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PORTLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1911.

#### CURRENCY REFORM.

To what extent currency reform will be considered at the next session of Congress depends on the reception to be accorded the final report of the Sational Monetary Commission, which is to be presented on January 8, 1912. But at least a good beginning will be made at educating public opinion on the subject that it may be molded into legislation at the first session in the new Presidential teem.

The obstacle to action on this subject is that it is generally regarded as one interesting particularly to bankers, and as a dry subject at best. In fact, it is of vital interest to the whole Nation, and more so to the manufacturer, merchant, farmer and other business man, and through them to the workingman, than to the banker. As the Commercial and Financial Chronicle truly says:

The tanker cuts his garment to the cieth of any financial system, however had. It is the torrower who has to pay the penalty for the bad system and who realizes, in the end, the brandits of a good system.

The prime chieft of a The prime object of the National

reserve system proposed by the commission is to facilitate loans for legitimate business and so to effect co-operation among the banks that a surplus of money in one city may quickly flow to a city where money is scarce and solvent borrowers many. This is a uniform rate of discount for good commercial paper throughout the country. Such paper is to be discounted for individual banks by local associations of banks, or by district associations, fifteen in number, into which these local associations are to be federated, or by the National Reserve Association, into which the district associations are to be federated. in times of stress the relief which has ended to the business interests of the whole Nation through the co-operation of all banks.

It is unfortunate that past controversies on the money system have become associated in the public mind Any proposed legislation on the subject awakens fear lest Wall street profit and speculation be facilitated. The National reserve plan will have an effect directly opposite to that feared. In the words of Professor J. Laurence Laughlin in an address be fore the Chicago Association of Commerce it was originally "carefully studied to divert funds away from speculative stock markets to the legitimate uses of industry and trade." The modifications made in the final report by Chalrman Aldrich expressly provide that the notes and bills eligis for discount by the asso are restricted to such notes and bills of exchange as are "issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes, and not for carrying stocks, bonds or other investment se-

The present inelastic currency sys tem is to be replaced by one which will be elastic. The present National bank notes are to be retired by degrees and supplanted by notes issued by the National Reserve Association. the volume of which will rise and fall with the demands of commerce and which will be based, not on Government bonds alone, but on gold, Government bonds and commercial paper combined. A graduated rate of taxation will automatically cause the issue or retirement of these notes as business demands.

As the mention of banks suggests Wall street, the mention of Wall street conjures up visions of Rockefeller and Morgan in the popular mind, particularly when the banks which they controt have just organized subsidiary companies which can hold stocks in other banks throughout the country. Dread of domination of the National Reserve Association by these men is aroused, but the scheme as finally submitted to the Monetary Commission by its chairman has been modifled to avert danger of such domination. The association is to have fortyfive directors, among whom three will be Government officials sitting on the board ex-officio. Of the thirty-nine elected directors, New York State can only have four, though it has onefifth of the banking capital of the country, the others being divided in such manner as to represent all sections and all commercial interests. The other three members are to be the governor and his two deputies, plected by the forty-two. The plan is roadened to admit state banks and

trust companies and thus to cover the whole financial power of the country. Though ex-Senator Aldrich has been chiefly instrumental in drafting this scheme, it is the work and has the approval of the whole commission which is a non-partisan body. Its main features have received the frank approval of Senator Cummins, the insurgent leader, who certainly cannotbe suspected of any undue partiality three or four flatboats and a few to Mr. Aldrich or his work. The fact | smaller craft. that William J. Bryan has shown signs of hostility does not necessarily imply that the Democrats will oppose it. The subject is one in which the whole ought to consider it impartially withthen cannot but commend itself to many were shot down, powerless to press it, "from farm to market," that well-informed, fair-minded men and

enlist their active support. The United States has parcels post resent the express companies while pretending to represent the people. ama whereby we carry purcels weigh- ed and 224 drowned or captured, a try plant or the dairy every week in ing up to eleven pounds for 12 cents | total of 313 out of 625 engaged.

pound in the United States, and carry no parcel heavier than four pounds. We are a philanthropic Nation.

STRICTLY ACCORDING TO LAW.

The Taft campaign committee for Oregon has been appointed, and its committees are to be appointed, in strict conformity with the Presidential preference primary law, framed by Semator Bourne and adopted by the people in November, 1910. Yet the excited apostles of Republican dissension-inspired organs of Democratic strategy-have undertaken to revive the ghost of assemblyism.

Bourne-Chamberlain voice, "Did not the assemblyites get their fill of committees that made it their business to teach the voters what candidates to nominate? The usual time for a campaign committee is after the primaries." What is the difference etween an assembly of 1200 and of 18? is also asked. Rut

No real difference, perhaps. it is not an assembly of eighteen or any other number. It is a campaign committee of eighteen. It is organized before the primary for the obvious reason that its work is to be done there. It will proceed in exact accord with the Presidential primary law, and will seek openly, honorably and fairly to present to the Republican voters of Oregon the merits and deserts of Mr. Taft as a Presidential candidate. It is ridiculous, it is stupid, it is dishonest, to say that a campaign must take care of itself without organization, direction, suggestion or advice. A newspaper that makes so foolish a contention has a low opinion of the law and a demagogic view of its duties to the public.

The Presidential preference primary law expressly recognizes campaign committees. It explicitly pro vides for the furtherance of their plans. It mentions them in several places and it declares that "the committee or organization which shall file a petition to place the name of any person on the nominating ballot of their political party to be voted for by its members for expression of their choice for the nomination of such party for President or Vice-President of the United States, shall have the right," etc., etc. Space in the campaign textbook is reserved for statement by such committee or organization.

Is anything more needed to show the entire good faith of the Taft committee or the entire bad faith of its

## CATCHING THE HARE,

single tax leaders in Oregon. These without awaiting decision of the apextracts have been given space elsewhere in The Oregonian, because The Oregonian believes, with Mr. Day, hitherto been afforded locally by that the farmers and homebuilders ture of a voluntary dissolution of the clearing-house certificates will be ex- should understand just what is con-

templated by single tax. The promise of the single taxers that adoption of their plan would refuce taxes on improved land is undoubtedly made without the faith of the law. It is also to win the tis proponents themselves. It is but confidence and co-operation of the with Wall street and stock specula- the method used to get the soup meat, "When the hare is once caught and killed cooking him will follow as a matter of course," said Henry George. His followers in Oregon are now after

When the single tax apostle spoke of the "harp" he meant the proposi-tion to put all taxes on the value of land. When he referred to the "cooking" he had in mind the taking of so

land by all the people. "Let the individuals retain possession of what they are pleased to term their land," "We may leave said Henry George. them the shell if we take the kernel." revenues a percentage less than what it would cost the state "to rent lands through state agency" and this out-come, he said, "is so natural and easy that it may be considered as involved or understood in the proposition to put all taxes on the value of land."

Unquestionably the real single tax leaders in Oregon believe that the excluding of all property but land from taxation "is the first step upon which practical struggle must be made." But they are purposely silent on this phase of the subject. They offer fair promises of desired blessings. They would capture the "hare" in baited snares or pitfalls. They are pot hunters, not sportsmen,

HOW COLONEL BAKER DIED. Fifty years ago, on October 21, Col-onel E. D. Baker, United States Senator from Oregon, was killed while leading the California regiment in the disastrous battle of Balls Bluff, near Leesburg, Va., the second important engagement of the Civil War, News of this loss by the Pacific Coast was the first to come over the telegraph wire after its completion from the East to Sacramento. It turned a day of rejoicing into one of gloom

In the course of a series of operations designed to clear his front of Confederates, and simply to hold the ground gained without making a general advance, McClellan allowed a reconnoissance on the Virginia side of the Potomac at Balls Bluff, No Con federate troops were uncovered and more troops were sent across until the Union force had grown to 2000 men. The troops first sent across were the Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, under Colonel Charles Devens of the former. They no sooner crossed than they were attacked by a far su perior force of Confederates. Behind them was the steep bluff, down which

The California regiment under sent to their relief, only to aggravate by state aid, believing that each disthe disaster. After stubborn resist- trict should be taxed only for edge of the bluff, down which they out regard to any party or person. It fied. Huddled at the foot of the bluff, one. Farmers need roads, as they exmake effective resistance, tried to reach Harrison's Island in the forts by enabling them to place crops to almost every country except our feat became almost a massacro, in few months in the year, but at any own, thanks to the Senators who repofficers were killed and many others We drowned or captured. The Fifteenth thing to sell" from the farm, the orhave just concluded a treaty with Pan- | Massachusetts lost 28 killed, 70 wound-

it was rising again after the defeat at Bull Run, and the South made General Evans, who commanded the Coneral Stone asserting that he could not ty some years ago expressed it. without crossing the Potomac.

tician, and had been a power in hold-"What is the use of a committee at this time anyway?" asks one shricking Union. He occupied the strange poing the Pacific Coast faithful to the sition of Oregon Senator commanding California regiment raised in New York by himself and composed New Yorkers. This course was followed rather than march troops raised in California across the continent or send them around the Horn or across the Isthmus.

# EVAPORATING THE WATER.

James J. Hill proposes to dispose of the trusts by evaporating the water which has been poured into their This is how he would do it: stock.

stock. This is how he would do it:

The trusts will vanish as soon as they are compelled to show that overy dollar of their capital stock has been paid for in each or property and labor at a fair valuation. Oblige every corporation to do this under penalty of an assessment on stockholders to make good any deficiency in capital or surplus, or clse a scaling down of capitalization to actual values, and the trusts would not long bother anybody.

If this course were adopted, all of the capitalization representing mowould disappear and the trusts would resemble a dropsical man reduced to bare bones. By this process the entire common stock of the steel. tobacco and probably many other trusts would be wiped out. This would be beneficial to the general public either in bringing down trust profits accordingly or in exposing their extertionate character.

It would have one drawback, however. The persons who would suffer by the scaling of capitalization or asssment of stock would not be organizers of the trusts, who are the real culprits, for they have generally sold out and escaped with the plunder. It would be the innocent invescry would therefore orphans."

### NEW BAILBOAD POLICY,

Severance of the management of the Southern Pacific and O.-W. R. & Mr. I. N. Day has selected some, N. Railroads implies a disposition on pertinent extracts from the writings the part of the Harriman officials to of Henry George for the purpose of comply with the law as interpreted offsetting the misrepresentations of by the recent anti-trust decisions peal in the Government's suit against the Harriman system. Action of the Harriman management is in the nacombination.

President Farrell's recent statements convey the impression that the object of this new policy goes beyond mere desire to keep ople in carrying on the work which, as Mr. Farrell truly says, the railroads and the people are partners. The interests of railroads and people are reciprocal. Under modern conditions neither can prosper without the other. Each should be willing to do justice; neither should ask or be given | his private capacity might have saved more than justice. It is desirable that each should cultivate in the other, as He has five years to meditate on his in itself, a frame of mind which will blunder. much of the rental value of land that "not much more than is necessary to will settle controversy without reaort to law. Lawsuits block the regular induce them to collect the public revinduce them enues" would be left to landlords.
Single tax advocates propose in their late to railroad rates or other affairs, its way across the Atlantic by begging equivalent to the ownership of all sides which causes friction in minor daily transactions. We now have a good code of railroad law in both state and Nation and we are gradually getting it construed and learning its exact meaning and its effect on He would leave to landowners as rent business. It may need expanding a little in some directions, contracting in others, but the main structure is com-Let us ascertain the precise plete. meaning and effect of this law before we seek any changes, for then we shall know better exactly what changes are needed.

In the meantime let the people recognize the new spirit which animates the railroad managements. They cheerfully accept accomplished facts; then let the people forget past grievances. They hold out the hand to the people and say: "Let us pull together"; let the people grasp that hand in the same spirit and accept the invitation. For there is much work for railroads and people to jointly, which neither can do separ-ately. The banks keep the money of country circulating, but the railroads keep the commodities circulatwhich that money represents Without people in the country to produce traffic, the railroads would starve to death; without railroads to open up the country and haul its products to market, the country would be sparsely settled or remain an uninhabited waste. These are truisms, but we need to be frequently reminded of them that they may guide our conduct.

The participation of such men as Mr. Farrell in that great field of public affairs which is without the domain of politics and which in secret societies comes under the head of "general goed of the order" should welcomed. A man who can successfully manage several thousand miles of railroad is equipped to aid materially any movement for the general good.

# WE NEED GOOD ROADS.

Farmers of Oregon, as far as they have expressed themselves through resolutions passed by the granges, are alone they could reach the river. They in favor of good roads—i. e. good had no means of crossing except on roads for hauling produce from farm to market and incidentally, of course for use of automobiles in business and in pleasure. They are opposed Baker with a few detachments was to the construction of trunk highways Nation is so vitally interested that we made the Pederals were driven to the building of its own roads. This view under the circumstances, is a natural will supplement their agricultural efmiddle of the river by swimming or in where they can secure returns for boats and were drowned. The de-

Diversified farming means "some chard, the vegetable garden, the poulthe year. Returns came in, according a pound, though we charge 16 cents a The confidence of the North was to the single crop method, once a

sadly shaken by this disaster just as year, and the profits of the harvest were absorbed in store bills, blacksmiths' bills and in paying harvest help with discouraging regularity, federates, the hero of the hour. An leaving the farmer and his family to effort to place the blame was fruit-less, McClellan denying that he had ordered General Charles P. Stone to send troops across the river, and Genout McClellan's instructions times have changed and methods have changed, and today the farmer who The death of Colonel Baker was re- has something to sell on every weekly garded throughout the country as a market day rejoices in returns for his severe blow to the Union cause. He labor that enable him to pay spot was famed as orator, lawyer and poll- cash for family supplies. This means, of course, that he must get early to market-with his products in good condition, and this in turn means that "good roads from farm to market"

are indispensable, This being true, the time will come when the rural community's reputation for thrift will be based upon the condition of what may be called "neighborhood roads." In the wider outlook the character of the state for outlook the character of the state for mize the various arguments for and thrift and progressiveness will be against to the end that citizens may judged by the state highways. Both vote understandingly thereon. good neighborhood roads and good, In view of the well nigh popular broad highways are needed, if we would read our title clear to material single tax, and the wide and irrelevant prosperity and to social and eduin due time, not by pulling apart, but by pulling together—the owners of farm vehicles and the owners of automobiles; those who dwell apart in rural communities and those who come together in urban and suburban life. life.

Trolley lines and electric roads have done and are doing a great work for all classes, but they cannot wholly nopoly value, economy of manage-ment and exorbitant protection the good, broad highways leading up astrous effects the adoption of the the good, broad highways leading up and down the state and the roads leading from farm to market. These of the citizens of Oregon. L N. DAY, should be worked for in harmony, not set up as achievements hostile to each other. The neighborhood roads we can have without leaving the state highways entirely out of the question, and we are fain to hope and believe that both will come in due time, for the simple reason that, as a progressive state and people, we must have them.

The respective views which a city and country jury take of a low-cut gown will be made known if Dorothy Jardon carries out her threat (or promise, which?) to dance in the gown tors. A great cry would therefore before a New York jury when her go up on behalf of these "widows and orphans." before a New York jury when her defamation suit against Martinetti comes to trial. A "farmers' jury" has awarded Martinetti \$6500 damages for dismissal because he protested against the gown. This affords the first op-portunity to distinguish between country and city ideas of propriety. perhaps the farmers would have decided otherwise if Miss Jardon had danced before them in the gown.

The amount of money expended annually on pensions is at last on the decline, there having been a net decrease in the number of pensioners in the last fiscal year of 28,985. The amount expended has not decreased in proportion, the decline having been checked by the passage of hosts of private pension bills. Unless Congress should materially increase the rate of pension paid each veteran, a steady annual decrease may be expected.

The grand halling sign has an offect the reverse of that intended when given to Judge Gay in his official capacity. If Charles Hollenbeck had given the grand hailing sign before attempting blackmail Judge Gay in him from Judge Gay on the bench.

provisions from ocean liners. The crew would have made a better voyage had it paid more attention to navigation and less to theology.

If it is good business for the Government to irrigate arid land and sell it on ten-year payments, why is it not good business for the state to clear logged-off land on the same terms, or for banks to make loans for the pur-

The champion Beavers have not left the stage, but the Winged M has already entered and won its initial victory. If Portland can add the football to the baseball championship, what a glorious year 1911 will be in history.

New England is so afraid of microbes that it objects to keeping paper money in circulation more than three weeks, while the South keeps it over a year. Well, New England always was a rather finicky old maid.

The wife of a lifelong Democrat naturally will vote the Republican ticket when given the opportunity, Women are progressive, and Republic. anism is the essence of progress, The East is fastidious in demanding

clean currency. The difference berevolves so rapidly it acquires a pol-

Having acquired a competence and quit newspaper work, Nelson W. Durham may run for Congress in the Eastern Washington district to keep busy. Lively would make the right kind

of livestock commissioner for the big exposition. Lively knows livestock from tip to tall. Death of Reuben Smith, builder of the first steamboat to run on the Co-

lumbia, reminds us how young Oregon Bidding for the Mormon vote in daho is biennial diversion for both big

parties. Mr. Hill's Great Northern made a good record for the past year in injuring but nine passengers and killing

James J. Hill says money is plenty, but the men who hold it are lacking in confidence. Was it ever otherwise?

The man who wants a little "velvet" for the holidays can make it by withholding sale of his hops.

The welcome Eugene is giving to the electric line shows that hustling city knows what it wants,

Hops are not hops any more. are money in the Fall of 1911.

Fall seeding is in progress and game

WHAT SINGLE TAX RALLY IS WHAT'S DOING IN OREGON COUNTRY

Extracts From Henry George's Writings Belle Arguments of Local Advocates. PORTLAND, Oct. 22.—(To the Editor.)—The wide spread interest taken in the discussion of the single tax theory evidenced by the frequent letters published in the local press and amount of misinformation spread before the reading public, impels me to suggest that the discussion be confined more closly to a consideration of the basic principles of the theory.

Inasmuch as the single tax theory will probably be submitted to the voters of Oregon at the coming election for adoption or rejection, it is import ant that the subject be thoroughly understood by every voter thereof and especially important to the farmers and home builders to know the scope and intent of the single tax.

Few people have the time, opportunity and inclination to investigate at first hand the various remedies offered for the betterment of the condition of society and it becomes the function and duty of a great journal to epito-

range the discussion has taken, I take the liberty of offering the following

lowers.

As considerable space will be taken therewith I will not attempt in this communication to disguss what must appear to every sound student of poliastrous effects the adoption of the single tax would have upon the affairs

Page 295.

We have traced the unequal distribution of wealth which is the curse and menace of modern civilization to the institution of private property in land.

We must make land common property. This is the remedy for the unjust and megual distribution of wealth and all the swife that flow from it.

This simple measure is easy of application. Page 295.

Page 307.

Page 307.

If I clear a forcest, drain a swamp or fill a morass, all I can justly claim is the value given by these exertions.

They give to me no right to the land itself, no claim other than to my equal share with every other member of the community in the value which is added to it by the growth of the community. Page 308.

These are improvements which, in time, become indistinguishable from the land itself. Very well the title to the improvements becomes blended with the title to the land, the individual right is lost in the common right. Page 382.

The fact that after a certain lapse time the value of such permanent improvements would be considered as having lapsed into the land and would be taxed accordingly could have no deterrent effect on such improvements.

### Page 526.

By the time the people of the United States are sufficiently aroused to the fo-justice and disadvantances of individual ownership of land to induce them to attempt its nationalization they will be sufficiently aroused to nationalize it in a much more direct and easy way than by purchase. They will not trouble themselves about com-pensating the proprietors of land.

Page 329. If we apply the same maxims of justice that have been formulated by landowners into law, we will not think of giving the landholders any compensation for the land, but will take all the improvements and but will take all the improvements and whatever else they may have as well. But I do not propose to go so far. Let the land-owners retain their improvements and personal property. In this would be no oppression, no injury to any class.

Even landowners would share in the general gain. The gain of even the large landholders would be a real one. For in well-coming justice, men welcome the handmal of love. Peace and plenty follow in their train.

Page 362. We have weighed every objection and seen

We have weighed every objection and seen that neither on the ground of equity or expediency is there anything to deter us from making land common property by consecuting rent.

We should satisfy the law of justice, we meet all economic requirements by at one stroke abelishing all private fittes, declaring land public property and letting it out to the highest bidders in lots to suit under such conditions as would sacredly guard the private rights to improvements.

Page 363.

But such a plan, though perfectly feasible, does not seem to me the best. I propose to accomplish the same thing in a slimpler, easier and quieter way than that of formally confiscating all the land and formally letting it out to the highest bidder.

Page 364.

I do not propose to purchase or confiscate private property in land.

Let the individuals retain possession of what they are pleased to call their land.

We may leave them the shell if we take the kernel. The kernel.

It is not necessary to confiscate land, i

It is not necessary to confiscate land, it is only necessary to confiscate rent. The machinery already exists. By leaving landowners a percentage of rent less than the cost and less involved in attempting, to rent lands through state agency and by malting use of this machinery, we may assert the common right to land by taking rent for public use. We already take some cent by taxation. We have only to make some changes in our modes of taxation to take it all.

What I propose is to appropriate rent by taxation.

taxation.
In this way the state may become the universal landlord.
Rent being taken by the state in taxes, and no matter in whose name it stood or in what parcels held, would become common property.

These SEX

Itage 865.

Inasmuch as taxation of rent or land values must necessarily be increased, just as we abolish other taxes, we put the proposition in practical form, i. e., abolish all taxation save that upon land values.

It will be necessary when rent exceeds the present Governmental revenues to increase the amount taken in taxation and to continue this increase as society progresses and rent advances. This is so natural and easy that it may be considered as involved at understood in the proposition to put all taxes on the value of land. This is the first step upon which the practical struggle must be made. When the hare is once caught and killed, cooking him will follow as a matter of course.

When the common right to land is so far appreciated that all taxes are abolished, save those which fail upon rent, there is no danger of much more than is necessary to induce them to collect the public revenues being left to landiors.

Page 386.

Page 386. If once the truth which I am trying to make clear is understood by the masses, it is easy to see how a union of political forces, strong enough to carry it into prac-tics, becomes possible.

Page 392.

This simple device of placing all taxes on the value of land would be in effect putting up the land at suction to whoever would pay the highest rent to the state.

The demand for land fixes its value, hunce if taxes were placed so as to very nearly consume that value, the man who wished to hold land without using it would have to pay very nearly what it would be worth to anyone who wanted to use it. Page 392.

Page 451.

The assumption of physical improvement in the race within the time of which we have knowledge is utterly without warrant and is absolutely disproved. We know that neither in propertions nor strength has the race improved within 2000 years.

But the assumption of mental improvement which is even more confidently and generally made, is still more preposterous, bid the invention of the railroad, coming when it did, prove any greater inventive power than did the invention of the wheel-barrow?

A child of the most ignorant parents m secome a pioneer of science or a leader thought.

Page 40ft.

Society would thus approach the abelition of government. But of government only as a directing and repressive power.

It would at the same time and in the same degree become possible for it to realize the dream of socialism.

Basking in Bliss. Dayton Tribune. Our editorial home was relieved of its gloom a few days this week by the return of the editor's better half.

## World Backed Off Map.

Burns News. For pretty and intelligent women fine cooking and the most charming service, no place on earth candle to our little city. earth can hold a

#### Sacramento's First Born Is Sweep. Albany Democrat.

George Stough, the old man chimney weep, has been cleaning chimneys for 1 years, beginning when he was 30. He was born in Sacramento in 1840, the first white child born in that city. He has spent his entire life on the Coast, Utah being the furthest east, and has probably been in every town on the Coast from Portland to Los An-

## Deaf Worker Is Wizard.

Hillsboro Argus.

There is a deaf mute on the paving outract that is a winn'd to work and be way he can up labor stunts is orth while. He can move around faster than a Frenchman and he is not fraid of exercising his muscle. holds the rock spreader and is just fitted for the work, as he can't swear at the team or teamster, whereas, were he able to indulge in language there would certainly be some sulphuric English poured out every min-

## Reuben's Puncture.

Forest Grove News-Times. Reuben Whitlow, an aged native son of Oregon, having first seen the light of day in Yambill County about 60 years ago, visited the Grove Wednes-When he was a young fellow he day. When he was a young fellow he and his brother Miles went gunning one day, with the old family blunder-buss loaded with fine shot. Miles took a shot at about everything that ran on four legs or wore feathers that they met, but failed to bring down any game. This disgusted Reuben and he told his brother that he wouldn't be told this brother that he wouldn't be told this brother that he wouldn't be told the brother that the same of game. This disgusted keuben and he told his brother that he couldn't hit the side of a barn. "Why," said Reuben, "you couldn't hit me." Reuben stood off about 100 yards, broadside to his brother, in a stooping position, with his face to the east. Miles took dead aim and fired and Reuben took his rations from the mantel for the following two months.

## HEALTH DEFENSE LEAGUE SPEAKS Confidence Expressed That Compulsory

Vaccination Is Doomed. PORTLAND, Oct 21 .- (To the Editor.)-Let's turn the light on the vaccination question now that we have started it. Compulsory vaccination is not going to last long; it has had its day just as the authority of kings and churches have had theirs. Right here I wish to state that vaccination does not prevent smallpox and we can prove

it in one or a hundred instances. England abolished compulsory vac-cination some time ago, for the Eng-lish discovered the folly of it. The States of Michigan, Louisiana, Minnesota and Utah have abolished compulsory vaccination. And now comes our sister state California which has repealed the law compelling people to inject poison into their systems to make them well. Yet The Oregonian says that our reft-eration of stock faischoods and ignor-ance will win converts.

A great many doctors-yes, M. D's .do not believe in vaccination and would not allow their children to be vaccinated under any circumstances well do the doctors know that if their vaccination theory is exploded and ex-

posed that their entire serum theory is wrong absolutely.
Osteopaths, chiropractors, naturopaths, many homeopaths and eclectics don't vaccinate people and they are strengly opposed to it. Let those who want vaccination vaccinate and re-vac cinate and re-re-vaccinate as much as they like; of course they will then be immune; but leave the rest of us alone, for what matters it to those vaccinated? Let The Oregonian fairly investigate the vaccination of the streetcar men recently at the Piedmont barns and see what resulted. The vaccinati nanage for the most part to keep free from blood poisoning until the vaccinator visits them. Smallpox certainly should be avoided and can be by keeping the blood pure and healthy, by proper food and right living generally.

CHARLES W. EITZ,

Secretary Health Defense League.

### REFORM NEEDED IN JURY SYSTEM Correspondent Declares It an Instru

ment for Discrediting Intelligence. WALLOWA, Or., Oct. 20 .- (To the Editor.)-I read with interest The Oregonian's excellent editorial "Model Juror" and indorse all you say "touching on and appertaining thereto." Our jury system is so often extolled as the inviolable bulwark of our Na-tional liberties that it has become al-most a fetish. At the mere mention of the subject impassioned orators are wont to jump to their feet, Jerk their long, red tongues out of their scabbards, and brandish them about in the most frenzied manner. So incierant of criticism are these champions of our liberties that one is reminded of the hindu devotee, who, beholding a cup of water from the sacred Ganges River

ever. It must be apparent, however, to every fair-minded and intelligent observer that your criticisms on our modern jury system are very much in point. Mark Twain once declared that the most ingenious and impregnable institution ever devised by human genius for defeating the ends of justice is the American jury system. And while we cannot accept the humorist's stricture without a considerable reservation for the purposes of wit, it can be asserted with absolute and undevilized truth that as an instrument for discrediting human intelligence our jury system is about the finest thing that human wit ever devised or human pattence ever suffered to endure. The largest room in this world is the room for improvement in the method of selecting and impaneling a jury. I think

farm only for the other fellow. Gut-side their propaganda work, they turn up their noses at the conditions of the farm. Your true farmer, knowing the land to be his chief and prime essential asset, is not howling for all the taxes to be placed on it. It is your single taxer like "Only a Woman," and "R. C. Lascomb," who want the land made "cheap," "accessible" and "desirable" by taxing the value out of it.

The place for these economists to air their views is in that limbo one plane lower than the residence of the current of the inventor of perpetual motion. If such is the logic of woman, let us content ourselves with the single taxers, without meddling at present with womfor improvement in the method of selecting and impaneling a jury. I think is a very sensible provement. ANDREW R. MARKER.

# New York Herald.

Experiments made by William B. Van ngen, the mural painter, convince him that he has found the method by which the ancient Egyptians produced paint-ings which have stood the test of thousands of years and have proved them selves more durable than works in oil. He is assured of his success by a recent inspection of his decorations in the United States mint in Philadelphia which were made in this medium, which was old when the pyramids were young

The colors are mixed with rosin and white beeswax and are applied hot. The design is perfected with fron tools of various sizes and forms, modeled after instruments of the ancient painters which were exhumed from the Egyp tian sands. It is necessary to keep the colors hot while they are being laid on, and the tools with which the surface is worked later are heated,

# WHEN MOTHER'S AWAY

By James E. Faucett,

We miss her in the mornin' when our We miss her in the evenin' when the

kids come home to sup; We miss her 'long at noon time an' again along at night, We miss her when we're feelin' fine an' when we don't feel right— When the dishes all need washin' piled

upon the table top upon the table top
An' the floor is jest demandin' soap an'
water and a mop,
When the bed sheets need a changin'
and the kivers straightenin' out,
An' our hats 'n' coats need findin'
(though of course they're
close shout).

close about), An' a hundred other little things a-beckenin' us to come When we hain't the time to do 'em-no

not half of 'em-By Gum! It is then again we miss the one thet's Robert misses, Philip misses, Ruth she misses you,

Dad, he misses All send kisses to dear Mother true, Dolly Horse is lookin' lankey an' we

think it's cause She's gone, An' the Rooster's crow is feeble every mornin' jest at dawn. An' the bees don't gather honey ('cause

An' the bees don't gather honey ('cause the Honey's gone away),
But I guess they'll all feel better when I tell 'em she won't stay.
What's the use of allus workin' when the mother's gone away,
When you can't have her approval of the labors of the day?
Glad you worked an' glad you're weary,
yet a-wishin' mighty hard
That afore you closed yer peepers ye could talk some with yer pard—
Why, say, mister, "Nothin' Doin'" is the motto I'll adopt
If this awful lonesome feelin' isn't

If this awful lonesome feelin' isn't pretty quickly stopped, Robert misses,

Philip misses, Daddy misses, All send kisses To Dear Mother True. Stanfield, Or., October 21, 1911.

# Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

a railroad man: he follies the people along until they forget their wrongs, and the people have so many wrongs and the people have so many wrongs that they can't remember all of them very long.

How careful and sensible a man is he day after he made a fool of himtelf! In Winter, when the different legisla-

tures are in session, a reform wave is as certain as a revival in the South when the negroes have nothing else to do. A poker joke always gets a laugh:

but a large majority of men know little about the game except that a good hand is hard to get. An awkward man in society is often a thoroughbred in business.

We all have too much confidence; and his conceit often gets us into trouble. Keep out of trouble, if possible; about

all your friends will do for you when you get in, will be to say: "I'm sorry." A contractor's "tomorrow" means three or four weeks from tomorrow.

I haven't gone to school in 40 years, but the ringing of a school bell always gives me a vague feeling of dread. This is a great country for rain when

# we don't need it, and for dry weather when we need rain. Half a Century Ago

Captain Lingenfelter, killed in a recent skirmish near Washington, was formerly a resident of Jackson County in this state, and was appointed captain in Roderick Mathewson's Ca fornia regiment three or four months He was esteemed as a man of great promise as a soldier and in private life was an exemplary citizen

The Oregon City Argus says the new warehouse is rapidly approaching com-pletion and the breakwater is rapidly being repaired. Hereafter freights will be raised and lowered there by me of a car running up and down an inclined plane.

The Steamship Pacific from San Franbrought up five companies volunteers to garrison the forts in Oregon. They were landed at Vancouver.

Ex-Governor L. I. Stevens, as Colonel, led the late advance of 2500 men into Virginia. We believe that Gov-ernor Stevens will make his mark in

### this war. SINGLE TAXER COVETS A FARM! Corvellis Writer Thinks Fels Cult Is

Composed of Town Exotics. CORVALLIS, Or., Oct. 29,-(To the Editor.)-I see Joseph II, Wilson offers to sell the single taxer signing "Just a Woman," a farm in the locality she desires at an eighth of what she claims under a microscope for the first time, a Woman," a farm in the locality she and seeing with horror the wriggling desires at an eighth of what she claims vermin therein, promptly smashed the they cost. Let me inform brother Wilmicroscope to pieces and supposed he son that your typical single taxer had settled the matter once and for- an exotic of the towns and wants the ver.

It must be apparent, however, to every side their propaganda work, they turn air-minded and intelligent observer up their neses at the conditions of the

ecting and impaneling a jury. I think "All the rental value," "The land moperemptory challenge and leave the that want not to live on and work the matter of dismissal for cause to the land, but that the state shall socialize cold neutrality of an impartial judge it, acquire its capital value and lease It to the farmers, who shall bear the burdens of the state, while your single-taxer, professional politician and tax-eater enjoys the proceeds, loafs in town, theaters, clubs, automobiles and all the rest of the more or less delect-able concomitants of the "high cost of llving," while the farmer—he pays the piper and gets but little of the fun.

Let me whisper in the ear of the single-taxer: "Friend, you are not a farmer, you are right in keeping off

the farm, but don't meddle with farmers or their taxes. Their taxes are high enough, and it is not they who get, covet or depend on taxes. The town can take care of you, but the folly of fools cuts a poor caper on the farm."

T. R. SLASSON.

# Discipling a Friend.

Baltimore American.

Friend (sarcastically)—Which one of your many bad habits do you think you could manage to give up? Easy One (nettled)—That of lending my friends money.