### The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

Untered at Portland, Gregon, Postoffice as

CHE MAILS OF CARBIER.)

Dally, Sunday included, one year.

Eastern Business Offices—Very & Conk-the-New York Brangwick building, Chi-man, Heger building. European Office—No. & Regent street, S. W. Lobdon.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1911.

#### ATTACK TURNS TO SUGAR TARRET.

John Arbuckle's attack on the raw sugar tariff is welcome because it helps to weaken the whole structure of exorbitant protection. As he says, It is a "wicked tax on a food necessity of all our people," but so is the high duty on refined sugar. The duty on both raw and refined sugar should come down to a revenue basis, tive percentages and other restric protection to both grower and refiner, if they need any protection. Close inquiry by the Tariff Board may varince any unprejudiced mind that

Representative Warburton has presented a great array of figures to show that the tariff on sugar amount to such an enormous tax that it would be cheaper for the American people to pay the best sugar growers and refiners to go out of business. Every spoonful of sugar used to awesten one's coffee or mush, in preserving fruit, in making candy, costs one third more because of this tax. We are practically biring men at an enormous cost to grow and refine sugar our borders. Even if the removal of the duty were to extinguish the industry, which is very doubtful is it worth while to maintain it at

The only hope of escape from this imposition is to have Congress deal with the sugar tariff independent of all other tariff schedules. The cane sugar refiners of East and West, the sect sugar refiners of the West, the haet growers of the West and the cane growers of the South control so many votes in Congress that, on any general tariff revision, the trading raign of these votes would be suffi If these votes stood alone, even b adding the diminishing body of standpatiers who will vote against any re tate the action of Congress. After the wool and cotton schedules are distake up the food schedules and it could not do better than begin with

#### WOMEN AND DIRECT LEGISLATION.

While the women of Chillfornia are rejoiding over an unexpected reversa in returns which gives them suffrage rights, the ardent friends of the initlative, referendum and recall of Caltforeits may properly grieve. We do not wish snybody to infer hasfily that we believe women are not capable of applying the lalitative, referendum recall as intelligently as men of the popular legislation to grieve

Enthusiasta measure the success of ernment in Oregon by the large numcasions on which minor officers have been subjected to the recall. And one great contributing cause to the success, as they measure it, has been the low percentages of the total vate necessary to validate petitions for submitting new laws, referring legislative acts or bouncing the peopie's servants out of office. Califor-ma adopted the Oregon percentages. but to all intents and purposes don-bled them when the state was swung Into the woman suffrages column,

Some of the leading advocates of direct legislation argue that for amount and proper working of the people's legislative machinery a fixed percentage cannot be applied in every case. It is centended that us population increases the percentage neces-sary to initiate or refer a measure sneald diminish. California did not accord this theory much consideration, apparently, for with more than three times the voting population of Oregon, a per cent of the total vote was designated for initiative petitions. and 5 per cent for referendum petitlans-the same as in Oregon.

The adoption of woman suffrage has automatically increased the voting population of California approximate ty 100 per cent and therefore doubled the number of names that would be necessary to initiate or refer a measelections. In the next election, and in that one only, the advantage, however, will be in favor of direct legis-The basis for determining the number of names required on petiwil he qualified to sign pati-

right to vote. about 250 per cent between A if women take as much interest in June in the Bourne totals. the election of Governor as do men, the number of votes cast for Governor. in 1814 in California will be about he got in April. What was the rea-The total was 386,000 in 1910. Thereafter it will require \$1,000 signatures to submit a law to the people and 40,000 signatures to refer In Oregon about 5000 name required on initiative petitions

It might be inferred from casual loyalty. Nothing else; absolutely nothpopulation is doubled the ettre of obtaining signatures is increased in the same proportion. This might be true if the added voters were man and If he shall be successful—and it is if all direct legislation and all recalls credible that he may be successful But hard cash is the motive power that turns the petition to the people to elect him in Novemmental novemment in Oregon, and it will be hard cash in Call-tore to ratify the choice of the people as in 1907. Can the miracle of 1906-7 live long enough at the head of a sin-tone of them wanted to marry me.

and 6000 on referendum petitions.

by the name. He gets the names in the barrooms, cigar stores, on the street corners and at the noen hour pudiates in advance any duty towards near the large factories. He operates where men congregate. Where do women congregate? At any place where a paid petition circulator can approach them? Doubling the voting Doubling the voting population by giving votes to women will not double the number of loafers in the saloons, increase the crowds in the cigar stores or augment the pe destrians on the street. A male so licitor would not have much success in stopping women on the street. A solicitor might meet with a

small measure, though we doubt it. About the only additions to the so-liction's prey will be in the factories, where women are employed. But in return for this small help he must get double the number of names. To abtain \$1,000 names for a propo law will likely be a wearisome and ex-pensive task. To win 12 per cent of the voters for the recall of a state fficer, or \$2,400 names, will likely be impossible. The promoters in each instance must supply the money to pay the circulators. At 19 cents a name, which is perhaps the average otal cost of petition circulating in oregon, the initiative law in California ill cost its sponsors more than \$6000 and the recall will cost its backers more than \$5000. Particularly as to new haws, so large a sum is not likely to be forthcoming unless the promoters have heavy financial interests in

the proposed legislation. Truly the adoption of woman's suffrago has altered materially the aspeople of Oklahoma, where prohiblwhich would probably offer adequate tions are imposed on direct legislation, are now said to be annoyed over see ing so much governmental machinery lying around unused and unusable California in a few years is likely, too to begin wondering what all that ex-citement in 1911 was about.

DEFEAT FOR THE CRARTER? Mr. Cridge and Mr. Parsons may assume that no others' views on charter revision are so good as their own; but they are alone in that opinion, Charter-making is not a function for the display of prejudice, or concelt, or boys' play, or ill feeling; but it calls for a dispassionate and careful consideration of all suggestions and de-termination of all interests. A pecple's charter ought not to be made for the promotion of a mere political notion or economic fad. It should be no mere experiment founded on guesswork or based on wholesale repudiation of past experience. charter-makers knew something: other charters have served useful There ought to be some thing in them worth embodiment in the new charter, even a commission

harter, which everybody wants. The public wants and sooner nter will get a commission charter for Partland. There are two charter com missions, working to the same end, but along different roads. If two charters shall be submitted to the people, the favorable commission gov. both are likely to be defeated. If one charter shall be submitted, it will prove but a pigmy, surely be adopted.

It is the duty of the two commis sions to get together and agree on harter. It is the duty of the City get them together. It is the duty of the members of both bodies to accept in good faith any reasonable plan of consolidation or of conference and

Are Cridge and Parsons willing to ne the responsibility of bringing about defeat of the commission plan?

#### LEST WE PORGET.

Senator Bourne, as president of the National Republican Progressive League—the Bourne Salvation Army addresses a letter to the National Republican committee advising that important body to arrange for Presidential preference primaries in the various states. Senator Hourne as presdent of the National Reput gressive League also issues a statement proposing a legislative or governmental standard for a business yardstick"whatever that is. These incidents are important only as showing that Senator Bourne chooses yet to regard himself nominally as a Republican, though he distinctly repudiates any obligation to act as a Republican in the Senate or elsewhere, and announces now that he will not support the Republican nominee for Presid of the United States if he shall be Mr. Taft, as of course he will be.

As a reminder to the public in general and to interested individuals in particular that Mr. Bourne has reason remember with gratitude the Resublican party, which he now abandons, and would destroy, The Orego-nian cites the Oregon election of 1906 In the primary election of that year there were five candidates for United States Senator. The vote resulted:

Mr. Bourne was thus nominated by the narrow plurality of 625, having less than one-third of the total vote. On this slender margin he became the Republican candidate for United States Senator. In the ensuing popular election in June the result was:

rao, Rep ... 42,528 Gearin, Dem .... 39,417 Being the popular choice, though he had a plurality of only 3121 in a state that gave President Roosevelt a plurality of \$2,934 and President Taft a plurality of \$4,481, the ensuing Leg-islature elected Mr. Bourne Senator.

Why did the insignificant vote of for Governor in 1910, at which time 12.877 for Mr. Bourne in the Repub-momen were not voting in California, lican primary grow in the election to lican primary grow in the election to tions of 42,528? Here was an addition to the square mile or city block to to the Bourns vote of 29,661 votes, salled from than there would have given for the Republican nominee for been had women been dealed the Senator. There was thus a gain of about 350 per cent between April and June election Mr. Bourne got three and one-half times as many votes as

> The reason was that Mr. Bourne was the Republican nominee for United States Senator. There was no other reason. He owes his election as United States Senator solely to party regularity, party spirit, party

> Senator Bourne will appeal again to the Republicans of Oregon in 1912 for nomination as United States Senator. through a confused and divided oppo-sition, as in 1906—he will also appeal

the Republican party to support a the polls or on the platform its choice for President or to support a Repub-lican National Administration, or an lican National Administration, or any of the principles enumerated in the

REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

Local revolts have so often flame up suddenly in China, only to die out as quickly, that the world has been but the extent and circum stances of the present rebellion seem to justify the bellef that the Manchu government is really in danger and that democratic ideas have gained a strong hold on the masses of the peo-The participation of the entire provincial assembly of Hu-Peh, which was recently created as a concession to the progressives; the mutiny thousands of imperial troops a capture of many cannon; spread of the revolt to neighboring provinces: massacre of Manchus; announced intention to organize a republic and selection of its first president, systematic organization of a new government as indicated by issue of money-all forecast a rebellion of no mean

A wave of democracy is spreading over the Orient, similar to that which swept from America over Europe in latter part of the 18th century and which, after receding for a time, rose again in 1848. The seeds of freedom sown in England and transplanted to America grew into a vigorous plant in our revolution and were again transplanted in France with the result that Europe was con-Seeds from the same source were carried to Japan and transformed the despotism into a constitu tional monarchy. The ability of this new-born people to humiliate Russia startled the Oriental world and caused Persia and Turkey to adopt democratic government after revolutionary storms. rumblings of revolt in India, having men of the inane drool; their outward manifestation in assas sination of British officials, riots and demands from young Hindu journalists educated in England, that Great Britain practice in India the principles it teaches in its universities. miliated by the impotence of their own government in the war with inspired by Japan's victory over Russia, and stirred to seek a remedy in revolution by their comcan and European universities or have lived under Democratic rule, the Chinese, too, have been selzed with the same spirit and have joined the

As Louis XVI really set the French revolution in motion by convoking the States General, the Chinese government has hastened the revolution by summoning an imperial congress and provincial assemblies. These cessions to popular unrest, which were intended to avert the revolution, have only given it momentum. people, the favorable commission gov-ernment vote will be divided and it and create a modern China compared with which modern Japan will

#### DR. ELIOT.

Dr. Ellot's 70th birthday gives his friends pleasant occasion to look back over the events of his exceptionally useful career. It would be hard to same a man who has done more for human worth and all that is true and beautiful in life than he has during the forty-four years of his ministry in the Church of Our Father in Portland. Perhaps it was the spirit of missionary adventure that first he decided to come he received a call from Portland, Me., and another from Portland, Or. The old East and the new West were bidding against each other for the young minis-ter who had already given promise of his future in Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans. By good luck the West won. No doubt he had heard stories of the new paradise on the Pacific Coast. There were plenty of them affoat around St. Louis where the Lewis and Clark expedition was fitted out and where most of the trappers and missionaries took their leave of civilization when they struck the Oregon trail. Young Ellot was not without his own quiet fondness for the waste and wild. Had he not sailed around the Horn and all the way to Ching to cure his weak eyes? Nobody but a born missionary of the old heroic stock would have thought of such a remedy The Ellot family has been intimate-

cerned in the higher aspects of American civilization from the ginning. John Eliot, the famous Apostle to the Indians who translated the Bible into their unmanageable tongue, is said to have been the anestor of the tribe, and it has scarcely fulled in any generation to produce men who were his equals in ability and zeal for the public welfare. Harvard University seems to have been their fountain head and Massachusetts is no doubt looked upon by al of them as their ancestral home, but ong before our Dr. T. L. Eliot came the world they had established an intellectual colony at St. Louis and made themselves leaders in education and every other sort of good work it that city. The St. Louis branch camps around Washington University just as the old Boston chieftains of the tribe do around Harvard. In time they will make another Harvard out of the St. Louis college. It seems to be a habit of the Eliots to found unlversities, or at least remake them. What they did in Boston and St. Louis they are repeating in Portland, and the last experiment bids fair to

most successful of the series In this community Dr. Ellot stands for Christian culture. The small dis-harmonies of sect and creed have never interested him a great deal, but he has been profoundly interested in making genuine Christianity the rule of personal and civic life. In pursuit of this purpose he has not been averse to taking a hand in politics. More than one beneficent law on our statute book owes its existence to the serene aunshine of his presence at What malignant could thrive in that pure light? than one evil cause has perished be fore the sword of his logic, for Dr. Ellot, with all his mildness, is one of the Lord's warriors, and he has never feared to face Apollyon when he met

the demon in the way. inasmuch as the denomination to which he belongs is not "evangelical," there have been plenty of opportuni-ties for controversial bitterness durgle church, as Dr. Eliot has lived, to see a generation grow up around him from childhood to maturity, to marry them, to christen their children, to fol low them to the grave with words of feel the love of his people growing stronger. In the golden October of his life Dr. Eliot is reaping the harvest he began sowing and cultivating half a century ago. The kindly counsel that he has given so abundantly in public and private returns now in affection of a whole city. good deeds he has done shine like stars in a thousand memories

Dr. Eliot's career exemplifies the power that a man may exercise in a community by living a Christian life, His life has been Christian in no nar row sense, but rather in the wide meaning that it has touched all the noble interests of mankind and always for their good. Churity has found in him a friend who understood the causes of misery and labored with inflexible purpose for their cure. In education he has paid little attention to the fashions which change and vanish, but has held steadfastly to the purpose of making men noble by in-forming their minds with truth and Dr. Ellot has cherished art. not for art's sake, but for the joy there is in form and color speaking from the soul of genius. He loves pictures because he loves humanity And he has consecrated his long and happy life to religion cause he believes that God who is the Father of us all has some sweet and infinitely blessed purpose far shead toward which he will lead his flock tender patience and let not a lamb be lost.

BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF SOMEWHERE. Those who look for sense and po etry in a hymn will agree with Governor Woodrow Wilson's judgmen of "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere" and disagree with John D. Rockefeller's Dr. Wilson calls it "silly and meaningless," but John D.'s churc approval. Here is a speci-

Somewhere the sun is shining, Somewhere the angels wait, Somewhere the clouds are rifted Close by an open gate.

smewhere, somewhere, eastiful Isle of Somewhere, Land of the true where we live anew-eastiful Isle of Somewhere. If a person were to take that old "Env. meny, miny, mo," and fingle. set it to a pretty air, some would rather have their ears tickled than use their brains would go into ecstacles over it and pro-"lovely." nounce "sweet" and so on. There is no more sense in "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere" than there would be in such a jingle.

called hymns which could not gain admission to the poet's corner of the most obscure country paper on its Many hymn-writers appear to think the sole requisites of a hymn are a string of words more or less associated with religious feeling arranged in rhyming lines and set to an air marked by subdued solemnity prayerful appeal or sentimental gush, it will go down with religious people. It does with some of them, who re-It does with some of them, who retheir souls, but it allenates many who are the thinking people of churches. If the churches will require that their hymns shall really something, express a definite idea-belief, prayer, hope, sentimen of some kind-which is worth clothing in poetic language and shall so clothe it, they will not lose their hold on so many of the young generation.

"Tag day," perhaps the logical successor to "rummage sales," is being overworked in this and other urban communities. Its passing is fore-shadowed by the impatience with importuned citizens have come to regard it. esentative of the ways and means which humane women on charitable thoughts intent seek to maintain institutional work which has outwn (as such work is apt to do) the resources that are behind it, tag day was at first and for several years quite popular and hence very success ful. So also were the rummage sales that annually for a time emptied the garrets and cellars of the well-to-do upon the needy for a price. had their busy, bustling day and passed. The public, at first indulgent, grew tired of them and turned aside from their tawdry, out-dated, moth eaten wares. Signs of weariness are discernible over the importunities of "tag day," which, after all, like solleiting for advertising in year books of churches and benevolent societies, is a form of begging that is in a sense humiliating to those who engage in it.

The title of queen for her daughter is not balt enough to draw American millions into the service of Portu-guese royalists. Dom Miguel and his American wife might be chased out of Lisbon, as were King Manuel and his

If the convulsions off the coast of Alaska continue, the whole country that the Kansas prople accept their may be torn up and made over again dertificate in lieu of a personal investibefore we have decided whether to develop or conserve it.

Clackamas County is in healthy condition, with a debt of \$160,000. The semi-annual report shows that \$167,085.09 was spent on roads, and was a good investment.

Who would have thought, not a great many years ago, when it was yet in the big timber, that the site of the public library would one day self for \$400,000?

shortly, but there will be no selsmi disturbance. The former Forester jars the atmosphere, that is all. Having put coffee higher than it

Pinchot will hit the United States

should go, Mr. Arbuckle would cheapen the sugar to sweeten it. Those teams of hens at the Coecticut experiment station will be en-

The Chinaman steering an auto ap pears as fearsome as his brother driv-

tered for a relay race.

Interest in the big games will not revent a yell for the Beavers. Now is the time to use the drag on country roads and lanes.

Ruins and Matrimony.

### Gleanings of the Day

What American intervention has don for Santo Domingo is told by Dr. William A Morris, brother of the Premier of Newfoundland, in the New York Evening Sun. Rehabilitation of the republic's finances has made investment safe and Americans are investing extensively in the lumber and cotton in-dustries. The United States gold dolar bas been substituted for the Mexfcan dollar as the basis of value of Dominion money. American administration of the customs revenue has been so successful that the 45 per cent allotted to pay government expenses exceeds the total amount collected in the days of emuggling and juggling. The government is no longer short of funds and was able to have the har bor of Santo Demingo City dredged and will dredge that of Puerto Piata, the principal port of the island.

Brought has aggravated hard times

in Austria, according to Consul-General Denby, of Visana. The price of meat has been so high as togcause agitation for free admission of Argentine beef, but it has now gone higher and horseflesh, which is dearer than beef was some years ago, is becoming a luxury to the poor. Yet, with meat beyond their reach, they find that crop failures are making vegetables too dear for them. The dry weather has not only diminished the product of the soil, but by lowering the water in the streams has made them less navigable, and has hindered the bringing of goods to market. This has increased the price of fuel, adding still further to the general Polatoes have doubled in price in five years and other vegetables have advanced 50 to 100 per cent. In Prague all household expenses have increased, not only groceries and provi sions, but rent. Within 14 months rent has increased an average of 30 per cent When a family is out until after the street door to the apartment-house is locked, usually at 9:30 or 10 P. M., each member is obliged to pay the jantter cents for unlocking the street door,

The call of the West to Eastern that the Eastern states are making efforts to keep their people at home by telling them what fortunes there are in apples without coming West State Inspector of Orchards and Nurseries of Ohio cites his own experience he and his brother having recently di vided \$2000 in profits. He says one man in Ohio cleared \$1000 above all expenses on one acre, and another sold last year and cleared \$15,000. He says there are fortunes in the business in Ohio with only a small necessary outlay, and that some of the best apple land in Ohio can be brought for from \$10 to \$50 an aere in Southern Ohio among the hills. Twelve million bushds were grown in Ohio this year, and their market value is more \$7,000,000. The Courier-Journal urgos Kentuckians to take the Ohloan's ad vice, saying some of them make handsome profits from apple-growing, while others neglect their trees and get only

As the United States inspects men and other food and certifies to its purity, the State of Kansas now in spects corporation stock and certifles to its representing real value. The operations of fake promoters, have capitalized everything up to the ticated Kansans of sums estimated by the Bank Commissioner at \$6,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year and caused the last Legislature to pass what is popularly called the "blue sky" law. This acrequires all companies offering stocks, nds and other securities for said within the State of Kansas to secure formal permission of the banking department.

A comprehensive report as to finan-cial standing, plan of operation, organization, etc., is required. The department also investigates the reputation and financial standing of the directors and others associated with the enterprise. If it is deemed necessary, expert opinion as to physical valuation of properties and other data is secured from disinterested sources. This law has been in force about seven months, during which time over 500 companies have asked permission to offer their securities to the people of Kansas. But 44 of these have met the rigid requirements of the department. Many fake promoters did not file applications, but silently stole away." One concern went as far as Winnipeg, Canada, to escape the jurisdiction of the department. A Utah mining promoter is now languishing in a county jall and faces ong imprisonment and a heavy fine for selling stock without a permit. The administration of the law by J. N. Dolley, the Bank Commissioner, and F. J. Partridge, special deputy in charge of investment companies, has been such gation. Especially is this true in the smaller towns and in the country Kansas is the first state to supervise the sale of stocks and bonds, and the law has attracted attention in practically every state in the Union and in foreign countries.

The trouble in the Chemistry Bureau of the Agricultural Department is not ended by the reorganization, of the Food and Drug Board so as to give Dr. Wiley a majority. Solicitor Me-Cabe will still have power to recommend when prosecutions shall be begun by the Atturney-General, though he is longer a member of the Board Friends of Wiley say that when the President returns to Washington he will see to it that the Food and Drug Board is not dependent on the recommendations of the solicitor for the department, or will provide a solicitor who is in sympathy with the Food and Drug Hoard as reorganized by Secretary Wilson. The New York Evening Post correspondent further says:

Post correspondent further says:

There are numerous indications that the anti-Wiley growd in the department has no thought of giving up its fight against the chief or the Bureau of Chemistry. The statement is made that within the last few weeks attempts have been made to harass Dr. Wiley. Dr. Russby, of New York and other employes of the department who stand by the chief of the Bureau of Chemistry. It is asserted that some one has been employing secret agents to investigate the private affairs of Dr. Wiley and Dr. Eushby. One of the McCabe partinents is quoted as saying privately as late as yes-riday that the fight on Dr. Wiley had only begun. The anti-Wiley men in the department have been saying that they expect the Mess investigating committee to resume bearings in December, and that they will at that time renew the fight against Dr. Wiley, Dr. Rushty and Dr. Keblet.

#### THEDEN AND BLAINE ELECTIONS Writer Thinks Greater Injustice Done

Plumed Knight Than Hayes' Opponent PORTLAND, Oct. 12 .- (To the Ed) tor.)-I had the pleasure of reading h The Oregonian the article by Addison Bennett relative to our Presidents from Pierce to Taft and notice that Mr. Bennett takes the position that Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic can-Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate, was elected President in 1876. Of course, I am aware of the fact that a great many people believe that Tilden was really elected, but if they will take the trouble to look up the record they will find that Florida, Louislana and South Carolina all voted for Hayes and for the Democratic sints ticket. Those votes were honestly cant for Hayes and Wheeler, which elected them by one electoral vote. But whether it was right or not to count those votes for Hayes and count those votes for Hayes and Wheeler, it is a fact that many peowas a good chance for a war unless the matter was settled amicably. Therefore, the Electoral Commission of fifteen was selected and it was agreed by all parties to submit the question to such commission. That Commission decided in favor of Hayes and Wheeler and that settled it. There was gnother time when the

man elected President was cheated out of it by fraud and repeating of out of it by fraud and repeating of the very worst character. It is a well-known fact in New York City and is admitted by the Democrats of that city that Blaine carried New York State in 1884, but that he was cheated out of the vote by John Y. McKane and his -conspirators in the following man-

McKane organized a gang of repeat ers in Coney Island and had four elec-tion booths erected adjoining eac-other and had his repeaters assum-names taken from the carsuss of commencing with John Bill Nose, Sam Nose, etc., John Teeth Bill Teeth, Sam Teeth, etc., clear through the body of the annimal to the tail, ending with John Tail, Bill repeaters into the voting booths an marched them around from one to the other a sufficient number of times to have their votes overbalance Blaine's majority in the state and to make Cleveland apparently have 1837 plural-ity. Of course, that vote ought to have been contested but a great hullahoo was raised at the time and the Republicans were accused of trying to steal the election. For fear of creating another war the thing was dropped and Blaine was cheated out of the Presidency. I am tired of hearing people discourse upon Tilden's loss of the Presidency but say nothing about Blaine's loss, especially in the view of the fact that Tilden's was imaginary and Blaine's real and I only write this article because Mr. Bennett ignored the Blaine

To substantiate the truth of my statements, I refer any person destr-ous of knowing the truth to the rec-ords of the criminal courts of Kings County, New York, wherein John Y. McKana was prosecuted, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for the acts of repeating hereinbefore mentioned.

D. J. HAYNES.

The controversy over the right o wrong of the seating of Hayes fruitiess one and it was not Mr. nett's intention to reopen it. He ply related matters of history— Tilden was elected "on the face of the returns," had the larger popular vote and was believed by many to have been wrongfully deprived of the Presi-

#### IRRIGATION IN WESTERN OREGON M. J. Lee First to Apply Waters to

Williametre Valley Lands.

PORTLAND, Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—An article appeared in The Oregonian of recent date giving credit to the promoters of the West Stayton irrigation project as the ploneers of irrigation in the Williametre Valley. Fad the person who wrote that article Had the person who wrote that article taken the trouble to look further or make inquiries he would have found that the pioneer movement in this matter of so much importance to the Willamette Valley was fathered and fos-tered in the mind of one of Oregon's captains of industry, M. J. Lee, of Canby, who, after years of study and hard work, finally secured the capital to go on with the project, involving the expenditure of upwards of \$100,000 to bring water upon Canby lands. It was only through his unconquerable was only through his unconquerable energy and untiring efforts that this After meeting the was accomplished. most exasperating obstacles almost at every step, be has finally had the great pleasure and satisfaction of seeing

water flow in great abundance over the remarkably fertile acres which re-spond at once to irrigation. Mr. Lee has maintained a demonstra-Mr. Lee has maintained a demonstra-tion farm at Canby of 20 acres for the last three years. This is one of the most beautiful sights imaginable and shows and demonstrates thoroughly the great advantage of water upon the lands of the Willametre Valley. While it is true that this portion of our great It is true that this portion of our great valley only needs water for probably three months of the year, yet to most crops they are the most essential three

crops they are the most essential three months of the growing season.

Mr. Lee is maintaining, at a large expenditure, an engineering force pre-liminary to construction of a dam 400 feet wide and about 250 feet high for storage purposes that will make possible the irrigation of about 50,000 acres in the Molalia Valley country. That irrigation is needed in this valley has been demonstrated the past four months been demonstrated the pest four months by the great demand for water. Or-chardlets, truck gardeners and others have made a constant and steady demand for water. Mr. Lee, in his modes and retiring manner, has said little about this and less has been known of about this and less has been known or this great project outside of the imme-diate vicinity of Canby. I believe that the Canby Canal Company is the father of irrigation in the Willamette Valley, and should be entitled to the credit.

#### Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

I know a business man who has n opposition, and he seems to he as much trouble as anybody.

In nearly every conversation some-thing is said about "finding out" people, The only really valuable advice I can give a wife for the management of her husband, is to feed him well, treat him well, and trust to luck.

When two friends have a quarrel, each begins to tell how much he has done for the other.

When a man longs for a "congenial he means someone who No man ever loved a woman after

quarreling with her. The boys' say that if anyone gives

a circus elephant tobacco, it will ways remember him. The boy may a man grown, have whiskers and ch dren, and move to a strange town, but the next time the elephant sees him, it will pick him out and grab him, and step on him, and get even.

A man may not know much in other ways, but he always has a very clear notion of what a woman's duties are.

A boy is proud of his mother when she is dressed up, but he doesn't dare touch her; she will scream about his dirty hands.

#### NITTS ON RHETORIC

By Denn Collins,

Nescius Nitts, of whose wisdom and All Punkinderf Station for Jears had been vain,
Adoraing the floor with a alcotine stain,
Delivered a speech, to a chewing refrain,
On the late trip of Taft, in the follow-

"When we knowed that Taft was acomin' through here.
We him spream the station to watch
him appear;
And loyal sone of Punkindorf planned
an evaiton
To spring—when he come—on the head
of our Nation;
We had Marshal Conner lock up Hiram
Brown.

Brown. Which same was the only 'insurgent' in

"Perhaps Taft had missed the perlite invitation We writ him to stop off at Punkindorf Station-His train never slacked on that mem-'rable day, But jest went a-puffin' on down Portland way; Then Philomel Love says, To show Pm a sport, Pli go down to Portland and bring a re-

"Well, Philomel went, and the day he come back All Punkinderf Station surrounded the And there was a big flood of cheerin' broke loose
When Philomei stepped from the freight train's caboose.
We rushed him right down here to Higginses, each A-roarin' Now tell us the President's

"Say, what did he say?" we inquires, Did he tell How Rome lost her empire and Babylon fell? Did spread earles sour? Did he tell you about Them tentucle arms of the trusts, reaching out?

Thus questions we Phil, all preparin' to O'er the rhet'rle that comes from the President's throat. "Si Sprigge says, 'I bet he fair out-

hollered Bryan!"
But Phil shook his head, and jest set there a sighin'. No down-trod oppressed?" we exclaims nll aghast, 'Well, what did he talk on?' And Phil sighs at last,
There wasn't no rhet'ric, ner language intense; He didn't talk nothin'-but jest common sense," " Portland, October 13,

## Half a Century Ago

On Thursday night after the salutes were fired in honor of the intended eparture of Captain G. W. Staples, a difficulty occurred in the Bank Ex-change which was continued at the Pioneer Hotel, and ended in the shoot-ing of Captain Staples by F. Patterson, Captain Staples died at the Pioneer Hotel yesterday morning. The accused

The new steamer Enterprise is now carrying the mails to Puget Sound. They receive them semi-weekly,

Farther Point, Oct. 1 .- The Great Castern has arrived. The gale she s countered was fearful. Over 25 par sengers sustained fractures from th tremendous rolling of the ship.

Daniel S. Dickenson, Democrat, leads the Union ticket of New York for Gov-ernor. The New York Tribune says of the candidates upon this ticket: "They should be borne into power by such an outburst of enthusiasm as has no parallel in the annals of American politics."

### Identity of Home Clothes.

"Are these your clothes or mine?" asked the athletic man of his athletic

vife. "Lock in the pockets," was the reply. a whisky flask they're yours.

#### New Color Comics Fables in Slang and Sherlock Holmes

# Tomorrow's Oregonian

Several new characters of the comic supplement realm will make their first appearance in tomorrow's Oregonian. The list includes Mr. Boss, the barnyard bully; Hairbreadth Earry, the man of harrowing adventures and marvelous escapes; Mrs. Time Killer, the woman who hasn't anything much to do, and Slim Jim, the circus acrobat, who has the police on his trail.

In addition, there will be two elever and entertaining "cut-out" features, in four colors, for the children-Anna Belle, the little girl with the pretty clothes, and new "cut-out" toys and games.

George Ade's 1911 fable of how Albert first endured, then pitied and then set in, is another of the famous humorist's best in his new series.

The Adventure of the Reigate Puzzle is the mystery case taken up and solved by Sherlock Holmes.

City Men Who Have Made Farming Pay is a page record of the achievements of men who have gone from city to country and made good. China's New Army is described

in an illustrated article which tells of a military organization that is great on dress parade but poor in the field.

The Marionettes-An O. Henry short story dealing with a burglar and a spendthrift.

Nothing Bothers Me, song hit of the inimitable Eva Tanguay. Old King Sport-An interesting article on sporting activities

in England. MANY OTHER FEATURES