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PORTLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1811.

PENCHOT INDICTS TAFT.

With a pretense of fairness which would have been more convincing if it had been shorter and less labored Gifford Pinchot gives his reasons in the Saturday Evening Post why thinks President Taft should not be re-elected. He quotes in full a letter he wrote to Theodore Roosevelt while the latter was in Africa and a few days before he himself was removed from office. This letter was writte on the last day of the year 1909, only nine months after Mr. Taft became It contains his indictment of the President as a friend of the "in terests" and an enemy of conservations and words, the progressive character of which Mr. Pinchot canno deny, are attributed to "conversion without conviction," and he says that the reactionary newspapers do not waver in his (Taft's) support. He says the Ballinger incident proves that Mr. Tatt did not understand the purpose of conservation, and galvan ghost of the Controller Bay incident to support the assertion.

Fair play requires that, if a man's actions are capable of reasonable exesty of purpose, that explanation shall be accepted. We claim this basis of judgment for Mr. Taft as we would for any other man. But Mr. Pinchot puts an evil construction on every act of the President, though events have proved it not to be justified.

Take the first and third counts in the indictment, which are: He permitted himself as seen as he was elected in be surrounded by a circle of trust attreasys and other reactionaries, from which he has never houself in his Cabinet by exponentian lawyers who were necessarily in exposition to the Rossavelt policies.

We know to whom he alludes as the Cabinet members, but are left to guess at the trust attorneys and reaction-There are:

Knox, who has been guilty of accepting fees as an attorney for trusts, but who won a great anti-trust suit for

the Government by breaking up the Northern Securities merger; MacVeagh, who has mulcted the sugar trust of millions and instigated prosecution of some of its officials for customs frauds and has also caused the prosecution of rich smugglers who have hitherto enjoyed im-

Wickersham, who has pleaded guilty to former employment as an attorney trusts, but has wen the Standard Oil and Tohacco Company cases, has begun more anti-trust suits and prosecutions than any of his prede whaps more than all combined, who declares his purpose to force trust to obey the law on pain of prison for its officers, who is denounced it reactionary newspapers which, Pinchot says, never waver in Mr. Taft's support;

Hitchcock, who secured the passage of the postal savings bank bill and has put it in operation in face of oppositries to push a parcels post bill through

Ballinger, who used every legal power he possessed in the interest of conservation, but refused to exceed it at the dictates of Mr. Pinchot.

These were the Cabinet officers whose duties most affected the interests at the time Mr. Pinchot wrote, and for a collection of trust attorneys they appear to have been mercilesaly cruel to the trusts and careless of the interests of anybody but the people

Mr. Pinchot tries to stir up ill-feel-ing on the part of Mr. Rocsevelt against his successor by saying that Mr. Taft allowed attacks on Mr. Roose. velt in Congress to continue unchecked during the last session of Mr. Rooseterm, when a word would have ended them. It is doubtful whether this fling produced the desired effect, Mr. Roosevelt is a fighter, and when he is able to do his own fighting he does not ask any other man to do it for him. He was in Washington, as President, able to meet attacks, and he met them. He had just brought about Mr. Taft's election and he would hardhaving Mr. Taft take up as an inheritance quarrels which would die when his term ended. The new President was to begin with a clean slate, continging the policies but not the quarof his predecessor.

Surrender of the Executive's power to appoint advisory commissions, the National Conservation Commission in particular, is cited with the desire to arouse Mr. Roosevelt's antagonism to Mr. Taft by showing the latter's hos-tility or indifference to his pet policy. Taff is also accused of affiliating with the leaders of the opposition to the Roosevelt policies in Congress namely, Cannon, Aldrich, Hale, Taw ney and others; also of not supporting the insurgents during the tariff debat of defending the Payne bill, of indoraing Aldrich and Tawney and of trying read the insurgent Senators out of

the Republican party.
Mr. Taft did not affiliate with Cannon. Aldrich and others because they were devoted to the interests, but hecause he was a Republican President; they were the Republican leaders in Congress and only through them could the Republican party accomplish anything in Congress. He did not choose them; had the choice been left to him he would probably have chosen others. They had been chosen by the Republican majority in Senate and House and he worked with them to carry out party policy. That he was more progressive than they is proved by the concessions he extorted from them. He defended them from attack and proved himself a staunch friend but a poor politician; he denounced those who Government land. The West Uma-

had attacked them, giving added proof of the same facts. He dropped the commissions, including Mr. Pinchot's commissions, including at a finite particular pet, as a source of friction with Congress, believing their purpose could be attained better without them.

It is nothing to the discredit of the President that he has changed his tac-

tics in dealing with Congress and has adopted in modified form those of his predecessor-driving an important measure through as he did the recihill. He believes that all ele ments of the Republican party should be represented in the Cabinet, as in Congress, and when the insurgents gained strength in the election of 1910, ne put two of them in the Cabinet.

Tarr has always been progress ive, but refused to become an nt and waste his administration in actional wrangles which could have ad no result except a hopeless divition in his party. Because he refused to insurge, Mr. Pinchot and the other surgents deny that he is a progress-He has incurred the enmity of the interests by his insistence on tariff revision and dissolution of the trusts. The only piace where he can find any is among the people, and he has millions there.

PEOPLE FIGHT FOR THEIR OPPRESSORS

The interests in Portugul are fightwhat they call their owntheir right to prey on the people great body of titled parasites and taxsters which was driven out with King Manuel is striving to gain the supnort of the Ernorant and superstitions people of Northern Portugal in an atempt to overthrow the republic, and

Portugal at the opening of the twentieth century was a smaller edi-tion of what France was towards the end of the eighteenth-a nation work. ng for a hare subsistence that a few thousand idlers might live in luxury and vice

One of the mysteries of human nature is that people who have been thus enslaved can be induced to fight for their own re-ensiavement. French peasants did so in La Vendee and fought splendidly. It is likely that the peasants of Northern Portugal may fight with equal gallantry brone and dally with his dancing girls.

We in America cannot conceive it possible, but such people as the igr rant Portguese peasants love their opртешнотя.

THE OTHER SIDE IN WISCONSIN.

The Oregonian has received from he editor of a Republican newspaper of Wisconsin a letter on Mr. La Follette that it takes the liberty of reprinting as the testimony of one who has had opportunity to observe the Wisconsin Senator at close range through many years. He is opposed to Mr. La Follette and La Folletteism, and always has been; yet the letter is valuable as showing that there is vigrous protest against La Follette his own state and in his own party. The Oregonian is besides struck by the warm note of complaint against uninformed and prejudiced comment on Wisconsin political affairs by perons who have never been in Wiscon-Oregon has suffered much in the same way.

The immediate occasion of sending this letter to The Oregonian is the widespread publication of a statement by Senator Bourne that he will supperi Senator La Follette for President. "I urge," says the Oregon Sen-ator, "the big business interests of the untry to study the laws of Wisconsin enacted since he was first Gover nor of that state. . . Though radservative in thought and action," etc. Thus Mr. Bourne appeals to Big Business for his friend La Follette, on the ground that he does not mean what he says:

The letter from the Wisconsin edi-

If Senator Bourne really made these statements, I would suggest that he come to Wisconsin and learn something about Wisconsin politics. Like the Bastern magazines, he is apparently as ignorant of attains political in Wisconsin and the result of ten years of La Folietteism as a babe

tairs political in Wisconsin and the result of ten years of La Folletteism as a babe unborn.

When the history of Wisconsin is written in the years to come, the La Follette period will be shown in its true light. The business interests of the state (and that doesn't mean business. But business generally), is row and always has been opposed to La Follette. There never was a particle of real business injected into La Follette's administrations as Governor. Everything was circled or eithout a regard for business principles at its true that taxes of the corporations were increased. It is equally true that the farmer, the merchant and every other tax payer has been forced to keep up with the pece set for the corporations. The increased corporation is would have been sufficient to default the expenses of the state, but it would not cover his salaries of hundrods of additional men placed on the payrolls for places on an endless number of beards, commissions, sic., the ene purpose of which is to hay in the political game. Wisconsin today is the worst tax-ridders state in the Union; its legislative scenious are jokes.

La Follette is a politician, and a mighty shrewd one. He have made a political move in his life before calculating how much it would advance his position. He is for La Follette first, last and all the time. He was never elected to an office in Wisconsin, saide from his campulage for Concrus, by a majority of Republican votes. He get to be Governor hy appealing to the promition of him, he being elected by a plurbating for thin, he being elected by a plurbating of him, he being elected by a plurbating of the propose in his line of the payed and the start was the way elected by a plurbation of the payed and the start was the way elected by a plurbation.

instance more votes were contagnant mintions for him, be being elected by a binrtion is a beilliant man, but there is not
an industry in Wisconsin—soi a business
concern—that would place him at its head.
As a lawyer he was burely heard of outside of the lower courts. He has never
shown the least ability in any line of business. His stock in trade has been an eloquent voice and a pompadour that he
chakes wildly. He is one of the best acturn in the world byday.

How is it possible for any man with the
intervers of his country at heart to suggest placing at the head of this great Gevernment a man whose only ability so farbus been to actitate in theories—and not
least, to exitature in his own magnaine
the President of the United States?

I sincerely wish that the cellior of every
leading publication would, if he interented investigate the situation in Wisconsin. Foresthally, I have not a word against
in Policits, but pelifically, I am sincere
in the belief that men of his stips are a
menase to the country, and nourly one-half
of the Happhilians of the state are of the
same applied.

Here is the other side of the Wiswriters and expert muckrakers have written about Oregon from the professional point of view-agitation, in-novation, publicity, reform, down-with-the-old-up-with-the-new, whatever-is-is-wrong. Doubtiess Wisconsin has had similar experience. The affairs of Wisconsin, as of Oregon, ought to be investigated from the standpoint of fact and not of mere

maguzine sensation. The time is ripe for the re-allotment of the \$20,000,000 reclamation fund so that the West Umatilla project may be taken up. If the bureau is not ready to begin work in some of the other projects for which large sums were allotted, the Army Board might allow it to use some of the fund on this project, which it strongly ap-proved. Some of the projects which received allotments are in states which contributed nothing to the reclamation fund and others cover no

tilla project is in the state which contributed more than almost any other to the fund and has a far larger pro-portion of public land than several which received large allotments.

THE OLYMPIC PENINSULA.

The trade of the Olympic Peninsula should flow to Grays Harbor as naturally as that of the Columbia Basin flows to Portland, and it is not likely to be diverted to an unnatural channel by any efforts of the Puget Sound

The Olympic Peninsula is shut in on the north and east by the main range of the Olympic Mountains, from which short streams flow east and orth Into Hood Canal and the Straits of Fuca. The trade of the narrow strips of country fronting on the water will naturally flow to Puget Sound, but the great body of the peninsula is shut off from Seattle and Tacoma by wall of mountains. The streams on the south and west sides of those mountains flow south and west to-wards the ocean and Grays Harbor and the lines of development of that country will follow their valleys. The section of country accessible from the ocean has had a limited trade by schooner with Seattle, but the shorter distance to Grays Harbor should give

the trade to that port.
From the South the Olympic Penin sula can be easily and economically developed by means of wagon roads up the valleys, to be followed, when conditions justify, by railroads and vessels up the coast. The Sound ports cannot get within reach of anything beyond the walls of the mountain without miles of tunnel. The trade is waiting for Grays Harbor to take and develop it.

ROCKS AHEAD FOR ASQUITH.

The great railroad strike in England, though settled, may yet prove the undoing of the Asquith govern ment. The Laborites cannot forgive Winston Churchill for using the troops to suppress rioting and preserve the peace, and are taking revenge by running candidates for Parliament in opposition to Liberals. The result may e a break-up of the coalition, especially if Lloyd-George's workmen's urance bill is forced through Parliament without the amendments desired by the Laborites

The watchful Tories are likely to seize the opportunity to score on their opponents by inserting these amendments in the House of Lords. This would tend to draw the labor men wards them and widen the breach between Labor and Liberal members. Should the Laborites turn against the Liberals, the latter would be dependent for the existence of their inet on the Irish Nationalists. This would be just what the Tories want, for it would give them an excuse to raise the cry that disunion was the price the Liberals pay to retain of-fice. The combined Liberal and Irish majority would also be so small that the government might be defeated by

a snap vote at any time.
All these facts, possibilities and probabilities go to show the unstable enure of affice held by a government which depends on a three-sided alliance and how the beaten, divided and discredited party of today may become the victorious, united and powerful party of tomorrow. The only thing certain about politics in the old as in the new world is the uncertainty of it.

In one of the late magazines there presented the autobiography of a fictitious country boy whose wonder ful aptitude for any kind of business occupation in which he saw an opening and whose success ediately filling each opening offer the chief charm of the story. It is not about this youth. He inherited an general store filled with ancient and musty goods and \$4000 in debts. He gave his best efforts to the farm, his undivided attention to the store, finding time when not otherwise busy to take a course in an agricultural college, establish a bank, build a sawmill, harness water power and do other wonderful and practicable things that any sound, sensible, energetic magazine youth might do.

We would have admired this fancied young man more had he stuck to one or two things and made of each an unqualified success. His having had a finger in every pie in town savored too much of village guggenheim-ing, and everybody knows that guggenheiming in village or city is now a crime against the moral uplift. for a real model in personal prowess, commend us rather to the deeds of Mr. E. L. Brewer, a real and honest school teacher, until he became a real and honest farmer in Chehalis County, Washington.

Mr. Brewer is far in the lead of the fictitious youth of magazine fame. He didn't even have a farm left him, and the debts he possessed were all his own. Yet in three years' time, we are told by the Chehalls Nugget, M Brewer converted a \$60 indebtedne Mr. and a good personal credit into \$50,000 worth of property. It was done in this way-according to Mr. Brewer's statement, published in the Nugget:

"Without hiting cheeks, but with credit that was good," said Mr. Brewer, "I bought is acres upon the installment plan, although I had \$60 less than nothing, which is the amount a school teacher ought to have. Jersey cattle were my hobby, and upon a scientific basis I have managed to breed a hard of Jerseys with 'character. There is one three-year-old in the exhibit nerd here that brings me as high as \$40 a month in pure cream alone. She averages \$400 a year in profits said I can feed the herd at a toxt of \$57 a year average. Im now milking 50 head of these three-year-olds. I have shout \$6 head, all told, besides 100 hogs and a dozen or more lorses.

"Whan I started in Lord to the school of these three-pores." statement, published in the Nugget:

heatles 100 hogs and a construction of the horses.

"When I started in, I realized that it required character in stock to make it record-breaking, so I began by developing the individual character of the cows. I start by trying to have calves as well born as it is possible to have them, by studying the needs of the individual cow. One feature is in the fact that I keep close tab on the feed, weighing the cows frequently, and keeping them so that the food elements do not feed off the bodily weight of the animal."

It is stated also that the produce

It is stated also that the produce sold from 100 acres under cultivation last year yielded \$10,000 and that Mr. Brewer had declined an offer of \$45,-000 for what he had left.

The most important point in this narrative is not the demonstration that truth is more marvelous than fiction. There are other things that strike the mind with force. They are the knowledge given of the great po-tential wealth of farm lands in the Northwest, of the never-fulfilled demand for blooded livestock, of the splendid market for dairy products, of the value of scientific knowledge in agricultural pursuits and of the openings still presented for men who have the land fever, but no land.

We would not encourage every man as for the defense, what may be who would leave the office, the school- pected when his accusers testify?

room, the factory, or the store for the measure of farm that the full Brewer's success will likely be his. Not verybody is blessed with sufficient credit to buy a farm on the installment plan and stock it. Not every-body who thinks he is called to the land has a real aptitude for farming. Perseverance and a few other qualities count. But who "with \$60 less than nothing" would not be satisfied with one-half, one-third or even onetenth the measure of success that is attributed to this Washington farmer? Back to the land stories of the Northwest need not tell of banks. stores and sawmills. What more does a man want than the land and the knowledge how to use it?

There are men who in official capacity ride a worthy public utility or institution with whip and spur until it outgrows all bounds of the taxpayintent. Witness the speed with which the public playground utility is being ridden or driven by men who have made it a fad. A demand of over \$53,000 in excess of the appropriation for park and public play ground purposes has been made upon municipal taxpayers. Liberal estimates for salaries all along the line, in excess of amounts paid for similar services in the City Engineer's de-partment, helped to swell this increase. The park board has made hook in passing up these salaries. Unaesthetic, unsentimental men, they evidently believe that a man who drags a chain or runs a transit in the inter-est of the "city beautiful" is not entitled to a higher salary than the com monplace chainman and transitman who surveys city lots or establishes ordinary grade levels.

The gentle hand of Death yesterday fell upon a kindly, genial citizen of Portland and removed Samuel Bullock from his sphere of earthly influence. a third of a century Judge Bullock had been prominent in civic ternal and social circles. Before con-solidation he held the office of Justice of the Peace of East Portland and since had been connected with circuit and county courts in an official ca-pacity, his cheerful philosophy and gentle manner endearing him with all he met. He was a deep student of Masonry and became one of the most illustrious members of the fraternity. Though well advanced in years, he might have lived many more, but the death of his wife a few years ago led him to anticipate the reunion, and when the summons came he WAS ready. Portland has lost a good citizen, a gentleman of the old school, every man was giad to call his friend.

If the city is going to continue to run a menagerie it should, for humanity's sake, provide the caged and corralled wild animals that it owns with sufficient space in which to live and move about in comfort. Dr. Harry Lane, when Mayor of the city, was a crank about some things, but not when he protested against the policy that kept a hyena in a cage scarcely three times the creature's length, the polar in narrow quarters, practically without shade, and the elks in a dreary enclosure devoid of verdure or possi bility of seclusion, for the alleged enjoyment" of park visitors. It is manifest to all humane observers of these and other creatures imprisoned at the City Park that before a city goes into zoo business it should provide suitable quarters for the captives of the

The American people built the Panama Canal primarily to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and it would be directly in line with that policy to allow vessels going from coast to coast to the purpose here to tell very much pass through the canal without toll. It has been held that this would be in conformity with the treaty with Great Britain. Under that treaty American vessels going to foreign ports will have to pay the same toll as vessels of other nations. If the revenue derived from tolls is not sufficient to pay interest on the cost of the canal, the direct advantage gained by uniting the two coasts will amply compensate for that loss.

The discovery that soil infertility is caused by dibydroxystearic acid will no doubt mark an epoch in agriculture, or it would if it were new. a matter of fact, this is one of the acid products of decaying vegetation. It makes the soil sour and is best neutralized by lime. The Agricultural Department gives an elaborate formula to detect the acid, but a strip of litmus paper will do as well. is an old fee with a gigantic new name; that is all. Nobody need be frightened.

When a girl, on discovering fire in a building, calmly awakens the teachers, and all the 250 inmates are marched out in safety, as at the Catholic school near Wheeling, the value of cool heads and careful training is exemplified in contrast with the folly of fear as displayed in a panic. more lives are lost through fear of fire than through fire itself. As a preventive of fear, every person who en-ters a large building should know the quickest way out.

Bullets in a strike do not even conce the man whom they hit of the righteousness of the cause of the man who fires them and they allenate the sympathy of thousands who believe in peaceful settlement of labor disputes. Both parties to the railroad shopmen's strike would do well to bear this in mind.

to defeat reciprocity in Canada by his spread-eagle Pole-to-Panama speech, is ill qualified to criticise President Taft's speeches. If Clark continues to let his tongue was without control by his brain, he will kill himself as effectively as he killed reciprocity. After all, the final test of the merits of a mine is the clean-up. Now that

two of the principal mines in the Bo-

hemia district are milling ore and one

district is a proved success and a permanent addition to the state's wealthproducers. These golden October days are the best time of the year. All nature calls to the city man and woman to go far afield and realize that it is

If the witnesses heard so far in the Stephenson inquiry are to be regarded as for the defense, what may be ex-

great to be on earth.

Gleanings of the Day

Among the measures for the con rvation of National resources which were discussed at the National Conservation Congress, at Kansas City, was one for the prevention of the enormous fire waste, which is ten times as great per capita in the United States as in Germany, France, England and other countries. Including excess cost of fire protection, due to bad construction and excess premiums over insurance paid, this loss amounted in 1907 to over \$456,485,000. The cost of buildings erected in that year is estimated at \$1,000,000,000, so that we burned nearly half as much as we built. The causes of this difference between the United States and Europe are given in report of the National board of fire underwriters to the Conservation Congress as: The difference in point of view and responsibility of the people; difference in construction; difference in building regulations and in their en forcement. The remedies suggested are: To convince the public that property destroyed by fire is gone forever and is not replaced by insurance payments, which are simply a tax; that municipalities regulate the keeping of explosives, inflammable commodities, electric wiring, and enforce these reguations; that states appoint marshals with authority to investigate fires, make arrests and procure indictments; that all cities have a paid, nonpolitical fire department; that the larger cities have a separate high pressure water system for fire extinguishment. The National Fire Protection Association has also proposed remedies, including most of the above, but in addition, fire resisting construction in congested districts, safe-guarding of life in large buildings, automatic fire extinguishing apparatus in commerestablishments and city blocks cial prohibition of the snap match and adoption of the safety match, safe and sane Fourth of July, education on dangers of fire. Five states are structing school children on this subject and the Governors of several states have named a fire prevention day.

Dubuque Ia., says a public market place is the solution of the question of reducing the cost of living. The French and German founders of the town established it 75 years ago and 16 blocks of downtown streets are set apart for the purpose every Saturday The citizens buy farm produce 50 to 75 per cent cheaper than at the groceries, paying 30 cents a bushel for apples 60 cents for potatoes, 25 cents for tomatoes. As many as 300 teams go to market on Saturday.

The first year of the Illinois Central Railroad under the presidency of Charles H. Markham has been one of the most prosperous in its history. In the year ending June 30, 1911, the gross earnings were \$60,977,031, an increase of \$3,092,310 over the previous year. It increased operating expense \$585,497 to \$43,856,228 and increased net revenue from \$14,529,572 to \$17,064,-339, the increase being \$2,534,766. Its from other sources increased from \$5,284,608 to \$6,742,438. It earned 10.20 per cent on its capital stock against 7.16 per cent last year and paid a 7 per cent dividend.

Even the Peerless One, the Commoner, the Democrat without fear and without reproach, is accused of wavering in his allegiance to the sacred etrine of tariff for revenue only. Mr. Bryan, in the course of one of his trips to Texas to make things interesting for Senator Bailey, became enamored of the Texas onion and bought an onion farm. Bounteous rains following a long drought, gave him a great crop, and out of the pro-ceeds he is building a farm residence at a cost of \$25,000. It is hinted that essed with the necessity of protecting the tender Texas onion against the Bermuda product and is more than ever convinced of the truth of Hancock's saying that the tariff is a local issue Tariff for revenue only may be all right for Nebraska, but the onlon district of Texas needs protection.

Approving of President Taft's remark that it would be better to have twice as many farms and twice as many farmers, even if no more land be brought under cultivation, the Boston Transcript tells of a man in Massachusetts who had lived until the age of 60 on the paternal farm, which was of considerable size. Receipts and expenditures failed to connect and a mortgage was placed upon it, which added to his burdens. Finally, to save a part, he sold a large section of his farm, paid the mortgage and set at work to see what could be done with the remainder. By intensive farming and study of the market he has secured a much larger revenue at less expense with what is left than he formerly did with the whole. That was the right kind of land for intensive farming, and it had the right kind of man to farm but many small farms would yield better if they were consolidated and devoted to stock raising. Many large farms are better adapted for small, intensive farms and should be divided.

Each case requires different treatment. The enormous destruction of property by fire in the United States as ompared with Europe has caused the Governor of Indiana to propose that a day early in October be set apart by the citizens for action to prevent fire waste, and Chicago is working in the same direction. The loss of property by fire in the United States is \$2.51 per apita annually, but in Europe it is only 33 cents. The difference is a di-Champ Clark, the man who did most rect tax on the people, paid either on loss by fire or in insurance premium It can be greatly reduced by the investigation and repair of houses, destruc tion of useless and inflammable prop-erty, such as old frame shacks adjoin ing modern buildings and provision for fire protection, whereby flames can be extinguished at the outset.

Flaw in the Pleture.

PORTLAND, Oct. 7.—(To the Editor.)

—I fully agree with The Oregonian's statement today to the effect that the marvels of the moving picture know no limit. In the Crusaders, Raynold breaks the spell which the evil one had placed upon the forest, thereby enabling the Crusaders besieging Jerusalem to obtain more trees with which to rebuild their battering rams, that had been destroyed by the Turks. This is supposed to have taken place in the 12th century and the fallers and buckers are provided with modern shaped axes and cross-cut saws, which is considerable of a marvel to 2.

HARDWARE MAN. of them is producing \$1000 a day, the

Allen H. Eston Tells of Efforts of University Friends to Detect Fraud. PORTLAND, Oct. 8 .- (To the Editor.) Oregonian refers to the question asked by enemies of the University of Oregon as to who puts up the money to pay the expenses of investigating the fraud in the referendum petitions. I am pleased to assure you that your own surmise as to the source of this fund is correct. A hundred others could tell as well as I that this money is contributed by friends of the uni-versity in Eugene, Portland and other parts of the Northwest. At Eugene, aside from the contributions of citizens and members of the alumni, members of the faculty and students have contributed of their time and means. Here Portland the university has many lends but the principal contributors we been members of the Oregon

alumni. The amounts given have been gen erally small but in the aggregate have been enough to make it possible to develop the cases to a point where all who have informed themselves admit wholesale fraud and misrepresentation. And yet on account of the great ex-pense of investigating each separate name, the friends of the university cannot touch hundreds and hundreds of cannot touch hundreds and hundreds of names that appear to be forged or otherwise fraudulent. Of some 13,715 names it is very doubtful if 4000 would stand the light of investigation. It should be a matter of public regret that the funds are lacking to show the magnitude of the fraud which is being defended by the state.

It may interest Oregonian readers to know that of nearly 14,000 names on the university petitions all but about

know that of nearly 14,000 names on the university petitions all but about 2000 were secured by Portland circulators. Of these about 6000 were secured by six men who have suddenly left the state, two who cannot be located, one who admitted that he made his affidavit under an assumed name, and another whose testimony is of itself sufficient to send him to the penitentiary. These men have testified that they have written hundreds of names in the petitions, scores of reputable citizens have sworn that their signatures have been forged, proof has been made of the writing in the names of citizens who have been dead for been made of the writing in the names of citizens who have been dead for years, women have testified that the dirculators wrote in the names of the husbands, brothers and sons-in-law, and yet there are still remaining hundreds of cases equally suspicious that cannot be investigated with the limited funds at hand.

The Oregonian will be justified in continuing its opinion that the friends of the university and the Oregon

of the university and the Oregor of the university and the Oregor alumni will remain loyal to the institu-tion, and these numbers will be sup-plemented by thousands of other Oremians who are now making up nds that the educational and minds that the educations and the tical institutions of our state are hardly to be entrusted to men whose interests in referendum petitions are measured by 5 and 10 cents per name.

ALLEN H. EATON.

GROWERS' FRUIT THAT BURNED.

Charge Made That Dealers Destroy Tons to Keep Up Prices.

PORTLAND, Oct. 7.—(To the Editor.)
—"If 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 men on the street of burning money,"
Perhaps it didn't occur to the writer of the above clipping, which The Oregonian printed a few days ago, that it of the above clipping, which The Oregonian printed a few days ago, that it
was not the commission men's fruit that
was burned at the crematory—and
which the crematory men say amounts
to 25 per cent sound fruit. It belonged
to the growers. Just how the growers
are treated by the commission men is
illustrated in a story told me yesterday by a farmer.

He said that a neighbor of his sent
12 boxes of fine pears to a commission

He said that a neighbor of his sent if boxes of fine pears to a commission house in Portland and received a statement to the effect that his pears arrived when they were a drug on the market, that the house was unable to sell them and that he was debtor to the house in the sum of 20 cents. Putting some of the same pears in his neeket he came to the commission pocket he came to the commission dealers and asked what they would pay for such pears. He was told they were worth, say, \$1.50 a box. He then asked if the price the week before (when his consignment was made) was the ne and he was told that they were then paying a quarter of a dollar more than the present price. He produced the statement he had received and the statement he had received and wanted to know how it was that he got nothing for his shipment. Of course it was explained that a mistake had been made by a clerk, and he was given a check for the proper amount. Last week prunes were selling at retail at 5 cents a pound. I know of a shipment of the same quality of prunes to a Front-street house for which only a cent a pound was paid.

The fact is the public of this city is being robbed by the dealers in fruit and vegetables and the destroying of tons of it weekly rather than sell it at a decent price.

S. R. ROBINSON.

Questions on Single Tax.

PORTLAND, Oct. 7.—(Special.)—(To ne Editor.)—Will The Oregonian Oregonian please answer the following questions to settle differences of opinion among some of its readers? First-Under single tax would there

be any tax on incomes from the Rocke-feller and Carnegie millions down to salaries of \$1000 s year? Second—Under single tax would the department stores, factories, breweries, banks, hotels, etc., pay any tax?
Third-Under single tax would the saloons, liquor stores, breweries, etc.,

pay licenses? Fourth-Under single tax in what

way would land used for oil refining, slaughter-houses, soap manufacturing, etc., be assessed? Fifth-What tax would Joseph Fels pay under single tax and what does he pay now, and what country is he a citizen of? GEORGE MARSH.

Single tax as defined by Henry George, Sr., is "the raising of all public revenues for National, state, county and municipal purposes by a single tax on land values, irrespective of improvements, and all the obligations of all forms of direct and indirect

taxation." This definition should be sufficient answer to all but the fifth question. Incomes, department stores, factories, breweries, banks, hotels, oil re-ineries, slaughter - houses, salcons and liquor stores and breweries, not being land, would not be taxed under pure single tax. Saloon licenses could be imposed only in an amount that did not exceed the actual cost of issuing the license and collecting the

This does not mean, however, that Oregon could adopt a single tax that would do away with Federal taxation, Real single tax is impossible in Oregon. as pointed out by Henry E. Reed in his page article published October 1, in The Oregonian.

The Oregonian has no information as to Joseph Fels' citizenship or taxes.

Klamath Falls Enterprise. KELSO, Wash.. Oct. 5.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly publish the name of the big lumber company which has recently established business at or near Klamestablished business at or nea

A SUBSCRIBER. ath Falls, Or. The Pelican Lumber Company, Klam-

WHERE THE FUNDS COME FROM LIMITS OF DIRECT LEGISLATION.

It Is a Help to Better Things, but Not a Cure-All, Says Writer. PORTLAND, Oct. 7 .- (To the Editor.) The article "Words and More Words" From the inception of the "Oregon system" it has always seemed to me that a world of "logic was being wasted; slso that a world of false, vain prophecy was being made in that system's name. I have no objection to the referendum, recall and initiative; in fact I rather favor them in an unimpassioned way. But I favor them because I consider them educational and not because I fancy they will materially change the material "ready-made world" into which they are coming. Certainly I for one do not fancy, with Bourne, "that under the initiative the people not only will not but cannot enact legislation against general welfare."

fare. After a very varied course in the After a very varied course in the University of Hard-Knocks and a first-hand study of men in the home and in the street, on the farm and in the town, on the earth's surface and on the sea, underground and above, and in our country and in others. I've concluded that mostly our wrongs and fancied wrongs are all self induced. To me, our crooked business is but representative and so is crooked politics. In the last analysis 51 per cent of our voting public is not unselfish and we all know it. If then, without a constant appeal public is not unselfish and we all know it. If then, without a constant appeal to the best within us, (or worse with a sudden appeal to the worst within us) we initiate a law, what is the percentage in favor of unselfish law?

These tools of direct government can (and I hope only that of them)

help a little toward teaching us where help a little toward teaching us where the trouble actually lies. So also am I in favor of woman suffrage—not in-deed for any fancied sudden political good but because of its educational good but because or its educational value. By all means let's have these things as fast as a good sharp interest may demand them, but let us not get silly and fancy them more than stepping stones.

Intellectual culture as well as means Intellectual culture as well as means of communication and means of collection and dissemination of news have in our country today reached such a state of advancement that the old Republican idea is out of date: It is a rational and logical thing that we should be turning to newer, more democratic tools. Let's have them. But let's not fancy that human nature and human average are suddenly to be altered by man-made law. Until we alter the ratio between love and hate and that between individual selfishness and individual unselfishness the world-old dividual unselfishness the struggle must continue to go to the strong. Meanwhile the carapaign and the campaigns of education. G.S.G.

PINCHOT'S LETTER VERY SLUSHY. Disgusted Reader Wishes Some One

Had Rocked the Boat in Alaska. PORTLAND, Oct. 7.—(To the Editor.)
—In the last Saturday Evening Post
appears an article by the late Gifford
Pinchot, which it would interest many

Pinchot, which it would interest many to have The Oregon notice editorially. Doesn't it seem a pity that when Gifford was floating about Controller Bay some one failed to rock the boat?

In his story, he outdoes himself in vain repetitions regarding "conservation," "special interests," the "square deal," the "Roosevelt policies" and the like. Has this man ever meant any specific thing, beyond personal vanity and petty spite? His article reads like some of the more pernicious patent medicine advertisements. It would seem to a disinterested spectator that the nedicine advertisements, it would seem to a disinterested spectator that the United States had been held out of the demnition bow wows by this Gifford

demnition bow wows by the person.

If William H. Taft is damaged by critisism like this, which is less definite than the movements of a potato bug, I miss my guess regarding the sense and fairness of the American people. Who wanted this Gifford, anyway? He ends his article with a most sickly letter written to Roosevelt in Africa, commencing "Dear Theodore." Gifford hopes Kermit, "of whom we are all proud," is O-K and wishes his love presented. He thinks sadly of the way things are going for the "Roosevelt things are going for the "Roosevelt things are going sushily through." things are going for the "Roosevelt policies" and weeps stushily through several pages of writing. It is hard for Gifford to know he is fired and that citizens generally are glad of it.
To repeat, it seems a pity some one
did not rock the boat.
E. S.

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Nearly all wives contradict their husbands. When a man tells a good story, his wife says: "No, dear, it wasn't that way," etc., and spoils the effect.

"I am afraid," a mother said to her

talkative boy, whose tongue had been cut when he was a baby, "that I had your tongue cut too much." The unhappy women are not all mar-ried to mean men; many of them are

not married at all. When a human hog meets with a loss, how people rejoice!

The only gambling tip which amounts to anything is a tip to keep out of the game.

A boy's hands are usually dirtier than a girl's, but it is because he has to grease the buggy and carry in the coal. Among women, a poor cook should be ranked with a man who has worked at a trade all his life and knows al-most nothing about it.

A man may love his wife dearly, but when he explains his views to her fully as they sit around the evening lamp, her yawning greatly annoys him. As soon as people begin to think

they are important, they begin to talk louder.

It is very easy to drift into the ha of "roasting" people. If you will sultivate the habit of letting people alone you will find it a good deal more satisfactory. I don't believe in meaning-less praise, but I carnestly advocate letting people alone.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian Oct, 9, 1881. t is said that the Legislature Washington Territory at its next ses-sion will make provision for the ap-pointment of suitable persons to act as pilots in the Straits of Fuca.

It is said the pony express will stop as soon as the telegraph line through to the states is completed.

Quite a number of teams were in our city yesterday loaded with apples. Deal-ers are paying from 50 to 60 cents per bushel.

Queen Victoria at the last dates was visiting her Irish subjects and met a very enthusiastic reception at Dublin.

The Willamette No. 1 engine-house is nearly finished. In a few days it will be ready for the reception of their engines. The house will be an orna-ment to the city when completed.

I should dislike to be an old maid at any time, but particularly during lesp year. The marrying jokes during leap year must be terribly annoying to an old maid.

Mr. Jackson, an old soldier of the war of 1812, now 73 years old, manu-factured of Oregon maple a magnifi-cent rocking chair, which was pur-chased by James Guthrie, Jr., and D. Logan, for the purpose of being for-warded to "Old Abe."