The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Invariably in Advance. included one year .85.00 included six months . 4.25 included three months . 2.26 included, one month . 75 cunday, one year . 6.00 Sunday, three months . 1.75 Sunday, one month . 1.75 Sunday, one month . 1.75 Sunday, one month . 1.50 in . 1.50 (BT MAIL)

(BY CARRIER)

Postage Rusce—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 23 pages, 2 cents; 80 to 40 pages, 5 cents; to 60 pages, 4 cents. Porsign postage, uble rate.

European Office—No. 3 Regent street, S. London,

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1911.

THE M'NAMARAS.

There has been fair play for the McNamaras. They are guilty of murdes and they confess. They would undoubtedly have continued their career of violence, intimidation and bloodshed by dynamite if they had not been pursued by the buildogs of the law, arrested falled and tried. They manifest no contrition for the many crimes they have committed, no sorrow for the impoverished widows and starving orphans they have made, no regrets for the valuable property they have destroyed. The meshes of the law had slowly and certainly entan-gled them, and they saw their sure fate. They made a bargain to save their precious necks. They were cow-

We shall have no more parades of sympathizers of the McNamaras, Therevill be no more resolutions of confidence in their innocence. The campaign for a vast fund to be used for their defense will end. The inspired outery that good men, because they were staunch champions of labor, were being railroaded to the gallows by the unscrupulous servitors of "capitalism" has been ignominiously dumbed. The motives of the prosecution, which unflinchingly sought to convict the guilty because they were guilty, and was not dismayed by clamor or threats or influence, have been vindicated. reign of terror inaugurated by the Mc-Namaras, false friends and faithless knights of labor, is at an end.

if the labor organizations of the United States shall discover that they have been injured by the result of the McNamara trials, they will not have far to go for the reason. They sought make the cause of the McNamaras the cause of labor.

ETHICS.

The Medford Mail-Tribune is saddened in soul because the Portland newspapers, which "long ago exposed the unfitness of Congressman Lafferty for office," continue to "carry paid reading matter singing Lafferty's praises." Paid for by Lafferty, too, and marked "paid." It raises, says this sensitive critic, "a nice question in newspaper ethics." No question of newspaper ethics is involved. But there would be a most serious violation of newspaper ethics if The Oregonian, or any Portland paper, should refuse to admit to its columns on any terms the statement of a public man, or any man, it had criticised, or had refused to allow therein the discussion of any subject except from its own viewpoint.

It would be intolerable assumption on the part of any newspaper to require that presentation of all matters in its columns should harmonize with its own opinions. It would be equally intolerable assumption on the part of volunteer contributors that a newspaper must print without discrimination or question everything they chose to offer. No newspaper can abdicate its editorial function of selection and limitation; yet there is a well-defined rule of fair play that requires it to give a hearing through its columns to all who may reasonably be thought to be enti-

The Oregonian will inform its more or less esteemed Medford friend that has at no time denied Mr. Lafrty, or any one, free and full opportunity to say through its columns whatever he may have had to say in explanation or defense of any of the things for which he may have been criticised by The Oregonian. But it has declined to open its columns to Lafferty for gratuitous self-exploitaing columns of this and other newspapers so as to say for himself in his own way whatever he had to say. At other times Lafferty has hired a hall, or several of them. Would the Medford paper criticise the owner of a public eater at Medford, for example, if he were to rent his place to Lafferty to hold a meeting and make a speech? Is there "a nice question of ethics" involved there? If so, what is it?

PORTLAND'S HEALTHY GROWTH,

Portland leads the West in expanof legitimate business, and Oregon leads all Western states in the same respect. By opening to settlement backward sections of the state. the new railroads have cleared the way for Eastern investors to buy large tracts of land and prepare them for cultivation. The flood of new settlers which has followed the rails into the interior has increased railroad traffic, as well as the business of Portland merchants. Accessibility by rail has stimulated development of mineral and timber land heretofore idle.

Expansion of Portland's business is thus the natural sequence of develop-ment of the interior. More fruit, grain, lumber, livestock and products of the land are marketed here. Expansion of the supply and expansion of the market go hand in hand. Expansion on the part of Portland merchants results. All the subsidiary facilities of commerce and internal trade grow in proportion. Increased supplies of raw material induce erection of new factories and enlargement of those existing. office buildings, more retail stores

and more dwellings become necessary. Thus the great expansion of Portland's business, as reflected in new buildings, increased bank clearings, livestock receipts, realty sales, postal receipts, lumber, flour and grain shipments, is the natural healthy growth miting from development of the state and of the great Columbia basin Business in neighboring cities shinks or ceases to increase be-cause their development is ahead of the patriotic spirit which places rethat of their tributary country and gard for the public good above party has no will of his own. He is a mere in Tripoli.

tributary country has caught up. Portland develops step by step with its tributary country, as is evidenced by the steady, even pace with which it proceeds. Only one striking exception is to be noted—the great increase in building. This is not due to a building boom, but to the fact that our buildings were out of date and are just catching up with our needs as well as supplying the current demand of increasing business and population. Portland is not having a boom, but is growing in a healthy manner, and for that reason will suffer no de-

MADAME CURIE'S WEAKNESS.

If new illustrations were needed of the old truth that great intellectual power is compatible with feeble morality Madame Curie and her affinity, Professor Langevin, have supplied one. Madame Curie discovered radium with the help of her late husband and since his death she has done other scientific work of such value that she has received a Nobel prize. Professor Langevin has a wife and family whom he would like to desert for Madame Curie's sake. The latter says that "there are the profoundest affinities between them" and suggests some naughty tricks to him for deceiving his wife and obtaining a legal separa-

All this need not surprise us, nor need we infer that Madame Curie is not a great scientific investigator because her morals are lax. She is simply asserting for herself a liberty which men have long enjoyed in varius walks of life. Nobody thinks that Nelson was not a great admiral because he fell into Lady Hamilton's snares, or that Napoleon was not a master of warfare because he deserted his first wife for a mere brilliant

In some departments the same liberty has always been accorded to women of genius as to men and when they used their privilege it did not lessen the praise which the world allotted to their achievements. George Sand, the novelist, did many times over what Madame Curie is accused of doing once and nobody values her books the less for it. George Ellot asserted for herself the privilege of living with a man and dispensing with the marriage ceremony. Famous actresses are often permitted to be disegardful of the conventionalities in

this sphere. We do not cite these facts to excuse Madame Curie. Our purpose is very different from that. We wish to emphasine a danger which is sure to threaten society as women become independent in their work and liveli-It is the danger that they may claim for themselves the same moral to Tehuantepec. standards as those to which men conform in their secret lives. We do not believe that many women would desire to do this as yet. But in the professions where women have long been conspicuous something of the sort has undeniably happened. Madame Curie's onduct shows that it may happen in other instances. All revolutions have their perils. It is the part of wisdom to lend some of them a little fore-

TAFT AND HIS WINONA SPEECH.

thought.

President Taft's adherence to the opinions expressed in his Winona speech-the most criticised of all the speeches he has made since he assumed office-is typical of the man constitutes one of his strongest claims to public confidence. This is his fidelin the principal duties.

considerations, he might have denounced its framers and excused his them and that the urgent necessity of increasing the revenue made that approval necessary as a temporary expedient. By so doing he would have aggravated the division in his party, would have made common cause with the insurgents and would probably have held for the Republican party those voters who went to the Demo-

crats or stayed at home in 1910. Instead, he calmly compared the bill with its predecessors and noted its good as well as its bad points. He saw that it increased a few duties, but he also saw that it reduced or abolished many more, therefore he decided that, while it did not please those who had looked for a 20 or 25 per cent reduction, it was an improvement on the Dingley tariff and all preceding tar-Believing so, he said so and let he consequences be what they might. Unlike the Democrat and insurgent critics of the bill, who fastened their attention only on the fact that the reductions were not as great as had been hoped and as conditions required, he considered every provision of the

He noted that it created a tariff board, which he regarded as the first step towards an entire change in tariff-making methods in the right direction. He noted that it contained a maximum and minimum provision, which allowed him to put reciprocity in operation by executive act instead of by treaties. He noted that it gave free trade with the Philippines, thus doing an act of justice to those islands and expanding the volume of our trade with them. He noted that it imposed a tax on corporations, which gave the Government a degree of control over

Seeing all these good points in the bill, he was unmoved by the chorus of disappointment which came from those who could think of nothing but slashing of duties. He pronounced it could not be held responsible by a a good bill and went right ahead to person as just as Chaplain Bauer. provide a remedy for its defects by the means which it had provided. His opinion was formed deliberately, and | we hope Mr. Bauer will think it worth after the storm of criticism which it the preparation we have made for its has provoked during the past two

years, he steadfastly adheres to it.

The spirit which moved him to this course is expressed in the last two paragraphs of his interview with the

Outlook, in which he says: Outlook, in which he says:

The truth is, however, that political considerations have not weighed heavily with ma. I have tried to do in each case what seemed to me the wisest thing, regardless of its effect upon my future.

I am grateful for the honors the people have given me. I do not affect to deay the satisfaction I should feel if they should decide that my first term has been fruitful enough of good to warrant their enlisting me for another. But I have not been willing, nor shall I be, to purchase it at the macrifice of my freedom to do my duty as I see it.

That is the spirit which the Ameri-

success or personal ambition. Just because President Taft has displayed that spirit and because he proposes measures which are in the line of progress, he should be given the second term which he refuses to seek by ignoble sacrifice of duty.

PANAMA HAS A COMPETITOR.

That only a moderate rate of toll can safely be charged on the Panama Canal if traffic is not to be diverted to the Tehuantenec railroad is clear from comparative figures of United States traffic done by the Panama and Tehuantepec railroads in the last six Since the Tehuantepec route was opened on January 1, 1907, there has been a great increase in traffic by both routes, but the increase has been much more rapid by the Tehuantepec than by the Panama route

In the year ending June 30, 1906, which was the last year during which Panama had no competition from Tehuantepec, the westbound traffic via Panama was \$3,800,000 and the eastbound traffic \$2,000,000. In the following fiscal year, during only half of which the Tehauntepec road was in operation, the westbound traffic was: Panama \$7,300,000, Tehauantepec \$5,-500,000; and the eastbound traffic, Panama \$2,3000,000, Tehuantepec \$5,-900,000. But in 1908 westbound trafwas half as great again and eastbound traffic twelve times as great via Tehuantepec as via Panama; in 1909 west bound traffic was three times as great and east bound traffic thirteen and one-half times as great; in 1910 westbound traffic was four and one-half times as great and eastbound traffic seven and seven-tenths times as great, and in 1911, both westand eastbound traffic were nearly three times as great via Tehuantepec as via Panama. While the volume of traffic via Panama has increased enormously, namely, ound, from \$3,800,000 in 1906 to \$16,100,000 in 1911, and eastbound from \$2,000,000 in 1908 to \$9,800,000 in 1911, the increase via Tehuantepec has been: westbound, from \$5,500,-000 in 1907 to \$46,500,000 in eastbound, from \$5,900,000 in 1907 to

\$27,200,000 in 1911. The closer proximity of Tehuantepec to American ports evidently gives that route a decided advantage so long as it has only the Panama Railroad as ompetitor for trans-isthmian traf-When the canal is finished it will have the advantage, as steamers will not be required to transship cargoes, but this advantage will be partly offset by the greater distance south that constwise vessels will have to steam. The difference will be calculable in dollars and cents and will not be so great in favor of the canal that anything above a very moderate toll can be charged without driving traffic

AS TO RESPONSIBILITY

Beyond all question Chaplain Bauer, of the State Penitentiary, spoke his sincere sentiments about crime and criminals at Temple Beth Israel on Thanksgiving day. With some of his opinions all humane persons will concur. Few men want the prisoners to eat unwholesome food or wear deficient clothing and it will be conceded on all hands that their surroundings should be kept clean. Perhaps we may even agree with him that it would be a good thing for them to receive more "sympathy from the outside," only we should stipulate that the sympathy be of the right kind. We cannot perceive any advantage to the and displays a quality of mind which | prisoner or the world in the kind of sympathy which was slopped out upon Beattle, the abhorrent wife-murderer, ity to his convictions as to the wisdom | in his last hours. This inhuman creaof a certain course, without regard to ture enticed his wife away from home political considerations. He could not and deliberately shot her. He then but have realized that the Payne-Aldrich bill was a disappointment to a tale about some murderous highthose who had hoped for a deep cut | wayman to account for her death. In the end he confessed his deed. But Had he been moved by political that made no difference with our purveyors of sentimental slop. While the brute was waiting to go to the gallows approval of the bill on the plea that | which he so richly deserved he was it was the best he could extort from | deluged with "kind letters," with "expressions of interest" and with "sym-No doubt he got enough of pathy." it to satisfy even Chaplain Bauer.

What interests us particularly in Mr. Bauer's Thanksgiving sermon is the way he explains the excessive number of violent crimes committed in the United States. It is a matter of common repute that we have more than any other civilized country with the possible exception of Russia, and that we are in the habit of permitting the criminals to go unpunished in about nine cases out of ten. Chaplain Bauer explains this singular state of things by saying that "you and I who are free and unpunished are responsible for the crimes for which young men are suffering," and to fix our responsibility more definitely he adds that the "cheap rate at which human life is almost universally held is in part responsible for the murders committed." Of course he means that the cheap rate at which "you and I." the unpunished freemen, hold life in responsible for crime. The cheap rate at which the criminal holds life naturally has nothing to do with it.

It is a comfort to learn that Mr. Bauer thinks somebody is responsible for crime, even if it is only "you and There are luminaries who tell us that nobody is responsible. According to them, crime grows up in some mysterious way without any particular human aid. It is a product of "conditions," they tell us. But Chaplain Bauer does not go quite so far. believes that "you and I" are to blame, or "responsible," and if we are responsible, then it follows that something we have done or left undone is the cause of the terrible prevalence of murder. Mr. Bauer also implies that by some act of volltion on the part of 'you and I" this cause could be remedied, because clearly if our wills were powerless to effect any change we

This brings us to the question we have been getting ready to ask, and introduction. To us it seems to be fundamental. This is the question: How does it happen that "you and I" are blamable for not using our wills to check crime while the murderer himself is not required to do thing of the sort? He has a will the same as "you and I," and he could use it, if he wished, to refrain from stabbing and shooting. But he does not, and Mr. Bauer thinks he is under no obligation to do it. Then why are Admitting that all of us are accessories to the crime, why are we, the mere accessories, to bear all blame while the principal goes forth

immaculate? It is very pretty and extremely convenient to assume that the murderer creature of "economic determinism" without control over his conduct. But why not be consistent about it? Why is he more a creature of economic terminism than the rest of us? And if he has no control over his conduct how in the world can Chaplain say that "you and I" have? We deem this train of logic perfectly impregnable and the reader will readily see from it how useless it is to exhort so-clety to mend its ways. If we are allfloating down a stream and can do nothing to help ourselves it is idle to talk about setting a higher value on human life or doing any other desirable thing. On the other hand, if "you and I" can reform our conduct, so can the man who intends to commit murder. The same moral laws which rule us rule him. We are all in the same boat. The obvious fact is that, whatever metaphysical dust speculative minds may kick up, things go on in the world precisely as they would if we all had perfect freedom of the Unless a person is insane he commits crime because he wishes to do so. Social conditions may give rise to the wish in some cases, but in many cases it arises from a man's own deprayed passions and from nothing else. We cannot for the life of us perceive how "you and I" contributed to Beattle's crime or to that of the monster who killed little

Barbara Holzman. In our opinion it is no kindness to a criminal to teach him that somebody else is to blame for what he did. The true way to make a man of him is to insist that the fault is his own and that if he ever reforms it must be by his own volition. When he has resolved to rise we may help him, but aslong as he believes that he has not fallen all our efforts in his behalf will be wasted. There is profound truth in the old theological maxim that conviction of sin is the indispensable preliminary to conversion.

We heard something at the time of President Taft's late visit to the Pacific Northwest of a very dangerous automobile ride which was given him by the citizens of Tacoma to Rainler National Park. According to a late dispatch, there was method in the madness that placed the life of the chief magistrate of the Nation in dan-Citizens of Tacoma wished him to know by actual experience how difficult of access was this magnificent mountain peak, hoping thereby to enlist his influence in favor of a large appropriation for building and extending Government roads therein and leading thereto. It is said that thus enlightened, the President will set forth the needs of Rainter National Park in his forthcoming message, supplemented by a recommendation for a sum for the improvement of its roads far in excess of the Interior Department's estimate of \$50,000 for Since the President's that purpose. ride, though full of peril, was accompliahed without disaster, the Nation has no score to settle with the Rainler National Park boosters of Tacoma. One thing is certain. A better and safer road than that over which the President was carried is necessary if Rainier National Park is to become a place of general resort in the tourist season.

The new Harriman road to be built from Vale to Burns will be the first section of a line across Central Oregon from east to west. The filling in of the gap between Burns and Bend will assuredly follow quickly, for de-velopments will compel it. The road will transform into agricultural country a great area which is now given up toegrazing and will make Central Oregon a well populated and wealthy district. It has taken the railroads a long time to invade Central and Eastern Oregon, but now that the invaston has begun they are pouring in their forces by regiments and brigades.

The McNamaras did not intend to hurt any one when they blew up the Times, only to scare somebody, they "I was the most surprised man that over lived, as I had not expected any great damage would be done," says James B. McNamara. The Mc-Namaras had evidently got over their scare, for two months later they blew up the Llewellyn Iron Works.

The naval expansion race between Britain and Germany resembles a poker game. Germany says: "I raise you," and Britain says: "I go you one better." They threaten to continue the game until one nation bets its pile and the other, if it has just one white chip left, takes it in.

The unparoled convicts at Salem should pass a vote of censure on Governor West for taking that Eastern trip and leaving them to the tender mercies of the heartless Acting Governor Olcott, who stupidly thinks the law should take its course Gum chewing, being strictly femi-

nine, has been barred from the Navy, unless the men go ashore. Such regu-lation is prohibitive, for Jack has other things than gum chewing on his mind when off the ship.

The marrying parsons should organize their industry on a strictly business basis and form partnerships with di-verce lawyers, imitating the doctor who had an interest in an undertaking

Marrying has become such a com mon, every-day habit that when two people meet at sea and marry at the end of the trip all the world must be informed of the novel affair.

Acting Governor Olcott favors the noose, but Governor West timed his departure so there would be nothing doing except political "bunk," Stories have been slow in coming of

strocities upon Italians by Arabs and Turks. Their gory details give them emblance of truth. The tragedy by which William N.

Ward died reinforces the warning never to hold a gun with the muzzle

towards oneself If Rockefeller had been drilling for oil he would not have been so thank-ful for striking water.

Every true union man, convinced of their guilt, will be sorry if they are

The sign prohibiting smoking in the Postoffice corridors will appeal only to

Defeat of Harriman will follow yes erday's surprising developments.

Sweet are the amenities of warfare

egree Less Important Than Certainty

of Punishment Says Marshal Scott. PORTLAND, Dec. 1-(To the Editor.) -More than \$500 persons are victims annually of homicide in the United States and only about 100 slayers are

executed each year. Nowhere in the world is the law for prevention and punishment of homicide -and of murder, one form of homicide so lax; nowhere else do those who kill have so many chances to escape trial, judgment, prison and gibbet.

ecutions in the United States since



This record may well give pause in Oregon amid the talk of "reforming" criminals, instead of punishing them; amid the fashion of "law enforcement" for prevention of crime, yet quittal parole, commutation and pardon from the law's penalties.

Law will not be enforced unless penalty be applied; law is impotent without punishment; no law can hold without the "penalty clause." Whether the penalty be severe or "easy"; whether life prison or gallows for murder; whether five years or ten for robbery; whether one year or ten for "white slavery"—the degree is less important than the certainty of punish-Only that certainty gives force ment. Only that certainly gives to the law and power to officers of the law. Think of pardoning or paroling "white slavers." The community knows that the penalty needs enforcement without fail, clse the white slave law will lose its repressive force.

This unfailing application of the penalties for homicide is essential to vitality of the law against that crime commonwealths of the United States, whether the penalty be prison, gibbet or electric chair. This need is sorely felt in Oregon just as in other states Statistics fail to show that capital

punishment lessens homicide, although it undoubtedly does check murderous practices of professional criminals. Neither does abolition of capital punishment yield statistics disproving efficacy of gallows, guillotine and electric chair. But the practically unanimous testimony of keepers of criminals and that of criminals themselves in Europe as well as in Amer-ca, commends capital punishment as a deterrent upon professional law The evidence of statistics covers too

short periods to be final; also conditions and circumstances too varying. In the United States this evidence is quite unconvincing; likewise in countries where capital punishment has been abolished—Italy, most of Switzerland, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Roumanis—and in the states of Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Kansas. It would seem that the sentimental

argument against capital punishment should have little weight in this inseem that organized society is fully justified in inflicting any form of punishment that will lessen crime in an

enlightened and effective manner.
The best preventive of crir The best preventive of crime is rigorous enforcement of law. The real rigorous enforcement of law. The real issue in Oregon is not a question of the kind of punishment, but whether the law, as ordained, is to be enforced. Capital nunishment has been almost abolished in the United States and the reign of homicide continues. LESLIE M. SCOTT.

STREETS AND CITY BEAUTIFUL. arrabee Extension Necessary to Plans,

Says Correspondent. PORTLAND, Dec. 1 .- (To the Edior.)-In The Oregonian of November 30 is an item entitled "Larrabee to Extend to Bridge," from which I quote as follows: "Completion of the new railroad bridge and abandonment of the Steel Bridge at the foot of Holladay avenue leaves considerable property in a 'pocket,' and this extension will give direct entrance to the new railroad bridge."

One would understand from the article, and several other articles that have been printed concerning the extension of Larrabce street since the effort has been made by the property holders on the East Side to have Larrabee street extended to a direct intersection with the new bridge, that the sole object of the extension is for the benefit of the small bunch of property holders at the foot of Holladay avenue and Crosby

street.
To harmonize with the plans now being considered to make the City of Portland a city beautiful, it is obligatory upon the city fathers to extend Larrabee street, following the toeline of the grade of the O. R. & N., in order that Mississippi avenue and Larrabee street, which is one continuous hard-surfaced street of three miles or more in length, leading direct from Killings-worth avenue to Holladay avenue, may not be abruptly terminated, regardless of the rights of the property holders referred to.

If the city fathers have any respect

for the city beautiful they are neces-sarily compelled to extend Larrabee street to a direct intersection with the new railroad bridge, first, for the reason that there is a vast travel along said street, running into thousands ev-ery day; and, said thoroughfare if not extended will be an eyesore to future generations, for the reason that it will terminate abruptly and force travel at right angles, following Holladay avenue 200 feet and then again turning directly south and following Adams street to the bridge. The extension of Larrabee street, as proposed, with a retaining wall built to the street grade (and which should be built whether Larrabee street is extended or no), will be nothing more or less than a practical extension of Larrabee street, as originally laid out, to the new railroad bridge, the direct course of Larrabee street, bee street as originally laid out having been opposed by the railroad company, so that by extending Larrabee street along the toeline of the grade as pro-posed, the city will have abandoned the foot of Larrabee street proper to the

railroad company.

The retaining wall should be built in any event, and when it is built, and Larrabee street extended, it will not only be a useful but an ormamental street for all time to come. If we are to look into the future to any reasonable extent, the city cannot afford to off thoroughfares that practically and in all equity belong to the people and abandon them entirely to the railand abandon them entirely to the failroad company without equitable exchange, not only to the detriment of the
adjoining property but the whole distance of three miles or more of the
thoroughfare and the city at large, as
a city beautiful, FRANCIS CLARNO.

There is no good fishing, and there
are no good times.

Men have their faults, but they seem
to be more popular than women as
roomers and boarders.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW IS ISSUE SERVICE THE LANDLORD RENDERS. Mr. Wilson Disputes Theory of Single-

Taxers on the Subject. CORVALLIS, Or., Nov. 30.—(To the Editor.)—Referring to the single tax again. I notice that Mr. W. A. Warren, of Hermiston, Or., explains that the individual ownership of land is unjust because, under our complex system every one who renders a service receives a service in return, trades commodity for another, etc., but that the landlord renders no service for the rent he takes. I believe I have stated the idea.
I'do not believe the single tax advo-

lives too far back to vote. That is one of the blessed privileges we all have, much as we abuse the privilege What is it they want the voters to vote for? That will be the momentous question within a few months, and it takes time for a voter really to up his mind just how he does want to vote when it comes to these new-fangled ideas we are being asked in

increasing number to vote for Speaking now as an average Oregon voter, I believe in the referendum, in the initiative and the recall, judges and all. Certainly what the majority has the right to make they have the right to unmake. Mr. Taft to the contrary, notwithstanding, and I am for Taft,

To say that the individual ownership of property is wrong because the land-lord does not render a service to the tenant when he rents him a piece of real estate is "going some." How did the landlord get his property, I would like to know? He rendered a service for it, of course, and the annual rental value of this service he returns to the tenant every time he rents the real estate. A service once rendered and estate. A service once rendered and not used or not squandered, but laid up, is a perennial service until it is used up. Thus a man who saves \$1800 always has at his command that amount of unused service until it is used. He can rent it in the form of money lending and takes its annual value, if he prefers to treat it that way: rent the land for its annual rental value, if he prefers to treat it that way -in fact, he has a number of options by means of which he can make this cumulated service work for him. That is what a man does when he rents land, and to take this accumulated service away from a man, in the form of taxation, just because the people doing the taxing were not there when this service was accumulated, and did not see the service performed, and do not know that such service was ren-

dered, is confiscation, pure and simple. I am not for confiscation.

At the present writing I am unable to see my way clear to vote for the single tax. I read all sorts of litera-ture, from the Appeal to Treason to McClure's Magazine, and I guess all will admit those are the antipodes of current thought in the United States would honestly like to know if there is any reason why the single tax move-ment should carry, except to stand as an invitation to incoming settlers. would like to know if there is any sound economic reason for the single tax in Oregon.

The present system of taxation in Oregon is bad. It is very bad. It al-lows one man to fix the value of real estate and personal property, and another set of men to fix the levy on this valuation, and that is bad. The same dominating sentiment should do both

Interstate Commerce Committees. PORTLAND, Nov. 30 .- (To the Editor.)—Will you please publish names of United States Senate and House ommittees on interstate commerce, SUBSCRIBER,

Senate committee interstate com merce-Clapp, Cullom, Crane, Nixon, Cummins, Brandegee, Oliver, Lippitt, son, Richardson, Sims, Smith, of Sabath, Martin, Covington, Cullop, Gould, Doremus, Golke, Stevens, Esch,

Whitman Is Interdenominational. PORTLAND, Nov. 28 .- (To the Editor.)—In an editorial in The Oregonian, entitled "Religion at State Universities," you refer to Whitman College as a denominational institution. May I correct you to the extent of saying that the college is not denominational, but interdenominational? With the fullest loyalty to the name it bears and to the Christian purpose of its founders, Cushing Eelis and Dr. George H. Atkinson, it aims to serve all denominations equally, while free from special affiliation with any one. It has no organic connection with one more than another, nor any agreement of any kind touching religious relationship, except that a majority of its trustees must be members of Christian churches.

Sunday-School Life Re-enforced. Housekeeper. "How many of you boys," asked the inday school superintendent, "can ring two other boys next Sunday?"

STEPHEN B. L. PENROSE.

"Well, William," "I can't bring two, but there's one little feller I can lick, and I'll bring

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

No man has a right to economize the extent of neglecting to pay his

When people try to give the impression that they are rich, you may de-pend upon it that they are not. The really rich always try to keep the fact quiet, on account of the assessor.

When some men can't act mean, they

Everyone at some time finds a lumi on his body that he fears may be a

Popular men know so many people that speaking to all of them must be a Cupid has a reputation of being in

nocent; but he is smart enough not to establish a custom of letting lovers be nan and wife on probation If a borrower promises to pay back

more quickly than man ever paid be-fore, you are warranted in asking a mortgage on his house and lot, as security. I have always had an idea that 'coon

and 'possum are more fit to hunt than to eat It will do you no good to call old

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, Dec. 2, 1861.
Fort Monroe, Nov. 15.—The steam frigate San Jacinto has just arrived from the Coast of Africa, via the West Indies, where she had been cruising. The port was electrified by the tidings that the San Jacinto had on board Mr. Slidell and Mr. Mason, who were going as Ministers of the Southern Confederacy. Commander Wilkes said he would be the southern to the same of the Southern Confederacy. report at headquarters in person will forward his dispatches tonight, the documents and papers of Mason and Slidell were seized. Their families were allowed to proceed. The Captain of the British vessel delivered up Mason and Slidell under protest.

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Fort Monroe, November 15, says Mason and Slidell were aboard the British mail vessel. Wilkes aboard and demanded their surre The reply was that there was not force enough to take them. Wilkes sent an additional force and put the San Jacinto into a convenient position. Slidel and Mason were then surrendered. The English steamer took them on heard not knowing who they were. Their friends were allowed to proceed to their

New York, Nov. 21.—The Government highly elated over the capture of is highly elated Slidell and Mason.

A Richmond dispatch says: We have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communicated with the rebel government upon the subject hoisting the black flag, to which allusions have been made since the attack on the chast of their state. It is believed General Lee has received a communication from the War Department urging that their captives must be regarded as prisoners of war. It is said that this will be disagreed to by the authorities of South Carolina; that the same course will be pursued as that adopted by Governor Wise at the time of the John Brown raid, and that when South Carolina is done with the invaders, the Confederate Government can

Baltimore, Nov. 16 .- Governor Hicks has issued a proclamation calling a spe-cial session of the Maryland Legislature at Annapolis on November 24, to estab-lish Maryland in her old position as the heart of the Union and render the trai-torous Legislature of the Fort Warren

The New York Herald says that a difficulty has grown out of the report of the fight at Balls Bluff and that Colonel Herrick of the Eleventh Massachu-setts Regiment had challenged a Ma jor of the New York Tammany regi-

New York, Nov. 21,-Delegates of 24 counties of North Carolina met in con-vention at Fort Hatterss and organized provisional government. ared their loyalty to the United States Government, repudiated seconsion and ordered a special election of members of Congress. They elected Nash Tay-lor Governor and then adjourned subject to the call of the president of the

We have received a communication from the East, written by Mr. A. G. Schneider, who is desirous of getting up a company here and in California for the purpose of constructing a line of telegraph from the principal towns in Washington territory through Portland to Yreka. Such a project is already, as we understand by the papers, in a fair way of being carried out by

Yesterday was the day when the stage company, by law, was allowed to bring the mail through from Sacramento to this city in 12 days.

Twenty volunteers have been en rolled at Oregon City, and it is sup-posed that a full company will be raised in Clackamas County. Captain Curry is succeeding well at The Dalles in raising volunteers.

A Cardinal's Uncomfortable Hat.

A cardinal's hat is probably the most uncomfortable form of headgear ever Texas, Broussard, Goldfogle, Hamlin, devised, It has a round, shallow crown with a very broad brim through which a gold cord is drawn. To this cord are Knowland, Calder, Hamilton, Driscoll, attached 30 tassels, placed so that 15 hang over each ear. Hats of a similar shape, but not so heavy, are worn on ceremonial occasions by othe Roman Catholic dignitaries. An abb wears a black hat with 12 tassels, hishop a green hat with the same numtassels and an archbishop a

George Ade's NEWEST Slang Fables Open in

The Sunday Oregonian The famous humorist opens his latest series with a corking quar-

ter page on "the roystering blades who absorbed the magnetic current direct from the central storage plant." Miracles of Modern Surgery-An illustrated page recording some amazing strides made in

the performing of intricate operations. A Talk With Lee at the Front -A Portland veteran of the Civil War recalls a conversation with the famous general who paused in front of him as he stood severely wounded and a prisoner

of war. Exit the Milkmen's Pumps-How the milk supply is safeguarded.

An Aproned Angel-An excellent short story of love and con-

Conservation - An authentic interview with Secretary of the Interior Fisher on just what he thinks of that important subject.

Boy Scouts Swarm Over Europe-A half page on the marvelous growth of this worthy move-

Sambo Shoots a "Dik-Dik"; Hairbreadth Harry, Slim Jim and Mrs. Timekiller have new adventures and Miss Anna Belle appears in pretty new cut-out

MANY OTHER FEATURES.