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POBTLAND, THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1911.

SMALL GROUND FOR FAULTFINDING.

The Oregonian finds this keen comment in that most excellent newspaper, the Medford Sun:

per, the Medford Sum: Tresident Taft might as well quit. It has been associated that he has done subling is his Administration but secure the passage of the Payne-Adrice bill. What's the use? The establishment of passai savings banks is bothing. The orbing. The establish-ming The orbing. The establish-ing The publicity of campaign expenses, the National taxation of corporations the dismittion of the Shandard Oll and to-break Eritain, the arbitration treaty with Great Eritain, the groutes to be writing to be progress to writing the company provide the establishment of different eritid provide the establishment of different establish-ing the Eritain the groutes to writing progress the saving of the usand to be different establishments of the writing the information of corporations the progress is a treated by the station of different establishments of the summer production of the station of different establishments of the same production of the station of different establishments of the same production of the same of differences of the stational daministration is the production of the same of the same of the same production of the same of the same of the same production of

Here is a reasonably complete summary of a remarkable record of chievement by President Tafi and his Administration. It takes no ac count of the President's safe and sane views and plans on conservation, not his active interest in Alaska, nor his material aid in getting an additional \$20,000,000 for reclamation, nor his courageous opposition to the political machinations of a group of insurgent self-seekers in combination with an other group of Democratic opportun-

President Taft has had very little to say about race suicide or phonetic spelling, or the simple life, and has done very little preaching or moraldogmatising; but he has tring or given to the world more than one great state paper, notably his discussion of the judicial recall in his Arirona-New Mexico veto massage.

President Roosevalt performed a wonderful service in arousing the public conscience and in launching several mighty progressive moral and political movements. Presiden has brought some of them from the difficult domain of agitation and discussion into the form of fixed and practical policies. Others he is striving bravely to frame into law or ac tual and serviceable practice. He will go on serenely to the end doing his yeat whether he shall or shall not receive the appreciative consideration he deserves from his country.

MIL BOURNE AND THE \$10,000 LIMIT.

Pilot Rock is the hanner Republi-can precinct of Eastern Oregon, according to the Record (newspaper); and therefore Pilot Rock feels that it is entitled to say something about the availability of some few candi-dates for office before the Republican primary. The Record announces that Judge Lowell has declined to forego the honor of being a member of the

average man. Men of all opinions and characters go to make up that aver-age. Now that the women of Callfornia have been given the franchise, the result of elections will reflect the opinion and character of the average man and woman combined. If the domesticated, home-staying quiet. woman who shrinks from the hurly burly of politics abstains from vot ing, she allows the average to be lowered by increasing the weight which the opposite type of woman will have in deciding public affairs. It will be with women as it has been with men. We hear much of the corruption of politics, of its defiling all who participate. Whatever of corruption and defilement exists has been due no more to the activity of the baser element than to the inac-

tion of the better element. The more politics is abandoned to the "powers hat prey." the more corrupt it will become, and those who refuse to fight against corruption must share the rensibility with those who fight for Just so far as the better element tkes active part in public affairs, improvement will come about and corruption be lessened.

Under woman suffrage California will find the worst type of women lined up with the worst type of men for corrupt government. Their influence can only be offset by equal activity on the part of the best type of women in behalf of clean governent. Exercise of the franchise, once conferred, is not only a privilege but a duty which each person owes to himself or herself. It is an unwelcome duty thrust upon many women who shrink from its performance, but if they fail to do it, they will share the consequences of as well as the responsibility for public ilis.

VACCINATION AND SMALLPOX.

George Morris writes to The Oreconlan today to explain what a boot to humanity the smallpox is. In his opinion this malignant and loath some disease is "a cleansing process." Fanaticism can play havoe with any man's wits, but it seems to have been singularly destructive to Mr. Morris. The "facts" which he discloses about the harmlessness of smallpox and the virulence of vaccination need a little more evidence before they will be received everywhere. It is easy to ma ufacture statements of that sort and the Brigade for the Promotion of Death are only too ready to do it.

The slight wound which vaccina tion makes in a man's arm may be poisoned by filthy habits and become dangerous but if he is cleanly in his person there is not the slightest dan-When a tale is told of the fear ful consequences of vaccination it is probably false. But if it is true, as metimes happens, we may at one conclude that the patient WAS TOC elovenly to keep his body washed. Modern medicine presupposes that people will occasionally baths.

The virus of smallpox has been attenuated by vaccination and the steady pursuit of physicians until it has apparently lost some of its oldtime virulence. A genuine case of the horrible disease is now seldom een, but that is true only because vaccination has won a partial victory. Cease to vaccinate for a few years and the good old days of smallpox pestilence would be here again. We wish for the good, of their

ouls and the improvement of their sonse that the antis would read the umerous descriptions of smallpox which abound in the literature of the last century. The festering sores, the body stripped of skin from head to heel, the hideous deformities. the blindness and deafness even when patients were "cured," the putridity that appeared in fatal cases while life still lingered, the perusal of these descriptions would be of lasting bento the more rational of the sect

fitting that it should be well first Democratic state con racy, and it is fitting that it should be con-normed by the lirat Democratic state con-vention in Massachusetts to which the dele-gates and candidates come directly by the gates appointment. But Mr. Williams was just getting

started. What the introduction lacked in extravagance is found in the following extract from the body of the platform: We condemn the system of privilege which in the Massachusetts Republican convention stood defiant and unyisiding, tolerating no neurgency and suppressing all protest. Its boundless treasures are drawn from the toli-ing millions held under the lash of meca-nity. It threatens with poverty, panies and industrial ruin those who question its es-scetions and menace its supremacy. Even now, if need ba there will be shut-downs and wage reductions, that the tolier may see his ballot through tearful and hungry eyes. platform:

With such high-speed eloquence appearing so early in the day from in-surgent and Democratic sources, al all must admit that the coming Presidential campaign is to be no ordinary one. The politician who can do no better than "point with pride" 07 "view with "alarm" will not write the platforms of 1912. The speaker who commands only facts and logic will not draw pay from the National or state committee. Of all political propaganda in platform or in speech, the public with this preliminary taste will demand the kind that requires no underscoring, no capitalization, no red ink to produce spine thrills, nervous spasms and an enthralling desirp to smash something. We shall demand the kind of eloquence that reveals an

exclamation point in every word. Give us the loud noise.

FIRST BOOKS.

Mr. Robert Sterling Yard's article in The Saturday Evening Post which purports to reveal some of the deeper secrets of the book publishing business has been criticised on the score of inaccuracy. For example, Mr. Yard states that James Whitcomb Riley's poems have not been espeprofitable to their publisher. cially Those who know the facts dispute this. Certainly the sale of Riley's poems has been large enough to make a profit for somebody. If the publisher did not get it perhaps the au-thor did, so that, after all, the principles of justice may not have been violated. Mr. Yard also seems to be inaccurate about the first books which various authors have pub-lished. Thus he says that "The House of a Thousand Candles" was Mr Nicholson's first novel, which is not the case, though we cannot imagine why anybody should bother about it. Whether such a book was a man's first or ten thousandth is not of the

alightest importance to literature. From Mr. Yard's general discussion of the subject of book publishing emerges the interesting question whether a first book is likely to make an author famous or not. Certainly it has in some instances. "Waverley, his first novel, did fairly well by Sir

Walter Scott and Dickens' "Pickwick Papers," his first - ambitious work. made a reputation for him which would be satisfactory to most aspl-rants for fame. It is true, however, that as a rule great literary repute has grown up gradually. Theen quired European renown only after long years of work and many failures. Shakaspeare was not more famous than Marlowe in his own day. nor was he seated on the pinnacle of renown until Goethe began to discuss his plays for the German world. Au-

thors may be divided into three classes-those whose repute begins grandly and soon expires, those who climb slowly but never go down again, and those who never climb at all. Such men as Fielding and such women as Jane Austen cover a larger the literary horizon every year. Time merely brings out thei magnitude without diminishing it.

But the first books of many great authors have been sad failures. Even Tennyson did not leap into same. His

Dartmouth not give now to be hor orably associated with the fame of the most original voice that ever spoke on this continent for human liberty.

The hunger for fame has been one of the most potent factors in history. Its influence has far surpassed the lust. for money which some tell us now is the only passion that moves men to action. One has earned fame by long and arduous toil, to another it has come as a free gift from the gods. The ways of genius are wild and the boons of fortune are distributed without rule and often without apparent justice.

Work on the Clackamas Southern Railway, which is being pushed out into a fertile and populous farming section of Clackamas County, is progressing rapidly. From present indications the road will be in operation from Oregon City to Molalla before the middle of next year. The road will be of incalculable benefit to the section of the county which it taps. Some of the most fertile farming and dairy lands in the state lie along the line of this railway-lands that have been occupied for half a century and but which have languished in isolation, their development handicapped by lack of transportation fa-The enterprise that is behind this railway is commendable, rising as it does to meet the settlers' need.

This is a fine time for enthusiasts to be abroad in the interest of the good roads movement. For one thing, they can get around in places inaccessible in the Winter time, with automobiles, in buggies, on horseback or afoot, and note the possibilities in roadbuilding in Oregon under the most favorable circumstances. There is no time like the present, especially if that be the present October, with its balmy air, bright skles and good roads that will bad roads two months hence and for every succeeding Winter until they are turned into good roads by intelli-gent, concerted affort on the part of good road enthusiasts.

The thrifty potato patch is just now the farmer's source of prosperity. The area of potatoes in the Willamette Valley this year is not large as compared with the increasing demand caused by a materially augmented population, but the quality of the product, so far as it has been tested, is excellent and the yield fair. Late po tatoes were given a tremendous impetus by the early September rains and are still growing vigorously. killing frost will be necessary to stop this growth and give the swelling tubers a chance to mature.

John Hays Hammond would convert American diplomats into a sort of grand foreign sales manager for American goods. Such a suggestion must cause a shudder to the souls of many diplomats, living and dead, who regarded a diplomatic post as an opportunity to mix in foreign art and literary circles or to throw their wives and daughters among the royalty and nobility of Europe. But tha is one of the afflictions of those who have so much money that they can afford to despise money-making.

Nothing convinces like experience The doctors have been telling us for years that public drinking cups were disseminators of disease and the city assented indifferently. It might be so or it might not. Now comes Walla Walls with the report that contagious diseases have disappeared from the schools since the common dup was eilminated and no doubt parents will take a livelier interest in the subject.

We venture to predict that the

Gleanings of the Day PORTLAND, Oct. 18 .- (To the Edi-

When Lord Strathcona, Canada's Mr. W. S. U'Ren, to illustrate the "benhigh commissioner in London, made a efit" of the so-called single tax, comhurried trip across the Atlantic the other day, intending to remain on this pares the southwest corner of Fourth side of the water less than a week. people wondered how a man of could maintain the pace set by this pioneer of Hudson's Bay. There are some Canadians, however, who do not is 100x100 feet. The Fourth and Stark believe that his ago has been correctly recorded. They say he is nearer 97 than 91, and believe that he expects ground, because Stark street is a bet-ter all-round business street than Oak, and Fourth is better at Stark than it is at Oak. On the basis that \$8000 of pub-lic taxation would be needed from the two quarters, Mr. U'Ren suggests that Mr. Henry pay a \$4000 tax on his ground, and the Fourth and Stark own-ers an equal tax on their ground. The to live until he reaches 111. They tell this story about him, at least: When, they say, he reached 94 years, he ronewed the lease of his London house He always attends to the details of such things personally, and when he presented the lease to his secretary

for filing the latter exclaimed: "Why, my lord, the lease runs for 17 years!

"Oh, that's all right," Strathcona replied, with a smile; "we can easily re-new it at the end of that time."

it would be wrong. Let us see how it would work out in practice. If Mr. Henry's tax is reduced to \$4000, he will naturally save the difference between that amount and the current Commenting on the President's dec laration of his purpose to continue enforcement of the anti-trust law, the Chicago Tribune says:

between that amount and the current tax upon his land and improvements. For the sake of argument, suppose Mr. Henry's saving will be \$1000 per year, and that the tax of the Fourth and Stark owners will be \$1000 additional per year. The Fourth and Stark own-ers will, as soon as they can, shift their additional tax to their tenants, and will not be out anything. They will be able to do this, as everyone knows that for several years past there forcement of the anti-trust law, the Chicago Tribune says: There is muthing in these views which threatens the freedom of legitimate finance or the prosperity of law-shiding corpora-tions. The stock ticker may have palyita-tion of the heart every time the President declares his simple duty to onforce the law, but it is to be observed that there are men high in the business world who whole-heartedly. Indores the President's position, and invite, as to their even corporations, full investigation and supervision. This is strong evidence that clean business men are confident that clean business men are the light of reason. The salith reaction-aries of the 'let us alone' school would have us believe with him in both parties would tear down the great structure of busi-ness enterprise which the genius of Ameri-ean men for commorce and organization has built up. The charge is proposarous, and the souner the common sense of the Ameri-can people punctures that folly the quicker the cloud of uncertainty and distrust will clear away and the tremendous natural ac-tivities of the country reassert themselves. has been active demand for ouslitess locations on the Fourth and Stark quarter, so much so that the owners have found it far more profitable to maintain the present shacks than to build. Mr. U'Ren wants to know if

Saku Keljun, a member of the Shinron sect of Buddhists in Japan, proposes a complete union of the Christian and Buddhist religions. He pro poses to "include in our galaxy the only true God whom the Christians worship," to make the person of Christ and God the "Great Mandara," and to adopt the cross, the Bible and the Christian doctrines of mercy and salvation. He says:

vation. He says: Buddhism and Christianity in fundamen-tals are the same, but if we make minor distinctions we see Buddhism teaches we are related to the past; that is all things ex-isted in a former state, but Christianity ex-plains existence according to natural laws. But progressive Christianity has become pan-theistic. Those who entertain the idea that man may become a god are now found both in the West and in Japan. This idea is the same as that of being absorbed in and existing as Buddhs.

Baltimore is bidding for another onument. Senator Rayner proposes to introduce a bill in Congress approprinting \$100,000 for a monument to Admiral Schley. A correspondent writes to the Baltimore Sun suggesting Fort McHenry as the fittest site, as that spot is associated with the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Washington has a sharpshooter among its policemen named William H. Fugitt, who is an old Indian fighter. Pigeons had become a nuisance at the new \$5,000,000 Union Station, defiling the whiteness of its marble, and Fugitt was assigned to shoot them without damaging the marble. In the early morning he has shot all but three of the 200 pigeons without damaging the marble, and has rarely missed his mark.

services and other charges. They not compel an owner to build, nor The Port of Longon Authority, which We venture to predict that the lis the official name given to the harbor timber company which has provided is the official name given to the harbor baths for its lumber jacks will make and dock board of London, proposes by it. Labor produces more to spend \$19,466,080 in enlargement of The Fourth and Stark location is an

WHY U'REN'S SCHEME IS UNFAIR. The Dub's Awakening Mr. Reed Takes Up Concrete Example and Shows Injustice of Single Tax.

tor.)-In The Oregonian of October 16.

and Oak streets, upon which stands the

Henry building, with the northwest

corner of Fourth and Stark streets, at

present covered with ramshackle shan

ties. The area of each piece of ground

corner is the more valuable piece of

ground, because Stark street is a bet

knows that for several years past there has been active demand for busines

he following: First-The value of the ground.

net revenue will govern the land-owner's decision. If the revenue from the old tumbled-down shantles, plus the estimated cost of the new building.

can be otherwise invested and return a greater profit than the new building

would, then the new building would not be erected. If the capital at the

land-owner's command can be better

than in any other way he knows about then he will build and not otherwise

Taxes are factors which affect the pro-ductivity of a resi estate investment the same as light, heat, water, janitor's

employed in the proposed new building

borrowed or used.

By Dean Collins.

I met within a mixing joint A sad and lonely one. Who labored long beside the bar,

Developing a bun; "Why consort you, O Ionesome gink," Quoth I to him, "with demon drink?" He downed the tall one with a glub; Remorse-for I have been a dub.

'Full oft," he sighed, "In early hours, When clanging cars were still, I leased the chugging taxicab And sought a high-priced grill, To taste the fancy line of bait They peddle at ten bones per plate, Stir in the bouillon with my knife, And murmur, 'Ah, but this is Life!

'And ever, when I fed my fill, And rose to get my hat, Although the footing of my bill Had well-nigh strapped me flat, ground, and the Fourth and Share. The object of this scheme would be to re-ward Mr. Henry for erecting the fine building now standing on his property, and to penalize the Fourth and Stark Allons,' said I, 'let's be a sport And play it right at this resort: And so, to be like other gents, I'd slip the waiter 20 cents. owners for not better improving their property. Mr. U'Ren asks if such a plan would be wrong. Let us see how

'Ah, yester morn, without my door, Snorting in tones of glee, I heard six cylinders beich forth

I neard six cylinders belch forth Sounds of prosperity: The landlord's course was thither bent To stick me for the monthly rent: That face! That hand! I see them still-

It was the walter at the grill." Portland, October 18.

WEST'S COURSE BAD PRECEDENT.

Taxpayer Fears Evil Results From Governor's Lenient Policy.

PORTLAND, Oct. 18 .- (To the Edi-tor.)-The lenient disposition of the Chief Executive toward those who have been found guilty of crime has been commented on by many, but I think no commented on by many, but I think ho one has fully realized that the result of precedents set by him may become beyond control. Take for instance the commutation

this so-called equalization of taxes would wrong Mr. Henry. It certainly would to the extent that Mr. Henry Take for instance the commutation of Webb. This man was given a fair trial, and 12 men who had sworn to abide by the law and evidence found him guilty of murder in the first dewould to the extent that Mr. Henry would be assessed equally with an ad-joining piece of property which is worth more. When Mr. Henry would get his tax bills from the tax collector he would naturally say: "The Fourth and Stark corner has more pedestrian traffic where valides traffic and more gree. These wen are probably as human as is the Governor, and prob-ably if they had listened to the tender traffic, more vehicle traffic and more streetcar traffic than my land; it is 100 feet closer to Washington street sentiments might have been swayed to another verdict. But the evidence was too strong. We all know there was no too strong. We sil know there was do new evidence brought out, the jury was not asked to change its verdict, but the Governor was prevalled on by the wife who had been deserted and the little girl who had been robbed of a father's care to reduce the punishment. What is a man's duty? Is the oath taken by the Governor any wesser than my land; it is therefore more val-uable than my property, yet I am called upon to pay the same amount of taxes." Would not Mr. Henry have a just grievance under the circumstances? Assuredly he would. Mr. U'Ben would have us believe that the additional tax of say \$1000 im-posed upon the Fourth and Stark cor-ner would make the owners tear down the present shacks and put up a better building. Now would it? When a land-owner decides to tear down an old building and erect a new one, the principal things which he considers are than my land; it is therefore more val taken by the Governor any weake than that of a juryman? Does the fact that the Governor referred to that jury as a few bloodthirsty men make them so? And will such actions make it easier to find and convict the fiends for whose capture and conviction there is an aggregate reward of over \$30,000? principal things which he considers are

Is is for the Governor to say that there shall be no capital punishment Second-Loss of revenue from the old building while it is being torn down for the murderer, and then in the next breath connive with a few detectives to railroad a man out of the state beand the new one crected, including a proportion of the annual taxes. Third-Cost of tearing down the old

cause he is accused of a petty crime? It would appear to me that if Ore-gon wants to continue to be consid-ered conservative and same some steps building and cost of erecting the new building, including interest on money must be taken to control the power of the Governor. The precedents set Fourth-Will the new building, when by the present incumbent may lead completed be a more profitable invest-ment than the old building, and if so, how much more profitable? In the final analysis, the probable net revenue will

to others just as radical. No doubt many of the reforms in-stituted are good and also a profit to the state, but is it fair for any one man to say that because a thing is more profitable in dollars, it is always

better for the state? No doubt a great saving of money could be made by the state if instead of a trial of men charged with crime in the regular way, the Governor could have the relatives of the accused say what punishment should be given Knowing, as I do, the men who were knowing, as 1 do, the men who were on the Webb jury, I am sure that they did their duty, not because they were a bloodthirsty set, but because the evidence convinced them that it was the only thing to do and keep sacred

the oath they had taken. If the plans that have been started by the present Governor, who is un-They will the present Governor, who is un-stionably honest in his intentions, be continued should happen to fall into the hands of unscrupulous persons, what could the state do to prevent the criminal element from running the state to suit themselves? Personally I do not favor capital punishment, but I don't think it should be within the power of any one per-son to set aside the existing laws when they don't happen to be accord-ing to his way of thinking. The dan-ger to the state is not what has been done, but what the precedent will lead to. I think it time to cut out the sen-timent and get down to facts as we themsalves? to. I think it time to cit out that solu-timent and get down to facts as we have them. If the laws are not right, have them repealed in the proper way, and not leave it all for one man to say which is just and which is not other that a solution of the solution of the solution. A TAXPAYER. right.

-if he can b and will enter the race against Mr. Bourne. The Record accepts the inevitable with what grace it can muster. Balancing the prospects of Mr. Lowell against Mr. Bourne, the Pilot Rock paper is moved to say:

Mn. Lowell is a poor man as compared the Bourne, who is rated as a millionaire, ad moony is an important factor in the ass for a seat in the dignified and deliber te legislative body known as the United ase for a seal in the shown an the United its issistive body known an the United itsies Senate, even under the "Oregon sys-iem." Handbrapped as Mr. Lowell will be, on account of a lack of money, in pasking an aggressive campuign, and both standing identically for the same so-called reforms, those incelled to judge the future by the past, are disposed to grant to Mr. Bourse a decided advantage in a race, single-handed against Mr. Lowell.

The Record appears to take it for granted that Mr. Bourne will spend a rast amount of money to be re-elect-Others think so also. But possibly not; possibly not. There are new risks about flooding a state with corruption funds; just as there are nowadays in buying, or trying to buy, spent \$107,000 to be elected Senator a Legislature. Mr. Stephenson, from Wisconsin, distributing cigars, beer, chewing gum and other delectables to the electorate, finds that such entirely innocent purchases, conducted wholesale, are open to suspition and misconstruction. There are some people, too, who think and even my that Mr. Stephenson spent a much larger amount for other and more profitable purposes. There is, or was, no law in Wisconsin to forbid the purchase of chewing gum and candy for an entire state; but Oregon has such ing the Arizona issue, almost set fire a law; and so has the United States.

The new Federal corrupt practices ct permits a Senator to spend \$10,--quite a tidy sum-in his cam-n. The Oregon law allows only 880. paign. \$750, but probably a candidate for Senator may be legally justified to elect the larger amount

Senator Bourne has given to the world many noble thoughts about purity, honesty, virtue, manliness, duty, honor and uprightness in our public affairs. Is it too much to hope that we may now record one noble deed to his credit, in his self-sacrificing and self-effacing refusasi to expend over \$10,000 for his re-election?

WOMEN DARE NOT SHIRK.

President Taft wisely told the women of California, now that they have been given the right to vote, they should exercise it. The campaign and the closeness of the vote showed that many women were opposed to woman suffrage and no doubt many more are indifferent or passively opposed. But such women, in their own interest, should exercise the franchise as freely as those who have been agitating for it. To abstain from voting because they did not desire the franchise would be to let-those to whose methods and opinions they are opposed have things all Every anti-suffrage their own way. woman who abstains from voting doubles the value of the vote of some suffragist.

The vote of men on officials and measures expresses the opinion of the

But there are others who are inaccessible to fact and reason both. They are joined to their idois and the best genlus. thing to do is to let them alone as long as they are not permiciously ob- serene welcome to him without going structive to the public health.

THE LOUD NOISE.

In handing out verbal phantasmagoria we sometimes think a turbulent Democrat can put it all over an insur gent. But then, again, we often think rampant insurgent can make a Democratic utterance seem as peace ful as the water in a bathtub. There was Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, at the opening of the La Follette campaign in Chicago Tuesday night. His remarks were typically insurgent. It is to be presumed there were "ladles present," so the Senator did not dare go as far as he really could. He did not say anything more intemperate than that President Taft's action in the Arizona statehood matter was the "blackest chapter in all tyranny outside the absolute despotism of an unbridled King." Of course, excepting the despotism of unbridled Kings takes out of consideration a great deal

of historical tyranny. But it was skillful use of red-hot English, that. Senator Clapp is not the only Minne-sota insurgent statesman who paints his eloquence with vermilion brush. Mr. Sidney Anderson, who superseded standpat Tawney in the House, has that happy faculty. We find that in the last session Mr. Anderson, discussto the staid old Congressional Record with these beautiful and impassioned

words: A few days ago by an overwhelming ma-try both Houses of Congress voted to give to the people of Arizona not the right to place in that proposition was not in-very of that proposition was not in-very of that resolution, but to give to the people of that proposition was not in-try of the period of the transformer of the trans-tice free men. New, we propose to take away that right, and I suppose we will justi-ty to up on the transformer of mental gramma-tice. So far as I am concerned the crags and peaks and desert wastes of Arizona will hade in the dim and far-reaches of estructure there is a state of the transformer of the trans-tion up on a cross of cawardice, but I thank for you cannot pluck from out their breasts the constitutions which they adopted the mericans of a popular government. I do not doubt the winder is a state of the transformer would as soon climb to Jehovak's throne and breach the state as I am concerned. I would as soon climb to Jehovak's throne and breach they state as I are concerned. If the people of Arizona is a sould vote for the prime throm 'dod's diadem of jewels his frequence is of a sould vote for the prime throm 'dod's diadem of jewels his the constitution to be primetiples for which they stand and to which they believe. words: which they stand and in which they bell These are modern examples of insurgent oratory. Would we had room for more. But Democracy has spoken in Massachusetts, or at least George Fred Williams has spoken through the medium of the Bay State Democ racy. For sublime eloquence, the fol-lowing introduction from the Massachusetts Democratic platform does not match the fervid and plous remarks of Mr. Anderson. Still, it is gorgeous enough to command notice gurgeous enough to command notice: A wave of democracy is sweeping over the world. Suitana, shaks and kings are driven into exile and the republic is the ideal of early's atragging propies. Above the smok-ing ruins of a feudal aristocracy appears the base of promise for self-government to the people of Great Britain. A mighty move-ment in our own land is for more democ-

first volume was not by any means an imposing affair, as a revelation of genius. The verses were pretty but not great, and the world smiled a into ecstasies. Keats fared much worse. His carly poems were ridiculed so severely by the critics that fable arose telling how he died of

a broken heart over it all. His heart was not broken, but certainly the consumption which gnawed at his vitals was not alleviated by the brutalities of the reviewers. At any rate he died after a little while and the world lost a poet hefore his prime who was worth all the critics and reviewers that ever lived. Everybody knows what a scant

meed of glory Byron won by his boyish book of verses. The Scotch critics who then laid down the law for English literature made grotesquely merry over his weak sentimentality. No doubt a smaller man would have been scared into silence by their sneers and guffaws, but Byron was not timid. He retorted with a fine piece of sutire, "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," which was his first really good poem. It is comforting to know that in this bout the critics crawled out at the little end of the horn. Byron became famous over night, as he himself relates, but

it was not by his first book. When "Childe Harolde" was published the tide turned in an hour or two and awoka one morning and found himself famous. Poor Chatterton wrote as good postry as any man of his day, but

he never got any recognition tring finally starved to death, or commit-ted suicide in the pangs of hunger. Burns wrote the best lyrics that have ever been published, but all the reward he received in his own lifetime was the condescending patronage of a fat Duchess and an appointment to gauge whisky barrels. The two best ts of the United States received scant recognition while they were alive and have been sadly abused they died. America remembered that Poe was a drunkard for many years before she learned from Germany that he was a great poet. His contemporaries, humble echoes English writers, patted him in-

sultingly on the back when they were not slandering him. With all his surpassing genius, Poe could not earn enough money by his pen to keep the wolf from the door. All his life he was half beggar and half sot, to the everlasting disgrace of his generation. Walt Whitman, who stands next to Poe in the file of American poets, if not a step above him, had no repute drivers are childlike at any age. until years after he was dead. In his lifetime even those who knew how great he was were prudishly ashamed to own it. Emerson at first praised him but he was soon silenced by the storm of oldmaidishness which greet-ed "Leaves of Grass." The students

of Dartmouth College Invited Whitman to lecture to them. The fac ulty did not forbid it, but they took Th paims to inform the world that the ado i affair was unofficial. What would pian.

money by it. conditions than when it is cold, hungry and dirty. Give a man sunshine. pure air, good food and a decent place to sleep in and the bank account of his employer immediately begins to swell.

It is difficult to understand why a state official should not be subject to garnishment. If he owes an honest lebt the state is in small business when it uses its power to help him escape payment. In old times garnishment of his servants, as Judge McGinn says, impaired the King's majesty, but the majesty of the Stafe of Oregon is not such a filmsy fabric.

Governor West's idea of economy seems to be to spend more money in an effort to save money and then save nothing. This resembles the plan of one of Dickens' characters who denied himself a certain pleasure, then, considering the cost saved, spent that sum in some other way.

If the gold output of South Africa should decrease as has that of Alaska. we should see what bearing it has on prices of food and raiment, for the economists tell us these articles are not dearer, but gold is cheaper.

The Mayor of North Takima be lleves in fostering home product to the extent of drinking it exclusively. The Yakima hop has particular merit, and perhaps the finished product justifies the Mayor's course.

The care which both parties to the civil war in China are taking not to molest foreigners is an evidence that they have taken to heart the lesson of the Pekin expedition of 1900.

If some of these people guilty of securing money on worthless checks were given the maximum pen alty, the practice would stop. Too many cases are settled.

Yesterday's dispatches told of an arthquake along the Alaskan coast. Gifford Pinchot is in Seattle. The territory was shaking hands with itself, that's all.

John Hays Hammond says the Ambassador should be a business man. Why not send him to St. James and prove the truth of it?

Enforcement of the law against juvenile chauffeurs is proper, but some

White people may keep colored worshipers out of their neighborhood only to meet them all in heaven.

Spokane's woman deputy sheriff will not need a gun or a club so long as she has a hatpin.

That official kidnaper from Color ado has much respect for one Oregon

to spend \$19,466,080 in enlargement of and better results under comfortable docks to accommodate the larger ves sels now built. At the Victoria and Albert docks they propose to build- a new dock 800 feet long, 100 feet wide and 45 feet deep as compared with the largest of the East India docks has a

passage from the basin so small as to be limited to 1000-ton vessels. This is to be enlarged to accommodate vessals of \$000 or 2000 tons. The old London docks, which cannot now accommodate vessels of over 2000 tons, are to be improved to admit 4000-ton vessels. This work is the first installment of a programme which involves an expenditure of \$70,207,000.

The manufacture of pottery of va rious kinds has grown to be an enor mous industry in the United States and it was in a highly prosperous condition in 1910, according to a report by Jefferson Middleton, just published by the United States Geological Survey. The product was valued at \$33,-784,678. a gain of \$2,735,227, or \$.81 per cent, over the figures for 1909. This is the greatest value ever reached. exceeding by \$2,343.794 the record fig-ure for 1905. Compared with earlier years the increase is yet more striking. In 1899 the value of the pottery

products of the United States was \$17.-250,250. The product for 1910 was per cent. During the same period the imports increased 40.75 per cent. The product of maximum of the period the product of maximum of the period the perio The product of most importance is

white ware, which includes general tousehold ware, though it is produced in only eight states. This product was valued at \$14,780,980 in 1910, compared

\$9,730,408 for 1910. West Virginia was second and New Jersey third, White ware composed 43.75 per cent of all

pottery products. Ohio is the leading pottery-producing state in the Union, reporting a value

in 1919 of \$14,794,712, or 42.81 per cent of the whole. New Jersey was second with wares worth \$8,588,455, or 55.42 per cent of the total. West Virginia was third, with wares valued at \$2,675,588. The five leading states-Ohio, New fersey, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York-produced \$8.60 per cent of

the total. Japan is becoming enthusiastic in [support of Lieutenant Shiraso's expedi- injured the health of the other. tion to the South Pole. The Toklo news-

papers propose a campaign for the pur pose of raising funds and may petition the Government for aid. A mass meeting in behalf of Shirase packed a large hall at Kanda. Japanese interest

Money-lenders pronounce New York overbuilt as to apartments, hotels and offices and are refusing to make loans. As to apartments in particular, the Metropolitan Life has shut down jight

example of Mr. U'Ren's own choosing to prove the "benefits" of penalizing unenterprising land-owners. It is an excellent piece of property in the heart of the administrative district, and only one block distant from the principal building strait of the site principal Albert dock, which is 550x80 by 36 business street of the city, where traf-feet. This will cost \$10,243,982. The fic is often as congested as it is on Brondway, New York. If the so-called single tax will not compel such owners to build unless profit is in sight, what can be expected of it in less favored locations of the city, where no amount of money expended upon a piece of ound would net as large a yield as would even if invested in Portland's thirty-year, 4 per cent, gold bridge bonds bought at a premium? HENRY E. REED.

SMALLPOX CLEANSING PROCESS?

Mr. Morris Sees Blessing in Disease and Crime in Vaccination.

PORTLAND, Oct. 18 .- (To the Editor.)-Smallpox and vaccination, their merits and demerits, can be compared by visiting the Pledmont carbarns, says the committee of the Health Defense League which was appointed by that organization to investigate the vaccina-tion crusade of Health Officer Wheeler. There were only four mild cases o smallpox found in the Pledmont distric -three men and one little girl-all o whom felt benefited by the disease, as smallpox is a cleansing process. They were sick only two or three days, and one of the men said that he never kindly give name and address of same. missed a meal.

er Company vaccinated, among over 70 were disabled, many very sors arms and badly swollen from shoulder to wrist, which they were obliged to wear in slings. Two of the men were delirious. One of them had with \$13.725.316 in 1965. Ohlo was the leading producer, reporting a value of sa 726 405 for 1910. West Virginia was man's arm was fully two inches long and half an inch wide and the odor from it was very offensive. He had been unable to work for two weeks. been unable to work for two weeks. One of the smallpox patients unwill-ingly submitted to the vaccination of his bright and healthy little girl of 2% years at the repeated demand of Dr. Wheeler, who performed the operation himself. This child suffered more from the effects of vaccination the off the effects of vaccination than did the four smallpox patients combined. This

was two months ago and she is not well yet. Let mothers compare this unfor-tunate little girl with the little girl of 315 years who had the smallpox, and they will be convinced that small-pox has improved the health of the e child, while vaccination seriously

GEORGE MORRIS. 508 Davenport Street.

Special Seasion of ISSI,

EUGENE, Or., Oct. 15 .--- (To the Ed-itor.)--- Was a special session of the United States Senate called in October, E. J. JAMES. 18812 President Arthur, who as Vice-Pres

Use of Words.

PORTLAND, Oct. 17 .- (To the Edi-tor.) -- Would you be kind enough to publish infailible rules for the uses of the following words, in order to pre-vent the wrong usage?

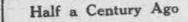
Saw, seen; come, came; shall, will; on't, doesn't, H. L. H. don't, doesn't,

The Oregonian will not devote space to discussion of subjects treated in ele-mentary school books.

Journal for Lumbermen.

BANKS, Or., Oct. 17.-(To the Edi-tor.)-Is there a paper or magazine printed on the Pacific Coast expressly for lumber and sawmill men? If so,

The Lumberman, Union block, Portand. Or.



From The Oregonian, Oct. 19, 1861. From The Oregonian, Oct. 19, 1861. Manufactures in Oregon-We are for these all the time, Every article manu-factured in Oregon saves money to Ore-gon. Every broom made here; every boot and shoe made here; every plow made here; every yard of woolen or other cloth made here, and so we might go on almost ad infinitum-all these manufactures save money for Oregon go on almost an internet of Oregon. manufactures save money for Oregon. This morning a box of soap was placed on our table with these marks: "A Merchant & Co, chemical olive soap. Fortland, Oregon." The article appears to be a good one. We like the present, but we are more pleased profits which will accrue to Oregon and the owners of this establishment. . . Shame that Oregon people should be tributary to San Francisco for an article which can be made here and of such absolute necessity as common soap. The manufactory at present is in the north part of the city.

Produce is rapidly coming in. Our streets are accordingly filled with wagons. Marketing is sold low, at wholesale from the wagons-too low to pay the farmer, but by the time the umers get hold of it, the price is high enough.

Tracy & Co, brought down \$20,000 in gold dust last night per steamer Julia. There was also a large amount in pri-vate hands. The steamer Okanagan was considerably injured by striking a rock at the rapids in John Days River. Steamer Col. Wright went to her assistance and took passengers and freight safe to Walla Walla.

is stimulated by the rival expedition of Dr. Mawson, to which the South Australian Cabinet has given £5000.