# The Oregonian

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TODAY'S ELECTIONS AS STRAWS.

The elections today, while comparatively few and only for state and local offices, except a few scattering Congressional elections to fill vacancies, rill be more or less definite straws to show which way the political wind blows for the great struggle of next year. We may be able to guess from em to what extent the breach in the Republican ranks has been healed, how far the party has resumed the aggressive and whether the voters who by changing to Democrats or ab-stention from voting brought about the Democratic victory of 1910 have repeated and returned to their own party ranks.

Massachusetts has a close fight for Governor between Foss, Democrat. and Frothingham, the present Repub-Hean Lieutenant-Governor. Foss is alded by the sentiment of that great manufacturing state for free raw material and reciprocity, but Frothing-Taft's strong constructive tariff policy and his valiant fight for reciprocity. The usual local issues will impair the value of the election as an indication of the attitude of the state on National saues. If Foss should win by about the same plurality as in 1910, such a result may be attributed to local much as National issues. If Frothingham should win, it will indicate a decided diminishing of the discontent with the Republican party. The chances seem about even.

New Jersey is electing a Legislature and the result will have some bearing on Governor Wilson's chances of the Democratic Presidential nomination. Signs point to a Republican victory, which would impair his chance by essging his loss of the state in 1912, though the Presidential preference primary is sure to give him a solid dele-gation. If by any chance he should carry the Legislature, his claim on the nomination would be greatly

New York is to elect an assembly, which the Republicans predict they will control. New York City is electing local officers and a strong fusion ticket is fighting Tammany with the probability of a close decision. Fusion victory would naturally hearten the Republicans for the battle of next

Tear. In Maryland the bitter factional fight in the Democracy caused by the nomination of Arthur Pue Gorman by the machine for Governor gives the Republicans good hopes of success. Though such an outcome would not justify confidence that they would repeat the victory next year, as Mary-land is naturally a Democratic state, it would prove the presence of an aggressive Republican organization. The Maryland Democracy is naturally con-servative and therefore averae to the radicalism which now controls the If the Democrats should again nominate a radical for President, the state may again give its vote to a Republican, as it did in 1896 and 1900, or divide its vote in a close result, as it vote in a close result, as it did in 1904 anad 1905.

Kentucky is electing a and the campaign has been fought mainly on National issues, though lo cal option has been an important fac-The majority either way promises to be small, confirming the tendency of the state to become doubtful, all states except those of the Middle West which are under the influence of La Follette the Republicans have been closing their ranks in preparation to present a united front to the Democracy in 1912. In doing so they have been greatly lcy on the tariff which has been adopted by the President. The source doubt about Republican success is the insurgent states of the Middle West, where La Follette is fighting the party while still claiming a place in its ranks. Events may prove that the rank and file of the voters who con stitute the main insurgent strength have recognized that Taft is the real progressive leader and that he took ore pessimistic view of the outlook in his recent Chicago speech than con-

### LIGHT IS MUCH DESIRED.

The National Republican Progres five League had an assembly month in Chicago, adopted a platform, and nominated, or "recom-mended," a candidate for President of the United States. Senator Bourne president, was not there. The Washington correspondent of The Orego-nian offers the surprising explanation that the distinguished Oregon Senator -first president of the league and self-elected pilot of the progressive movement—was not at the assembly

because he was not wanted. The explanation does credit to the Senator's well-known sense of delleacy, but it is hardly adequate. Possibly the further explanation that Sen-Bourne has repudlated his own child-or been repudiated by it, as the case may be-and has organized a new progressive league of his own busy enlightening the world through its press bureau, is more like ly to prove satisfactory. Yet we have not had from the great anti-assembly apostle any repudiation of the Chicago assembly because it was an as-sembly. Nor have we had any rea-sonable explanation of other flagrant cases of absenteeism from the Chicago

meeting. Senator Cummins was not there Senator Bristow was not there. ator Kenyon was not there. Exator Beveridge was not there. Senator Brown was not there. Not a single member of that devoted band of Senate insurgents-except Clapp and also except Crawford-was there. Only se two. Nor more than one or two of the many generals of the rearing

Meanwhile we rise to repeat the inquiry made by The Oregonian the other day—an inquiry directed toward the noisy Democratic papers in Oregon that are boosting La Foliette for the Republican nomination and are discreetly evasive or altogether silent about their preference for the Democratic nomination, for any old Demo-erat will suit, and they will all be for him. The Oregonian in the politest terms, and in the most ardent good faith, asked these papers to explain, if they could, the difference between the Bourne-La Foliatte assembly in Chi-cago, which they uproarlously approved, and the late immented assem-biles in Oregon, which they all vehe-mently and indignantly denounced. We pause for a reply. We seek light.

TAXING THE DOWNTRODDEN FARMER.

Dwelling ever in the sunshine of the well-paid single-tax luminary, Mr. URen, the Oregon City Courier naturally reflects the views of that accomplished statesman on all subjects, from proportional representation down to getting-strong-while-lying-in-bed. The most recent outgiving of the Courier is a complaint about the downtrodden settler who comes to Oregon looking for cheap land, in this Wise;

Wiso.

He buys a farm. The taxes are very low, as it is unimproved land.

He clears an acre, and it is taxed.

He builds a house, and it is taxed.

He builds a house, and it is taxed.

He builds a bern, and it is taxed.

He builds a bern, and it is taxed.

So it goes. Every time he puts in a month's weak it is taxed, while adjoining land, held by the speculator, doesn't pay a cent more taxes, yet each day grows in value as the estitle clears and improves his farm.

So yours plants.

So your single taxer would tax the unoccupied, unimproved, uncultivated land, which is not worth anything. and make its owner bear the burden, or the chief burden, of all the cost of government. But what is the use of government, or civilization, or improvements, or society, to the absen-toe owner of a desert waste? Whom

Why is the farmer taxed? Why is me-owner taxed? Why is any-

body taxed? The farmer wants roads and he is taxed for them. Could he get along without roads?

The farmer wants schools and he is taxed for them. Could the farmer get along without schools?

The farmer wants police protection and he is taxed for it. Could the farmer get along without police protection? The farmer wants courts of justice

and he is taxed for them. Could the farmer get along without courts? The farmer wants markets, society comfort, health, mails, churches, and the thousand and one conveniences and necessities that make up the daily life of a dweller in a civilized community: and he must pay for them through his contribution to govern-ment. What are his improvements, his house, his barn, his cultivated fields, his fruit trees, worth, except as they are made valuable by the efforts of others and the development and

movement of organized society? Of course the farmer is taxed. ourse everybody is taxed. If land is to pay all the tax, where does the poor farmer come out in the distri-bution of costs and benefits?

TUBRIEY'S APPEAL TO THE U. S. In these days the United States is ecoming the peacemaker between nations and the refuge of nations oppressed both by tyranny and debt as well as the refuge of oppressed indi-viduals. The protest of Turkey to this country against the barbarities of which she accuses the Italians is the latest evidence of this altruistic we have the better for us. It is the We first assumed this part when

the Monroe doctrine was promulgated sent of the governed.
and we proved that we meant it by Jefferson had a clear concept of demanding the French withdrawal from Mexico. This made the restoration of the republic possible. In 1898 that was something tvery different we made war on Spain to right the from government which consisted of wrongs of Cuba and founded another At the same time we took few. the Philippines and Porto Rico under our wing and undertook to teach then the ways of democracy, though we had no desire thus to expand our do minions. In 1905 our mediation ended the war between Russia and Japan and our representative at the Algeciras conference arranged a compromise by which the Moroccan disput was prevented from causing a great war. We have taken Santo Domingo, Honduras and Nicaragua under our financial guardianship and are help

ing them to recover from internecine strife and to unload their great debts. Now comes Turkey, hitherto held to be the most barbarous nation in Eu rope, and asks us to put a stop to bar. barities of which she accuses Italy, boasted center of civilization. Appeals to other European nations against the invasion of Tripoli have been of no avail, and their treatment of appeals, even if given, would be in-fluenced by their selfish interests. In such straits Turkey, newly launched on the sea of democracy, calls upor the greatest of democracies to rebuke Italy for inhumanity. She knows that we are too far removed from the scene of strife to have any serious selfish interest and that all our predilections are for peace and humanity. Thus she adds fresh recognition of the posion of the United States as the leader

in the cause of civilization,

NOT UNPRECEDENTED. Water in the Willamette River is wer-so say the records-than it has ever been before since records of its varying stages have been kept. While this is true as far as official records go, a low stage of water similar to the present reading of the water gauge vexed steamboat men in the early navigation years of the Willamette. Pioneers will recall one Full forty-filve or fifty years ago when Canemah was the rendervous of boats on the river above the falls of the Willametta. and every craft on the river, including the Surprise, the Enterprise, the Reli-ance and other boats of the sternwheel fleet of wheat-carrying craft were tied up awaiting water enough to float them over the river bars and through the Rock Island channel until close on to Christmas time. These were not, of course, the light-draft boats of a later era in steamboating, but such as they were they lay, with steam low in their boilers, and a watchman aboard of each waiting for a rise in the river that would enable them to turn their wheels without stirring up the sand in the shallows, all through the Fall

Their crows irked sorely at the delay. Every warehouse on the river bank—the farmers' sole facility for storage, as supplemental to their Fall question for wise statesmanship, and hauling from farm to shipping point perhaps much of it can never be the rains set in-was bu

insurgent army in the House. Where with wheat awaiting transportation to gent laws stock watering is almost imdeep water. Rats became a pest to warehousemen; store bills, due "when the wheat was marketed," grew to discouraging proportions both to the merchants and their farmer patrons, and men who were engaged in river transportation as a means of supports ing their families grew shabby in their garb, and despairing withal, as the bright days turned into gray and still the promise of rain was not fulfilled. At length, however, the embargo of the Fall drouth was lifted and rain fell in such generous abundance as to send every tributary of the Willam-ette out of its banks in February and keep the river at a good boating stage up to the first of July.

Let no one therefore imagine that the present low stage of water is unprecedented in the annals of "Beauti-ful Willamette," and base thereon the solemn assertion that "the climate of Oregon is changing." The weather during the past six weeks was unusual for the season of the year, but by no means unprecedented in the Willamette Valley. Nor does the cause lie in the fact that much timber has been cut in various sections of the Willam-ette watershed. The "unusual season" occurs now and then, just as it occurred in the early days of the settle-ment of the Willamette Valley. Its secret is in a combination of currents and counter currents in the upper air, the whims of which the most sagaclous "forecaster" is unable to predict beyond the limit of twenty-four hours less, and is even then unable to ex-

The simple truth of the matter is that the sun shines and the rain falls upon the just and the unjust, and that seasons come and go, pretty much as they did in the far-away years to which the memory of man runneth not back.

JEFFERSON AND ANARCHY.

If Mr. C. E. S. Wood were pushed hard by a resolute critic, he might find some little difficulty in substan-tiating his statement that Thomas Jefferson was an anarchist. Jefferson was certainly a man of extremely advanced views for his age, and he did say that the best government was the one which governed least. Carrying this on to its legitimate outcome, of course, we must conclude that no government at all is better than any other plan.

But Jefferson never carried it to its legitimate outcome, and never meant to. "Government" to him and the other liberals of his day often meant mply an organized conspiracy against he welfare of humanity and history ustified their view of it. They had before their eyes the desolation of France under its absolute kings, the misery of Germany under its petty tyrants, the dismal quagmire of Spain under its priests. No wonder they made up their minds that government of the sort seen up to that date was an evil. But Jefferson never denied the possibility of devising a kind of government which should not be an

What kind of government that would be if it ever came into being we may learn clearly enough from the Declaration of Independence, which no doubt expresses the very depths of Jefferson's political soul. He said in that document that a government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and in those words he both admitted that a government might be just and showed how to make it so. What Jefferson hated was power which imposes itself upon men. What he loved was the idea of men imposing restrictions upon themsecond when he says that the just powers of government come from the con-

one man's will or the will of a select

WHY WE DEPEND ON RAILEOADS. The great arteries of the Nation are the railways. Whenever anything happens in any way to clog or retard these arteries the effect is almost instantly felt by millions of people, even by the Nation itself.

To show how true this must be it is only necessary to point to the number of employes directly drawing their pay from the companies or the terminal switching companies connected with them. These total over 2,000, 000. Counting the families and dependents of this vast army, it can be een that 6,000,000 or 7,000,000, or perhaps one person in every ten of our nhabitants, are dependent upon the rallways for their livelihood. Save the one occupation of agriculture, there is no industry that approaches the number of persons looking to the railways for their support.

The wages paid to these workmen last year, 1910, amounted to the vast \$1,165,644,855, an amount squal to almost \$15 per capita for our entire population. The total mileage, exclusive of yard tracks and sidings (which amounted to 85,581 miles) at close of 1910, amounted to 266,-185 miles, sufficient mileage to make a ten-track road around the world,

with some 16,000 miles over. To handle the immense traffic from which these roads derive their pay takes 59,000 engines and 2,380,381 The number of passengers carried last year was 971,683,199. number of miles traveled by these passengers was 32,238,496,339, the ue derived therefrom was \$628,-992,472. The freight revenue was \$1,925,553,026. The capital of the 2196 roads making up the total was the enormous sum of \$18,417,133,238.

When we look at these figures and remember that these railways have all been constructed and this great business all built up within the memory of many people now living, the fact is startling. Yet the industry is grow-

is all well enough to decry the great corporations, but when a the above figures we find that the great bulk of their earnings, aside from dividends on the stock, back to the pockets of the people in the way of wages to the great army comprising their employes. So what-ever "hits" the purses of the railways actually takes the money from our own pockets. Which our lawmakers often forget when they attempt to enact, or actually enact, hostile legisla-

No doubt much of the capital above mentioned is water. We all know it is. How to get rid of this water is a out. Under the present strinpossible in railway enterprises, so the business will undoubtedly soon be on an equitable basts.

POTATOES AND OTHER THINGS. The potato, a lowly tuber no longer, though grown in the dark, is vying with the apple in variety and importance. Lately the German "purple powas exploited at a luncheon given by an auxiliary organization of the Commercial Club of Oregon City, by being made into a salad that was truly royal. Of its size and yield per acre its promoters did not speak, but an active effort will be made to induce farmers of Clackamas County to

plant it. Of course we have known for long that Clackamas County and other portions of the Willamette Valley could raise the very best of potatoes, so this exhibit of the glories of the purple po-tate induced satisfaction rather than But later have come the farmers of the erstwhile dry but now irrigated belt in the Redmond district of Eastern Oregon with a potato exhibit that astonished all beholders and took numerous prizes. There were potatoes and potatoes in this exhibit. The declination "good, better, best," applied to all of the many varieties shown, there being no inferior tubers

among them. . The old reliable Burbank, the The old reliable Burbank, the smooth Late Rose, the up-and-a-coming Early Ohlo, the shining Early Rose, the regal Sir Walter Raleigh, and others of lesser note—all well grown and full of promise of many a toothsome meal, were there. Potatoes that were grewn on irrigated soil; dry land potatoes and potatoes of a volunter crop, all told the story of the fertillity of the soil and the invigorating air of Central Oregon. And to keep the potato in countenance—perhaps to curb its grower's vanity, it was flanked at every turn in the exhibit by mammoth cabbages, turnips, rutabagas, mangel wursels, carrois, artichokes and pumpkins, while just beyond were chickens in coops, honey in cases and cornstalks literally "out of reach."

Great indeed is Central Oregon; great is irrigation that makes it blossom as the rose and flourish as the green bay tree, and great the spirit of enterprise that has brought it in touch with the markets of the world and encouraged thrift and industry to take smooth Late Rose, the up-and-a-coming Early Ohio, the shining Early

couraged thrift and industry to take up their abode upon its truly enchanted lands.

No sooner floes the progressive California woman secure the enfranchisement of her sex than the reactionary woman moves to get rid of it, preferring "the very many courtestes and privileges which are now so gladly given," and which, she fears, may be withdrawn as a result of woman suffrage. If the question comes to vote under the initiative, we may be treated to the spectacle of many women using the franchise to get rid of the franchise by voting to repeal woman suffrage. Then we shall know whether the majority of women really desire to vote.

It is most appropraite in these days of equality of opportunity between the sexes that a man's heart should be won by the spectacle of a woman's prowess in slaying a lion. In the "good, old days" of the try clinging to the oak Mrs. Gutierres would have fainted at the sight of the lion and Reginald Thomas would have slain the beast and then "gathered her in his arms," as the novellsts would say. In these bad, new days he calmly watches her kill the lion and the courtship follows without the fainting spell.

To turn the schoolhouses over to the people for "civic centers" is a common sense measure which has been too long delayed. Give young people a chance to meet socially at the schoolhouses in the company of their government acting as the agent of a selders with warmth, light and music people's collective will. Of course that was something tvery different from government which consisted of problem" is half solved at a stroke. Evil thrives on our neglect to supply the good.

Fata loves nothing so much as irony With a pungent taste for incongruity and velled satire the monster has stirred up two open wars and half a dozen smoldering ones just at the moment when the advocates of peace plume themselves on a near victory. International peace is a beautiful vision which will become real some time, but the secret of attaining it is almost as elusive as the philosopher's stone.

point of obliterating Italy by stirring up a "holy war" is followed the next day by a report that they are begging Mr. Taft to intervene and save them from destruction. A holy war re-quires a background of fanatical superstition which still exists in the depths of the Sahara and Tartary, but unhappily for the Turks transportstion facilities from those reservoirs of ignorant fury are inadequate,

When a young man is projecte from high school into the great world at the mature age of 18, his teachers should repeat the sage advice of Tony Weller to "bevare of vidders," and should add "especially grass widows."

After his sad experience with a woman eight years his senior, Eugene Davis may now have a real love affair,

The goodlest young man in the ountry lives at Ludlow, Mass., and has been awarded a prize for general saintly quality. He has never used tobacco or liquor, sworn or kissed a girl. His name is Charles—not Charlie, but it would better be Joseph.

The hustling Elks should find little trouble in raising the needed balance. Every owner of a lot will see its value increased by the advertising the big convention will give this city.

Colonel Wood says patience is the supreme characteristic of believers in anarchy, and they could wait 1,000,000 cars to have their teachings realized. Let us hope they will.

Already there are rumors of offers of 25 cents for hops next season. there will be no 1911's to carry over, the demand will be good.

Rain may stop some street work, but nothing stops construction of class buildings in Portland. There are now two women in the

prison to be company for each other.

If the East does not like California's green oranges, it can feast on Oregon's

DESIRE TO OWN HOME IS STRONG.

Corvallia Writer Discusses Henry George Plan of Confiscation. CORVALLIS, Or., Nov. 4 .- (To the Editor.)-One cannot read Henry seorge's "Progress and Poverty" with out feeling that he was writing from the point of view of the man without property. There is a constant com-plaint throughout the book against the owner of land. This complaint in "Social Problems," under the caption "The First Great Reform," finds expression in this wise: ..

What more preposterous than the treatment of land as individual property.

What more preposterous than that we living in New York City in this year 1888, should be working for a lot of landfords who get the authority to live on our labor from some English King, dead and gone these centuries.

The desire of the human being to own his own home is as strong and in many instances stronger than the desire of any one to eventually reach Paradise. This is evident from the fact that the world over men are struggling to own and maintain individual prop-erty in the land where they build their

The ownership of land is an everpresent asset. Our ancestor may have derived the right, in the first instance, to the use of land through an English King, but as time marched on he withstood every attempt to wrest this property away. He had to meet changing conditions he had to meet changing conditions, he had to pay the increas-ing tax, he had to improve this prop-erty to correspond with his neighbors, in order to derive from it this income

Arguing along this line, in "Social Problems," Mr. George uses this argument:

If shafts can be sunk, end tunnels can be run, and the most ceatly machinery can be put up on public land on mere security of possession, why sould not improvements of all kinds be made on that security? I answer that they could. If that were the fact. But it is not the fact. A man finds a piece of mining ground, and files a notice on it. He performs the labor the mining law provides, to hold the claim one year. Each year this labor is necessary, or the first comer who will perform such labor takes it away. Sametimes he will on comer who will perform such labor takes it away. Sometimes he will on the security of this notice install a plant to work the ground, to elevate rock and ore to the surface, but always with the ultimate intention of

patenting the land and obtaining an individual ownership to it. When he finds it is worth the price, he does patent it, and thus obtains individual ownership. No man would invest money on mining ground, unless he could eventually own it individually. The advocates of the single tax in Oregon do not go so far as Henry George went. They do not advocate the

George went. They do not advocate the destruction of individual ownership in Iand. Neither do our neighbors in Canada. The single-tax idea promulgated here seems to have its chief argument in the hope that its application to land in Oregon will tend to increase the population and add numerically to individual ownership.

the single tax will not have the effect of confiscating individual property in land, that under its reign the taxes on a tract of land not in use, or poorly used, will not be materially increased or of a city property that the taxes will not be advanced beyond what the community value is ascertained to be, then I will be for the single tax. I think I am an average citizen. Only average. What will convince me will convince others like me.

J. H. WILSON. The story that the Turks are on the OIL TANKS IN ONE OTHER CITY. Salt Lake Reservoirs 12 Miles Outside

Town Limits. PORTLAND, Nov. 5 .- (To the Editor.)-The oil mon have made so many misleading statements, that in justice to the people of Portland permit me to say that 99 out of every 100 want the oil tanks outside the city.

Mrs. A. Kenny writes: "Salt Lake City oil tanks are located about twelve miles outside city limits, other side of Beck's hot springs, in foot hills of mountains, as are all other explosives.

powder' magazines, etc."

The buildings of the oil tanks were to have been built partly on filled ground in South Portland. A great catastrophe would occur were they so built Twelve-inch walls were down in the fire that killed Chief Dave Campbell. The constitution guarantees us protection to our lives and property and should one life be lost in an off the revenge of a whole people ld be placed upon those placing should be piace such a danger ger unnecessarily in JOHN HEITKEMPER, midst.

Chairman Citizens' Committee Springfield "Drys" Commended.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 1.—(To the Editor.)—I read in The Oregonian recently a special dispatch from Spring-field, Or., stating that the "wets" and "drys" of that city had come to an agreement to have but one ticket in the field at the coming annual city election. If the city is voted "wet," the dispatch mays, an ordinance will be passed by the Council permitting a limited number of salcons to do business under certain restrictions. Whichever side wins, there will be no division among the people of Springfield to interfere with the growth of the com munity.

In this instance the "drys" acted with commendable good sense and reason. In most communities they oppose model license laws for the regulation of the business and will stand for nothing less than the closing of all licensed places where liquor is sold. The result is the illicit sale of liquor through the agency of bilind tigers and bootlegging. The "dry" people of Springfield have chosen the better way, and if they are defeated, let us hope the Council will adopt an ordinance regulating the sale of liquors which will be self-enforcing after the model license plan. In this instance the "drys"

was scheduled to open in New York. after the model license plan. T. M. GILMORE, Sir Arthur Sullivan, composer, died in

Pres. Nat'l Model License League

MAN'S LIFE AND CONSCIOUSNESS

Noted Philosophic Writer Maintains Continuity of Life Beyond Present. PORTLAND, Nov. 4.—(To the Editor.)—In the Hilebert Journal for October appears Henri Bergson's "Huxley Lecture," delivered at the University of Birmingham in May last on the subject, "Life and Consciousness," Frobably no modern author in the philosophic world has attracted more widespread notice than Mr. Bergson. widespread notice than Mr. Bergson, and as the Right Henorable Arthur J. Balfour, M. P., in the same number of the Journal criticising his "L'Evolution Creatrice," says of him: "Apart altogether from his admirable criticisms, his paychological insight, his charms of style, there is permanent value in his theories."

A necural of the article in question

A perusal of the article in question will well repay those interested in philosophy because of its suggestive brillancy and wealth of illustration as

well as its originality.

Two points in the lecture in particular are worthy of notice, chiefly because of the marked contrast which they present to the naturalistic philosophy of the middle of last century.

First, in the author's own words:

First, in the author's own words:

I doubt that the evolution of life will
ever be explained by a mer combination of
mechanical forces. Obviously there is a vital impulse. What I was calling an impulse
towards a higher and higher efficiency,
something which ever seeks to transcend
itself, to extract from itself mere than
there is—in a word, to create. Now, a
force which draws from liself more than
it contains, which gives more than it has,
is precisely what is called a spiritual force;
in fact, I do not see how otherwise spirit is
to be defined.

Then follows an Illuminative discussion of the conflict which takes place between this force and matter in the

between this force and matter in the organic world. Second:

When we see that consciousness, whilst being at once creation and choice. Is also memory, that one of its essential functions is to accumulate and preserve the past, that very probably (I lack the time to attempt the demonstration of this point) is the brain is an instrument of forgetfulness as much as one of remembrance, and that in pure consciousness nothing of the past is lost, the whole life of a conscious personality being an indivisible continuity, are we not led to suppose that the effort continuits aboyond, and that in this passage of consciousness through matter consciousness is tempered like steel, and tears itself by clearly constituting personalities and proparing them, by the very effort which each of them is called upon to make, for a higher form of existence? If we admit that with man consciousness has finally left the tunnel (he uses the illustration of a current of consciousness which flows down into matter as into a tunnel), that everywhere else consciousness has remained imprisoned, that every other species corresponds to the arrest of something which in man succeeded in everoming resistance and expending all and willing all and controlling their past and their future, we shall have no repugnance in admitting that in man, though perhaps in man alone, consciousness pursues its path beyond this earthly life.

It is exceedingly suggestive to hear one who is probably the foremont of the

It is exceedingly suggestive to hear one who is probably the foremest philo-sophic writer of the day state so forcibly the doctrines of the spiritual origin gin and maintenance of the universe, and the continuity of man's life beyond the present. JOHN BAIN. beyond the present.

TRAFFIC RULES ON SIDEWALKS Writer Asks for Explanation of Ap-

parent Discrimination by Police. PORTLAND, Nov. 4.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian today I notice that the police committee of the Executive Board exonerated Policeman Black of misconduct in the arrest of V. V. Jones, September 9, for refusing to move to the curb line from in front of a store window. According to Mr. Jones, the policeman overlooked two "mashers" and two men expectorating on the sidewalk before he ordered Mr. Jones to move on. Now, a question or two occurs to me in connection with this case, which I would like The Oregonian to answer.

Why is it that religious cranks. Socialists and other Jawsmiths are allowed to hold forth on the streets and their audiences to block half of said PORTLAND, Nov. 4 -- (To the Edi-

George? Is there a middle ground be-tween individual ownership in land and the single tax? I am setill open-minded on this sub-I am still open-minded on this subwho would like to know why should be privileged to such an over others in the matter of using our streets and sidewalks.

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It is the understanding of The Oregonian that Mr. Jones was asked to move to the curb by Policeman Black in compliance with a general effort on congested parts of Washington street to keep persons away from plateglass windows. This regulation is made for the protection of property and to give pedestrians view of the window displays as well as to avoid blocking of sidewalks. Because two transgressions are overlooked is no reason why a third should be ignored. The city authorities attempt to confine street meetings to "dark" places, such as points in front of banks, day stores or blank walls. The keeping open of a passage way is required and enforced at least in the business district.

FRESH AIR ON THE STREET CARS. Writer Thinks Many Who Open Win-

dows Are Mere Cranks on Subject. PORTLAND, Nov. 4.—(To the Editor.)—I have no doubt but those who throw open the window of a trolley car as soon as they enter it are warmcar as soon as they enter it are warm-blooded—made so by good, healthful out-door exercise, or through the agency of beer and beefsteak—and feel the necessity of cold air on their faces and healths. But soon I think and bodies. But some, I think from their appearance, are merely cranks desirous of advertising their wholesome

I would like to suggest to these per-I would like to suggest to these per-sons that other passengers in the car-may not enjoy the cold draft of air-made more penetrating by the speed of the car. In fact I have seen ladies with children huddle together to avoid the cold draft from an open window at which sat a buxom, healthy-visaged

If these fresh-air people cannot endure the atmosphere of the car would further suggest that they or upy the rear seats, so as to disc mode as few of the passengers as possible; but my observation is that they always occupy the front se

Benth of Sir William Gilbert. SALEM, Or., Nov. 4.—(To the Editor.)—Please say when Sir Gilbert Sullivan, author of "Pinafore." "Mikado," etc. died. Is it true that he was drowned last year on the day his "Pinafore" was revived in New York City?

A DOUBTING THOMAS.

Sir W. S. Gilbert, librettist of "H. M. S. Pinafore" and "The Mikado," was drowned May 29, 1911, on the night of which the Shubert revival of "Pinafore"

### N. NITTS ON OPPORTUNITY

By Denn Collins.

Nescius Nitts, he whose sapient can To Punkindorf proved him a plumb highbrowed man, Bit into his plug the full breadth of a span; And while the stain turned his white whiskers to tan, Upon opportunity thus he began:

"Tis strange how the minds of them millionaire men Has changed as they has, since some years ago, when
They ducked from subpenss in deep
consternation
And kept themselves hedged in sublime isolation,
Arrangin' their homes so they never was there if The person who called was a Deputy Sheriff

"Now how things has changed! They appears to jest yearn And hanker around while a-waitin' their turn

They says to the butler, Jest send in a call
To the Sheriff today, and find out if they all Can't kindly glance over their papers,

If they hasn't got a subpena fer me.

"Or maybe they stops when they chances to meet A deputy roamin' about on the street; You must come and dine with me! Have a cigar! I'm jest goin' home now! Hop into my And say-by the way-do you happen

to be Prepared, please, to serve a subpena on mer "If this state continues, I has an idee The deputy's star is shore destined Right in the ascendant, and thousands will throng Around Sheriffs' offices all pleadin'

strong Fer deputies' jobs, since these jobs has began To offer a chance fer an ambitious "My 'dvice to young men is: 'Go East

now, young man, And get you a deputy's star if you can; Fer magnates all over the land 'twould appear Gives premiums on plain subpense this

Go East, fer success is awaitin' you there if You only can get in as Deputy Sheriff." Portland, November 6.

### Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian Nov. 7, 1861. The San Francisco Herald, in speak-ing of candidates for the position of the late Colonel Baker, says:

"There is Benjamin Stark, a native of Connecticut, and there is ex-Governor George L. Curry, at present ell-tor of the Portland Advertiser, who was defeated in convention by White-aker for the Gubernatorial nomination and who has since been a candidate for the Senate with very small chances of success. There is also John H. Reed, a lawyer, of Jacksonville, a "fellow of

a lawyer, of Jacksonville, a "fellow of infinite jest," a boon companion, a fair lawyer—native of Ohio or Kentucky. Rev. E. R. Geary, of Linn County, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Gregon—a native of Pennsylvania (a brother of Colonel John W. Geary, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, ex-Governor Mayor of San Francisco, ex-Governor of Kansas, and now commanding a reg-iment on the Potomac), a man of good abilities, something of a divine but more of a politician. M. P. Deady, United States District Judge of Oregon.

Henry George said in "Progress and Poverty":

If private property in land be just then in the contrary, private property in land be unjust, then is this remedy the true cas.

The Henry George idea is clear. It destroys individual property in land Do we want to destroy individual property in land the property in land the contrary, private property in land to the contrary, private property in land be unjust, then is this remedy the true cas.

The Henry George idea is clear. It destroys individual property in land to the contrary, private property in land to the contrary, private property in land to the contrary, private property in land be unjust, then is this remedy the true cas.

The Henry George idea is clear. It destroys individual property in land. Do we want to destroy individual property in land to contrary and offers a panaces for our illa, but goes too far. Is this the case with Henry George? Is there a middle ground bather and to the streets and more than half of the adjoint and their audiences to block half of said streets and more than half of the adjoint and the subsequently became a Lane man.

The Western states have suffered from most extraordinary rains the from most extraordinary rains the streets were flooded and persons were drowned in the basements of houses. In Illinois the rains were heavy and unparalleled, and the crops of matured struct seats on it and to the land to the private from most extraordinary rains the from most

has published his report of the battle of Balls Bluff. He states that Colonel Baker acted with indiscretion and ex-ceeded his order, although he performed his duties with unexampled bravery. special dispatch says there is no truth of the intended resignation of Mc-Ciellan and Scott; also that an order for the removal of Fremont has been

New York, Oct. 31,-A merchant Brocklyn, named Brownell, vi-Beauregard at his headquarters, mile from Fortress Monroe, on Wed day, last week, and conversed with him during the day. Besuregard said as far as he was concerned he preferred acting entirely on the defensive, satis-fied with a repulse of the Federal Army whenever it made an advance. denies that allens are prevent

## Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

One trouble with our beloved country is, we are doing a lot of big work that doesn't amount to anything.

If you don't say "No" pretty often your money wouldn't last long.

Every little while a good gentleman appears with a statement that death un-der the age of 150 years, is unnatural. Here's where Dec Wiley comes in: peo-pie believe they become old at 70 beple believe they become old at 70 be-muse storekeepers sell them adulterat-

Did anyone ever pay a compliment without adding a stinger of some sort?

Honesty not only means that the other fellow should be square with you; it also means that you should be fair with the other fellow. I have known a certain man 33 years, and when he is not drinking whiskey, he is circulating a temperance pledge. And so far as I am able to make out, he divides his time about equally between the two occupations; he has never been able, apparently, to decide

which suits him best In country towns, we are often fooled by "opera bouffe" companies. The story gets around that the girls in the chorus wear almost nothing; the men talk of the show in a mysterious way, and the women are jealous. But when the show arrives, it is a wretched affair, and we find we have been "sold" again.

There is probably no fact more table to this country than that the buffalo has been driven from the West-ern plains, in order that the plains may be occupied by farmers. Yet some people are always complaining because the buffalo has been exterminated.

It is a poor writer who has not at some time in his career been likened to Machiavelli, who is supposed to be an old wretch second only to the devil in meanness.

I suppose everyone imagines that he s greatly misunderstood.