports were received from thusiasm.

> Though Director Nawell complains that not enough farmers are taking ports encountered it. up land on Government irrigation take and cultivate it.

General good nature is a valuable asset to Dr. Grant Lyman. It not only nabled him to separate investors from \$50,000 of their money, but to win the confidence of the hospital attendants to such an extent that escape was easy.

While Portland shall continue in the manufacture of lumber, the river must be the economic highway for the raw A great river is an adjunct muterial. of a great city.

Ultimatums are in fashion. The shopmen of the Harriman roads send to the management, Italy sends one to Turkey and Mrs. Spaulding delivers one in person to the Nurses'

Restoration to entry of nearly 1,-000,000 acres of alleged coal land in three of the best counties of Idaho indicates that some departmental people are resuming use of their senses.

There ought to be another departnent of the Municipal Court, rather than compel the Judge to work over-time. Failing this, how would it do to put him under a piece scale?

It is terrible to contemplate what might happen to Harold Vanderbilt if domestic discord should break out beween him and the athletic Eleanor Sears after they are married. A chauffeur is dying in San Fran-

cisco, the result of a shot from a drunken clubman. Why a clubman, drunk or sober, should be a gun-toter is beyond comprehension.

This is an active community, with its Acting Chief of Police, an Acting Captain of Police, an Acting Fire Chief, and so on. That is how we get into action-sometimes.

Gleanings of the Day

Major John R. Lynch, the ranking negro officer of the Army, who just been retired on reaching the age limit of 64 years, was the center of storm in the Republican National conposed Pewell Clayton, of Arkansas, as temporary chairman, but Henry Cabot Lodge, now Senator, proposed A terrible battle on the race issue followed. Clayton being a Southern while and Lynch a Southern negro, but Lynch won by a majority of 40. Lynch was supported by Theodore Rossevelt.

How subtly the automobile has invaded the field of commercial transportation is shown by the announcement that within a few days a caravan of touring cars will start on a trans-con tinental journey from New York to Los Angeles, carrying twoscore passengers who have no interest in the machines but who have paid their fare for the journey in exactly the same way as they would buy a railroad or a steamship ticket. While it is true that constto-coast journeys have been made before, they were private enterprises But the coming tour is conducted by a touring agency and the participants will neither be chosen by invitation nor will they go to earn their salary.

Three young men in a boat, to say othing of the rost of the outfit, are floating down the Mississippi River on a month's journey to St. Louis, where they will enter Washington University when the Fall term opens a little more than a week hence, says the St. Louis Republic. A. L. Partride, A. Sidler Dixon have made the trip before and they think the rigors of & 1000 mile trip by canos is just the sort of thing to train them for a Winter's study. It was in the middle of August that the students began their long journey near the headwaters of the Wisconsin River. Their cance was fitted out with everything needed on the long and ardous trip and experineeded to be well stocked.

Railroads are urged by Alice Bennett, in the Railway Age Gazette, to encour age the creation of small Italian farm colonies along their lines, where laborers on the road can invest in small farms and continue to work on the railroad. She says that in many stances Italians have worked in this way until the forms were paid for and then gave up work on the railroad, but they attracted others to begin in the same way. She says: "Not infrequenthas it been true that a whole town in Italy was evacuated as the result of but when the condition has been at- a letter from a fellow townsman, who ned he takes judicial cognizance of had sent back a glowing account of He discards technical distinctions his experiences in this country," She says that the railroads already begin to feel the danger of a labor famine and suggests that they choose an Italof himself, but certainly the intention ian of practical farm experience, who will choose a gang from his own comnunity. They will establish a farm colony which will draw others from the

The hurricane of August 27 and 25 off the South Carolina and Georgia coast is taken by Walter L. Moore, chief of the Weather Service, as the text of a bulletin calling attention to the need of wireless weather reports from coasting steamers. These w make possible reports of a hurricane three or four days before it reached the coast and enable people to take this season being near, the Yukon precautions which would save much life and property. The Atlantic hurritransportation companies have made life and property. The Atlantic furnity as another "great discovery" and started cane was observed to be forming as another "great discovery" and started by the storm, although a number of vessels equipped for sending such re-This type of storm is most difficult for the foreprojects, a new company is not afraid caster to handle in the absence of reto invest millions in irrigating land ports from the sea. No information along the Deschutes and Columbia whatever is at hand until the shore are within the influence of the storm. Mr. Moore says in his bul-

the storm. Mr. Moore says in his builletin:

That this storm in its full intensity should
exist off the South Atlantic Coast for four
days without any indications of its presdays without any indications of its presdays without any indications of its presdays without set be value of daily reports by
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at hand, it would have been possible to
have given warning of the presence, intonativ short days previously to the time
when it reached the coast. In the absence
of such reports the forcessier has to rely
absolutely on the indications shown by the
lind stations and necessarily such indications are not shown until the starm is close
to shore. A voluntary service lobking to
the reporting of indication of storms at sea
has been in operation since July 1, 1010.
Some valuable reports have been received
but necessarily this service is not as effacient as it would be were observers employed regularly shoard a number of our
coast-wise vessels at small salary who would
report twins daily these service is not as effacient as it would be were observers employed regularly shoard a number of our
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in forecasting storms on the Pacific Coast and it is to be hoped that, if arrangements are made for wireless weather reports from vessels at sea, they will extend to the Pacific as the Atlantic Coast. It is to the mutual interest of shipowners and ship captains to have forecasts.

Benator La Follette begins his autohiography in the October aumber of mentioned by Archdegoon Wilberforce.

biography in the October number of the American Magazine. He deals with the most interesting part of a man's life who has filled a large place in the public eye—his early struggles. He tells of his labors to gain an education, his beginning law practice, his election as District Atlance. election as District Attorney and Representative in Congress. La Follette was evidently a politician and an insurgent by instinct, for it was only five months after he left college that he ran for office. In so doing he "bucked the machine" and beat it and he did the same when he ran for Congress A man of such positive character naturally won as warm friends as he made bitter enemies and a fine trait of the Senator's is his frank trait of the Senator's is his frank

EFFECT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Writer Believes It Deterrent of Orin and Morally Right.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 26.—(To the Editor.)—A short time age I listened to a discussion in regard to capital punishment. There were three in the party, ret it was not a three-cornered party, yet it was not a inter-corners argument, as one seemed to be neutral. One was in favor of, the other opposed to capital punishment for the reason, he said, that it did not do any good, and that the man who sprang the trap was as guilty of murder as the man who committed the crime.

Just why any one who has given the measure of the said way any one who has given the measure of the said way.

question serious thought could way rent of crime is more than I can well make out. Can any country abolish capital punishment and keep down crime, if penitentiaries such as we have in the States, where the immates are well fed and the work no more arduous than falls to the lot of the ordinary day laborer are maintained? There is also at any time the proba-bility of their being paroled or par-doned. Another good turn done that down-trodden, long-suffering class i the large portion of the time off fo good behavior—as though the people is charge of those institutions were no there for the express purpose of sec-ing that they did behave. True, they do have to work, but that seems to be the falling of the great majority of us outside of those institutions.

But, said one, they have abolished capital punishment in some of the states and it seems to have made no difference. The answer to that would seem superfluous. Governor West's action in the Webb case would seem to be sufficient answer. The law is to be sufficient answer. The law is so seldom enforced that it becomes a joke. True, seven of the states abolished capital punishment, but two abolished capital punishment, but two of them, Colorado and Iowa, reinstated it after a short period, evidently finding by a little experience that it was not best to abolish the measure. But let us see if Oregon, or any other state for that matter, has capital punishment as one of the retributions for crime. The average number of murders committed for the 29 years from 1885 to 1905 was 6597. That is equal to one homicide victim to every 14,499 of population. Oregon has approximately 700,600 souls and at that ratio there would be 48 murders in this proximately 199,000 souls and at that ratio there would be 48 murders in this state annually. What per cent of that number is executed during the year for their orimes? Statistics show that we convict 1.8 per cent of these cases. So with that showing and with the record of our present tender-hearted Governor, we have evidently abolished capital punishment and it is up to

to wake up to that fact.

Italy is the only country of importance that has abolished capital punishment, and that, I think, would punishment, and that, I think, would explain quite clearly why she tried over \$600 homicide cases in 1906, while England tried \$18 and Germany \$67 for the same year. Was it because Italy's population was greater than those countries? No, it is less. Then why? The only logical conclusion which I could reach was because that any one who wished could take life at will and the way would just as well erase from live. We would just as well erase from the statute books laws that are un-used as we would drop from our dio-tionaries words that have become obtionaries words that have becomes too lax solets. When the law becomes too lax it is only a question of time when the good citizens are stirred to action and they rise in a body and Judge Lynch is placed on the bench.

Is placed on the bench.

In 1889 there were 3567 convicted murderers in the States. Ninety-eight of that number were executed. In 36 states the people saw there was a lakity of the law and so they lync laxity of the law and so they lynched 175 more of them. It is good to know that only a small proportion of the population of a country is born with criminal inclinations. It is this class that do crime stealthily and for personal gain in some form. It is for this class that the law must be enforced to the letter, and no punishment meted out today by civilized countries is too drastic when dealing with capital offenses.

Another class commit orime upon the Another class commit orime upon the impulse of the moment or because of a resi or imaginary wrong done them. This class do a violent act openly, and as a rule go and surrender themselves and are willing to take the consequences. But the great majority need no law to prevent them committing a capital offense except the great law of nature, which gives everyone the ability to distinguish right from wrong. of nature, which gives everyone the ability to distinguish right from wrong. One's whole being shrinks from taking life except where crime has been com-mitted such as the Werhman murder at Scappoose. Then it becomes his duty to see that swift justice is dealt the perpetrator. It is a duty he owes to himself and his fellowman to rid the world of a menace to humanity. The conscience will be at rest, for to do one's duty is to do right, and to do right, and to do

do one's duty is to do right, and to do right is no crime.

Does anyone who has given the subject thought believe that England, Germany or France could abolish capital punishment and that it would make no difference in the number of homicides in those countries if they did? France tried to do without the guillotine, but she found that crime increased so fast that it was necessary to reinstate it. France can do without the guillotine just as well as the states can get along without hanging. But she did not want it's of her people out of every 1,000,000 murdered. As we have it here, so France again punishes capital offense ance again punishes capital offense death and keeps the number down

ROCK OF MOSES IS FOUND Antiquary Says Stone of Destiny One Prophet Struck. Chicago Tribune.

wilderness.

The antiquarfan showed to the Archdeacon a cieft in the back of the rock from which he said he believed that the water had sushed after Moses had struck the stone with his staff.

The stone, it is believed, was taken to the temple of Solomon, and, after its destruction to Jerusalem. From

A Umatilia fury made some law Wednesday when it declared a railway company is not liable for fire caused by sparks from its locomotive.

The promoters of the Pendieton Round-Up not only gave a great show, but made big profit as well, which is matter of simple equation.

A strike in the dull season is as foolish as a lockout when business is becoming. The only difference is that the latter never happens.

Young Gates has a way of his own, like his father. To not many men is given the privilege of a house made to order for his wedding.

Tall of the Senator's is his frank acknowledgment of the debt he owes his friends and the unestinted praise he gives them. One need not be a fool to be a following the law interests of cause and strong convictions and a game fighter and the remaining chapters of his autoplogrophy will be read order are following the judges of law and order are following the fight once clothed the mountains of Lebanon, in the Holy Land, only 200 remain. They are carefully enclosed and booming. The only difference is that the latter never happens.

Young Gates has a way of his own, like his father. To not many men is given the privilege of a house made to order for his wedding. Negro Fighters in England.

N. Nitts on Game Birds

By Denn Collins.

Nescius Nitts, sage, scholar and wit Of Punkindorf Station, a fresh mouthful bit ful bit

From his plug of tobacco; a fly that
had lit
On the toe of his boot, with great deftness he hit
With a nicotine stream, and discoursed

for a bit On the game bird, and things that re-late unto it.

'I'm minded how we had an argumen-On buying of game birds, in Punkin-dorf Station, dorf Station,
When Samuel Sproul, for his fust cousin
Pets,
Jest come from the city, was plannin'

a treat. a treat.

And was goin' to buy mallards from Romulus Pickens.

Who raised 'em at home, right along of his chickens?"

Well, one Zenas Smathers, he argued with Sproul
Twas wrong he should purchase them
mallards at all.
Since they was game creatures; and
he plumb forgot Them mallards was hatched right in Perkinse's lot

By an old Plymouth Rock, to be peddled some day

To some of the meat markets up city way." "Well, Sam fin'ly give in, to save bein' 'noyed,
Whereat Zenas Smathers was plumb
overfoyed;
But several nights later, all suddintly, Pickens

Heared quite a commotion out there
'mongst his chickens,

And rushin' outside the fust thing that
he seen was,

Ketched fast by his coat to a paling
point, Zenas." Pickens

"And half of his mallards was hung in a nack
That Zenas was carryin' over his back.
You have foul suspicions gin me. I
regrets,
Eays Zenas, I wanted them mallards

for pets.

I would have paid. And Sam
Sproul's dousin Pets,
comed from the city, got corned
beef to eat."

Portland, Sentember 27. But I

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

When ambition beckens to me, is say to it: "I have ambition; send gonius."

A reader asks what I think of Canadian reciprocity. I have changed my mind about that three times, and am again on the fence.

"I suppose she is as happy as other people," a woman said, speaking of a friend. How happy are people gener-ally? Ever think about it? Are the people generally tolerably miserable? Or, do they have a pretty good time?

When a wife says: "Sah! The children will hear," occasionally the husband replies: "I don't care if they do; the truth will do them good."

When some women "entertain" they work so hard that you can't enjoy yourself for being sorry for them. The people often accomplish things for themselves and give "leaders" the

oredit. No husband hears half his wife says; that's one reason he doesn't more by her good advice.

Some people think it is all right to ask for anything they can get.

A man suddenly becomes mighty po lite and considerate for the public when an opposition business is started in his town.

After a man tells a woman he loves her, she thinks she ought to own him,

W. Shakespeare Pays a Debt. Nobody knows what Lord Bacon would have done if he had been con-

would have done if he had been con-fronted by the necessity of settling with the driver of a New York cab, but what William Shakespeare did in such an emergency was discovered the other night, when he arrived from Eng-land. The Mr. Shakespeare who has come to town is a singing teacher of

The first intimation of Mr. Shakes-

The first intimation of all discoveriation wasted through the entrance and up the stairway into the lobby.

"I shan't, I won't. I'll be demmed if I shall. I shan't pay it. I won't pay it; it's a er-what do you call it!—a heldup!" And Mr. Shakespeare burst ball and bursted up to the holdup!" And Mr. Shakespeare burst into the hotel and hurried up to the desk, looking as nearly apoplectic as might be expected of a Briton asked to pay \$8 for what in London is less than a 2-shilling fare. He was told that the regular fare is \$8.

"Oh!" said Mr. Shakespeare selemnly, "Oh! Why, they told me on the boat it would be only \$2."

Foreign View of Americans.

London Chronicle.
Will the Americans make us revert

to pegtops?
Anyone standing at Charing Cross Anyone standing at Charing Cross can detect the American men by their trousers. They are made very wide and come down on the top of the shees to absolute tightness at the ankle. Armed with side whiskers, these Americans would look exactly like one of Keene's early Punch drawings come to life.

The costume has become a sort of uniform—shoes, postop trousers, loose jacket, straw hat with turned up brim and a camera slung from the shoulder. That is the American of the present season, and he wonders why the news-paper sellers at Charing Cross when he passes call out the name of a New York paper.

Land Grant Case.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 28.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly inform me what was the outcome of the ap-peal in the case of the people vs. South-ern Pacific Railroad? The last infor-mation I had was the decision handed down by Judge Wolverton giving the railroad 90 days to appeal. By giv-ing me the desired information, you will confer a favor.

Judge Wolverton's decision was on a demur. The company had 90 days in which to appeal or answer. It elected to answer on the merits, and the case is still pending.

Salaries of Governor and Postmaster. PORTLAND, Sept. 27.—(To the Edi-tor.)—Please state what salary the Governor of Oregon receives; also the Postmaster of Portland, and whether here is any commission on the sale

The salary of the Governor is \$5000 per annum; Portland Postmaster, \$6000. There is no commission on the sale of

Not a Full Day.

New York Sun.

Knicker-Is Jones a gentleman of
the old school?

Bocker-No, a gentleman of the part