Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of Dec. 8, 1861. In a speech made by Senator Mc-Dougal in Illinois last Fall he referred to an interview between himself and General Shields in San Francisco in the Fall of 1860, which shows Shields was enlisted in the secession movement at that time and visited California to further its interests and tried to induce the speaker to join his forces with it. Other evidence has come to light that the party claiming the name Democrat in California believed that they had the power to lleved that they had the power to precipitate that state into the arms of Jeff Davis. Gwin and others knew for what purpose Floyd had sent 60,000 stand of arms to Benicle and why A. S. Johnston had been sent to San Francisco Bay to take charge of the troops. there. This Johnston could easily have surrendered to some Confederates and the forts and all the arms could then have gone into their hands. Unquestionably this was the plan and it was known to be such when General Lane avowed in the East that he was coming to Oregon to place her under the gov-ernment of the Confederate States. But it was rendered abortive by the sudden appearance of General Sumner at San Francisco and the displacement of Colonel Johnston. It was a move fatal at that time to the hopes of

ecessionists in California and Oregon

The arrest of Gwin, Benham and

Brent by General Sumner-These men were the leaders of the Democratic secession party in California, as Lane Curry, Stark and company are the lead-ers of the same party in Oregon. There were reasons for believing at San Francisco that these distinguished secession-Democrats were in correspondence with the rebel authoritie in the Confederated States, had re-ceived important appointments from them and were desirous of reaching Europe by the steamers to Panama. They took passage in the same steamer with General Sumner, who had him 500 troops and 30,000 stand of arms. The morning of November 3 Sumner requested Dr and his friends to appear in the cap tain's office. They were then in-formed by General Summer that they were under arrest and would be taken to the United States and delivered over to the military authorities, but that they would not be placed under close arrest until the steamer arrived in the bay of Panama. On their tem-porary release. Benham and Brent proceeded to their rooms, collected their papers and threw them from their windows into the ocean. The steward's boy saw this movement. He said that Mr. Brent threw out of the ports maps, plans, papers, etc., which went under the ship's wheels. Besides these loose papers, a large number tied up in a towel were sent overboard. The captain of the steamer, Pearson, prosed to General Sumner to return and obtain these papers, but this was declined and the steamer passed on General Sumner then put seals on the baggage of the prisoners, except on one carpet bag, which was seen float-ing astern. It is a great misfortune to public justice that the papers thus own into the ocean were not revered. We should probably have found evidence against persons in California and Oregon which would have convicted them of complicity in

the rebellion. On the arrival of the steamer at Panama, some of Dr. Gwin's confederates there sought to induce the new Granadian officers to interfere for the release of the prisoners and to prevent them from being taken across the isthmus as such. The United States consul endeavored to prevent General Sumner from carrying out his designs The Governor ordered 60 armed police to guard the landing. In the mean-time General Sumner armed his soldlers, furnishing them with ball cartridges, and ordered his officers to place the prisoners on the train at all The prisoners were landed hazards. in the morning. The chief of police asked General Sumner to desist from his determination. The General replied: "Tell your Governor I peremp-torily decline to accede to his demand." The prisoners were taken over the isthmus on the train, deposited in the steamer at Aspinwall, taken from thence to New York, delivered up to Government and at the last date had

been sent to Fort Lafayette. It is dreadful to witness the awful destruction of property by the flood Wrecks of buildings are constantly coming down. Last evening the Mil-waukle sawmill floated past Portland. We have great apprehension for the Standard mills at that place. We ex-pect to hear of the loss of most of the flouring and sawmills in the valley, but we have no reliable news from beyond Oregon City. . A large

part of the active capital of Oregon has perished in this flood. Island mills-Messrs Marks anl Simmons have towed in this mill to Shoe-maker's on Sauvie's Island. It con-tains a large amount of flour, which they are taking ashore.

We are informed that the stock of

flour on hand in this city is very limited and holders are unwilling to dispose of the article at slight ad-vances, inasmuch as they anticipate higher prices when the extent of the damage on the Upper Willamette mills becomes known.

CHARACTER OF JUDAS ISCARIOT

Jesus' Betrayer as a Thief. BURNS, Or., Dec. 4.—(To the Editor. In The Oregonian of November 2 there appeared a communication from D. Priestley, entitled "Judas Not One Who Objected," in which it is stated that while the writer did not believe in the Judas spirit, he felt it a duty to defend him because Judas did not have any friends. Mr. Priestley also said that the accounts of scripture said nothing about Judas in this rela-

tion and went on to quote the synoptic gospels in defense of his standpoint. I wish to differ with Mr. Priestley for the Bible very plainly says that Judas was the one that demanded the cintment be sold and the price given to the poor, etc. So, we preachers have some authority upon which we make the claim that Judas was a thief, and even worse than we ever have dared to paint him. The scripture that Mr. Priestley should have looked up, is found in John 12:4-8, though the 4th. 5th and 6th verses cover the ground of discussion, and is as follows: "Then saith one of the disciples. Judas saith one of the disciples, Judas Iscarlot, Simon's son, which should betray him: Why was not this olntment sold for 300 pence, and given to the poor? This he said, not that he cared for the poor; but because he was a thief and had the bag, and bare what was put therein." This quotation is taken from the King James' version, and while the original and American versions change on "e" or two words, they all agree upon the individual that

they all agree upon the individual that asked the question. This communication is not given for the purpose of entering into religious controversy, but to correct what I be-lieve was an unintentional error on the

part of Mr. Priestley and also to answer his question: "Where does Judas come-CLAREMONT C. BABBIDGE, D. D.

Opers, Acting and Fat.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Poor Jane is in despair

CIVILIZATION'S WAY

By Dean Collins.

Lend your ears, and I will sing you
just a simple little thing you
Will find, perhaps, is worthy of some
slight appreciation,
As an interesting contrast of the customs that have gone past, Against the customs now in vogue

in modern civilization. In a distant spot, secluded where no prying eye intruded, Brooding o'er his bow and scalping knife the solemn Ishi sat.

And the uncontaminated man primeval meditated
Upon the good old days gone by, and other Junk like that.

There were frowns upon his forehead,
and he spake in jargon torrid,
Hurling hot anathema against the
simple bow and knife,
And persistently belittled the good
blade with which hed whittled
At the scalps of many chieftains in
his carefree early life.

Cultus blade and cultus bow stick! On the square, you make me so sick To think how long I used you in my

killing recreation, Ere I got the white man's weapon and became entirely hep on The ways of wholesale slaughter in the haunts of civilization.

When a red man undefiled then, ough the glades I stalked the wildmen

Very often sev'ral week before I met them in a fight,
And with joy I used to squeak then, if I averaged one a week when new naught of the fancy stunt of paleface dynamite.

"Had I had the done I know now, I'd have made a hyas show how. I'd of the modern comprehensive way that paleface chieftain helps; that paietace chieftain helps;
I'd sneak up when they were sleepy,
dynamite their deerskin tepee—
Bing! Boong! And then I'd gather
up hyas close string of scalps.

'Oh cultus bow and arrow! You sure stack up like a pair o' Cheap deuces in a fancy deck where straights and flushes be.

straights and flushes be.

Ishi all the class you are for is a sign
at a cigar store

When you stack your string of scalps
against the pale-face chieftain's.

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

e, the little girls of the family it is dry goods; the little boys hope it is something to eat.

When a package is delivered at a

Sometimes I half way fear that some day I'll become tired of "Annie Laurie." When you recall that Henry James is famous, you should be willing to ad

mit that Fame occasionaly makes mis-The only remedy for anything is to

Don't you sometimes feel that it is the duty of your friends to take your enemies out and whip them, without mixing you up in it?

hotel register, he can read it, easily; but he can't help marveling at the poor writers who have registered ahead of

When a man writes his name on a

Sometimes people make minds to neglect a man, thinking he wen't notice it; but he does, although noticing the neglect does him no good.

Don't get the notion that your enemy will be less industrious in defaming you if you do him a favor that should go to a friend. All your enemy wants from you is to be let alone.

Sometimes I find that many persons

who are accepted as honest, have funny notions of honesty,

Every family really needs a dog to eat its bones, and a pig to eat its slops.

SMALL SHOT BY THE WAY

Is not that other great reformer, Pinchot, a little late in announcing himself as a candidate for President? Perhaps he is awaiting a "hunch" from his celestial monitor as to the psychological moment.

Now we can readily understand the Link Steffens muckraking articles— they were simply jokes. The trouble is, however, that the Steffens jokes are too subtle for the average reader.

The Oregonian would like to be the first newspaper in the field to suggest that perhaps General Otis hired the McNamaras to blow up the Times plant.

Colliers and the other magazines and newspapers that wasted so much space over the unholy alliance of capital

against the McNamaras, will have their Christmas digestions impaired if they try to eat their words.

Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, the suffragette leader of New York, is bound to keep the Belmont name in the limelight, regardless of expense. She pursued diferent methods under the name of Van-

"Bill" Matlock, the newly-elected Mayor of Pendloton, has hosts of friends throughout Oregon who will rejoice in his victory. Not that the office can confer any honor upon "Bill," but that it shows his health has been restored and he is again in the field of activities. We have far too few "Bill" Matlocks in the state.

Matlocks in the state. The individual who thinks all labo The individual who thinks all labor leaders are honest is just as far afield as he who thinks they are all dishonest—just as far wrong as he who thinks all employers treat labor fairly or as the one who thinks they all treat it unfairly. There are good men as well as had in all walks of life, and it is not wise to call a man, or set of men, one of the other from their profession.

or the other from their profession. The largest amount of "wind" will be emitted in Congress during the present session, and disseminated through the Congressional Record, in the establishing, rehabilitating and killing of Presidential booms and boomlets, and the furthering and dwarfing of lesser political ambitions. For instance, Oregon will be flooded with Young Man George's speeches on single tax, and George's speeches on single tax, and Wisconsin will be swamped with speeches by various members on the statesmanship of La Follette. And the taxpayers foot the bills.

On Expiration of Prison Life.

New York World.

She was a woman visitor to the prison, kindly and well meaning, and as she chatted with a burgiar who had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, she thought she detected the sentence of reform in him. "And now." signs of reform in him. "And now." she said, "have you any plans for the future, on the expiration of your sentence?" "Oh. yes, ma'am," he said hopefully. "I've got the plans of two banks and a postoffice."

The Bull Run of 1911.

Puck. Puck.

Willis—They say Dobber has sold his painting, "The Retreat From Bull Run," that he has been trying to sell for years. How did he manage it?

Gillis—Easily. Simply changed the title to "Automobilists Returning Home."

intered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Invariably in Advance. (BY MAIL-) Sunday included, one year \$6.00
Sunday included, aix manths. 4.25
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without Sunday, six months. 1.25
without Sunday, three months. 1.25
without Sunday, one month. 1.50
7, one year 1.50
r and Weckly, one year 2.50
r and Weckly, one year 3.50

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1911.

THE PUTURE OF ORGANIZED LABOR. The unexpected upshot of the Mc-Namara trial has put organized labor on the defensive. Not hopelessly so, course. Very likely some answer will be forthcoming to the numerous perplexing questions which unavoidbly force themselves upon the candid mind in thinking over the extraorpary train of events which has culinated in the confession of the Mcsmara brothers and the lenient sence which the court has passed upon long delayed and it should, if posole, be made sufficient to quiet the nxious mind of the public. iracy to fight society with dynamite has been partially disclosed. did it extend? Were the McNamara brothers alone concerned or did it involve others? Can organized labor as a whole be accused of participating in the affair? Did any of its leading officials know of the McNamara plans and connive at them? Where was the sympathy of the labor unions during the trial, with the dynamiters or with the law? Had the accused proved guilty would organized labor have asked for their punishment as engerly as it now demands vengeance upon them? Apparently the confession is taken as an act of treason to the cause of labor, while one can hardly help believing that, had the McNanaras been convicted on evidence

however strong, the unions would have made martyrs of them and accused the court of committing a judicial murder. For its own welfare we hope that organized labor will produce a com-plete answer to these and similar questions without delay, for in our opinion it has come to a crisis in its career. The time is here when society will demand searchingly what are the purposes of the labor unions, and by what methods they expect to attain them. Do they propose to depend upon violence, either open or secret? Or will they hereafter rely upon peaceful agitation and the use of the ballot? shifty or evasive reply will not be sufficient. Society will not be content to accept peaceful professions from the unions while they secretly courage dynamiting. From this time forward it will be useless for organtations when the law is in peril.

ized labor to protest that it respects the law unless it lives up to its protesdoubt it will be replied to all this that the unions always have respected the law most profoundly and that they have invariably stood for legal and peaceable methods. Perhaps they have, but just now the public is disposed to doubt it, and for years to come there will be many susp affoat. It becomes the unions to make their case as good as they can both

by words and conduct, more particularly by conduct. Are we to expect McNamara exploits every few months or not?

The labor unions have always asked for the good will of the world on the ground that they stand for the fundamental welfare of humanity. It is not desirable, they aver, that any body of men should live under debasing conditions, be subject to overwork, or lack food and decent shelter. The intelligent classes of mankind have admitted the justice of their contention and conceded to the unions wide and sympathetic toleration. Again, organized labor has alleged that the commodity which it had for sale, namely, human was so intimately allied to the mind and soul of the man who wielded it that it should not be looked upon like other commodities. It should be charged with human and moral val-In particular the unions said that they ought not to be called a "trust" and subjected to the laws their moral value to the race. Here, too, the world was disposed to make concessions Enlightened men granted that labor was not to be treated like a mere commodity in the market and Christiah sentiment revolted at the thought of applying the rigor of the anti-trust act to bodles of men who were striving to better the conditions

If dynamiting is the consequence which flows from unionism, can we concede that the right to organize has any great ultimate moral value? Can which issues in warfare against its own being? Is organized labor, after all, a constructive force working for these questions with any intent to give or suggest an affirmative answer or bring discredit upon the unions. We simply give them as examples of what everybody is saying since the McNamaras made their confession. They do not indicate active hostility to the unions, but they certainly show that the public mind is critically anxious and that the conduct of or-ganized labor for a long time to come

new train of thought going in the

will be scrutinized without much inclination to overlook gross faults. The same remark applies to the socialists and the Industrial Workers of the World who have taken a hand in defending the McNamaras without much regard to their probable guilt or innocence. It has been assumed all too readily that the trial court in Los Angeles was corrupt, that the accused were to be hanged to satisfy the mal-ice of "capitalism" and that the devil must be fought with fire. The unwisdom of this sort of haranguing must now be manifest even to the soapbox orators. What has been gained by it except suspicion and ridicule? What can ever be gained by such methods? If socialism really has a cause which secret agents to organize a conspiracy

avalls.

STEFFENS. Doubtless there are people-a few Steffens is one of them. Steffens descended upon Los Angeles a few days ago with a brand-new instrument, the among the various principals and acthat he was commissioned to compose the issue between capital and labor on Steffens, the unscrupulous muckraker life-long practice of denying justice, despising mercy and distorting truth; and his mission had the aspect of a rare piece of effrontery. But it was very mild assumption compared with the shocking impudence of his virtual declaration that as the vice-gerent of

justment of the controversy.
Of course Steffens did not bring ounsel Darrow together. The causes of the great sacrifice of the Mc-Namaras, were powerful, deep-seated

Every great occasion has its Stef-"I did it," cried Chanticleer,

Too much attention cannot be paid to the poultry show now being held under the new Multnomah Hotel. If there is any one pursuit that Oregon has not done well with, it is in the production of poultry and eggs. All honor then to the gentlemen who are sponsors for the present show. It is bound to stimulate interest and be the means of causing more people to consider the hen as an adjunct to

prosperity. The officers of the Oregon Poultry and Pet Stock Association are greatly pleased with the interest being taken in their labors, an interest hitherto inapproached; and they should receive the unbounded encouragement of every well-wisher of the "made in

These officers are as follows: President, M. J. Myers, of Portland; secre-tary, S. E. Smith, of Portland; treasurer, B. Lee Paget, of Portland, and

Minton, of Salem. As an indication of what an awakening of interest in poultry might do, suppose we consider but one phase of it, the consumption of eggs. When you eat your next egg, remember that more than likely it is one of the 52,-560,000 shipped into Portland from states east of us every year to supply

the Oregon heas furnish. in the year. Each car contains 400

ourself. try products, for there is no section of country under the sun where poultry

will thrive as well as in Oregon.

MRS. BELMONT AS A PORTENT. herself a factor in the progress of the world. She is not content merely to devour her food; chatter idiocles at surrounding their wives and children. parties and sleep. She craves the sen-But the McNamara incident will set a sation of helping to make things move.

women who compose "society." the common good or is it merely an the object of their liveliest dread. To their minds it has seemed that a perfactional ambition? We do not ask son could not be at the same time both rather than not be aristocratic, they have cultivated the fine art of being

nonentities. Nobody can deny that they have cultivated it successfully. There have been American wom selves on being factors in politics. So,

Exposure of Stolypin's intrigues sheds light on the methods of Russian despotism. In order to get rid of objectionable men, he commissioned his

his intended victims in it. Then he "removed" the dupes and let the provcation agents go free. The assassination of Stolypin was a case of the punishment fitting the crime, for his esassin was a tool of his own provocative agents whom they neglected to check in time. By inciting crimes against itself the Russian despotism furnishes excuses for its own continued existence and for repressive measures against revolution. Thus it has an effective answer to those who esconstitutional government by peaceful agitation.

PIRST SKIRMISH IN CONGRESS. The commotion raised in Congress

by Martin Littleton is a foretaste of the stormy debates on trusts which are to come. Littleton rendered him self conspicuous in Pittsburg by denouncing in the Presidential presence Taft's policy in relation to trusts. The President, usually urbane, was aroused to anger and pounded the table with his flat to emphasize his determination to follow along the lines on which

he has started. The incident served to accentuate the division in the Democratic party on the trust question. There are radicals, moderates and reactionaries in that party, as among the Republicans Such men as Littleton would deal tenderly with the trusts and echo their cry that prosecutions under the Sherman law are "attacks on business." Radicals like Bryan would dissolve as a trust every corporation which more than a fixed percentage of the business in its particular industry The moderates would recognize that big corporations are a natural development of modern business and would allow them to continue under such strict regulation as would prevent them from throttling the competition of lesser rivals and thus developing into monopolies, and as would secure to the consumer a share of the economies effected by the large scale on which they are privileged by law to do business. There are like differ-ences in the Republican party and we may see party lines obscured if not obliterated in the struggle which must

precede any action by Congress. Mr. Bryan's strictures on Mr. Littleton are in line with his intolerant attitude towards all who disagree with him, and will still further weaken his influence with his party. A man who attacks the integrity of all who do not see eye to eye with him is too narrow hold his place as a great political leader. Bryan was flung to the front by the free silver fanaticism and has kept himself there by means of ceaseless activity and by dragging down other aspirant for leadership. He has become a querulous, scolding

victim of thwarted ambition

wasteful extreme of mutual destruc-

obviously untrue, saying: By its judgment, every contract and com-bination in restraint of interstate trade made with the purpose or necessary effect of con-

no sin against the law"; that "there is nothing in the statute which conor controlling prices and establishing a monopoly." Herein he shows the law to square with the principle for which Mr. Roosevelt so vehemently

contends. The President replies to, withou trust as a mere change of clothes. He in the hands of a single corporation The effect, he says, is "to make competition not only possible but neces-sary." All parties to the suit and the ors or officers or common buying or more effective for such a purpose been entered by a court." He says that the onsideration to its inevitable working and understand little the personal danger of attempting to evade" it. Reorganization of other trusts is wel

The President shows little patience with those who complain that the law does not definitely describe that which is forbidden, for, evidently having in mind Mr. Roosevelt's defense of the steel trust's absorption of the Tennes-

see Coal & Iron Company, he says: see Coal & Iron Company, he says:

The suggestion is that we may have a combination of two corporations which may run on for years, and that subsequently the attorney-General may conclude that it was a violation of the statute and that which was supposed by the combiners to be innocent then turn out to be a combination in violation of the statute. The answer to this hypothetical case is that when men attempt to amass such stupendous capital as will emble them to suppress competition, control prices and establish a monopoly, they know the purpose of their note. Men do not do such a thing without having it clearly in mind.

Me. Turt niso seems to allude to the

Mr. Taft also seems to allude to the steel trust and its virtuous professions in the following passage:

The courts never assumed power to say that such contracts or combinations or conspiracies might be lawful if the parties to them were only moderate in the use of the power thus secured and did not sanct from the public too great and exorbitant prices. But the President sees decided ad-

methods of competition which are un- | WHAT IS FUTURE OF SOCIALISM? He renews the recommendation made in his message of January 7, 1910, that interstate corporations given Federal charters under which they can do business in compliance with the anti-trust law, "subject to reasonable taxation and control by the states with respect to purely local business"; "that such corporations be forbidden to hold stock in other corporations except with Federal approval." He would make Federal charters voluntary, holding that the benefits "would attract all who are anxlous to keep within the lines of the He would make corporations "subject to rigid rules as to organizaor procedure, including effective publicity and to the closest supervision an executive bureau or commission.

as to the issue of stock and bonds by But the President is most earnest in his assertion that only supplemental legislation is needed; that the Sher-"must continue to be the line of distinction for legitimate business;" that it "is the expression of the effort of a freedom-loving people to preserve equality of opportunity"; that after 20 years, during which many of its violators were cynical over its assumed impotence, its effloacy is seen, its power is heavy, its object is near achievement." Yet, he says, we are now advised to "abandon this work of 20 years and try another experiment for another term of years." He closes with the solemn warning that if we make "ruthless combinations and monopolies lawful, then individual enterprise and ef-

fort will be paralyzed and the spirit of commercial freedom will be dead." The President's policy as laid down in this message is directly in line with that set forth in Mr. Roosevelt's discussion of the same subject in the He would preserve Outlook. Sherman law, but supplement it with a law defining what a corporation may and may not do and creating a Government body which should keep it within the law from its birth. He agrees with Roosevelt that "mere size

s no sin against the law." Where the two men disagree is as to the application of the law to particular cases, like those of the tobacco trust and the steel trust. Mr. Roosevelt holds that the law should not be made to apply to the steel trust, but the people are more likely to agree with Mr. Taft that the moderation of men who happen to be in control of a corporation in which monopolistic power is inherent gives them no security against extortion. Mr. Roosevelt regards the dissolution of the tobacco trust as farcical, but Mr. Taft demonstrates that it has been pretty effectually torn apart.

The miraculous healing of Miss Edith Bullard may be read about by the curious in the New York Herald. She is 24 years old and for five years had suffered from an "agonizing disease." On a recent Sunday she heard a voice telling her to "walk round her bed three times" at the sixth and ninth hours and at night and she would be cured if she kept it up long enough. Perhaps she was also to toot a ram's horn like Joshua, but that is not specified. She has not been cured yet, but she expects to be, and meanwhile the miracle of the voice has set the metropolis all agog. What interesting events there are always

happening in New York. The news that country hotels will no longer be satisfied with \$2 a day from their guests raises anxious thoughts. There are some country hotels where it is a delight to stay and some where the unfortunate guests ought to collect heavy damages for the tortures they undergo. If the service improves as the price goes up nobody can complain, but what if the food gets soggier as the charges exand? Hotelkeeping is a fine art which some Americans have mastered

while to others it is still a mystery. Thomas A. Edison will decline the Nobel prize of \$40,000 if offered to him, on the ground that Nobel's idea was that the prize should be given to an inventor who did not have financial resources to carry on his work. This view, if applied to the intent of the pension idea and pushed to a logical conclusion, would prune the pension rolls of perhaps half the names that they carry and keep them within reasonable limits.

The retirement of the old guard of the Standard Oil Company is not complete so long as John D. Archbold renains at the helm. He was the author of the letters to Representative Sibley and others, by the publication of which W. R. Hearst exposed the secret methods by which the Standard influenced legislation and appointments and tried without success to influence the publication of news.

Judge Bordwell never said a true thing than that the McNamaras do not deserve clemency. Still he is probably wise to be lenient. Conviction would have gained less for the world than their confession, and what we are really after in these affairs is the public welfare rather than The whole question in vengeance. dealing with criminals is, from the public side, one of policy.

Three Smiths ran for Mayor of Grants Pass Monday and "Smith of Josephine" was chosen, the same lucky Smith on any ticket.

ham, pork and bacon—having "riz," the country hotel must, perforce, raise The rogues' gallery is to have a ri-

The prices of three kinds of meat-

lery at Hancock, Mich. A poultry show or a dairyman's meeting in anything but rainy weather would be a novelty.

Hillman is fighting desperately to

eep out of jail, but the Government seems to have him It is to their credit that some big labor unions have no enormous

accountable" fund. Wasco hops were world-beaters at Chicago, which must be a surprise to Valley growers.

come of the first arrest for smoking All Portland will need next year i a ball team to fit the superb grounds.

Great things depend upon the out-

James McNamara's confession sloppy piece of sob literature.

"Just about," answered the visitor.
"I'm in the lumber business. We waste nothing but the bast."

Trade in Timber and Pork.

"Nothing lost here but the squeal," declared the pork packer. "Are you as economical in conducting your busi-

sonally, we Socialists are ready to declare that it will have a very savory effect and react very beneficially to the interests of the party.

In many states, including Oregon, and especially in and about Portland, the Socialist movement has not taken on the real scientific phase that rightfully belongs to it. Its propaganda has been conducted too much after the L W. W. non-constructive policy, with its appeal too exclusively made to the poorest-paid laboring class or what has been styled "the blanket stiff." The propagandists have failed to appreciate the fact that the entirety of society must be considered through legisla-

tive enactments, if the philosophy of Socialism be carried into effect.

The Socialist party of Oregon must make its appeal to the citizenship and should exercise the possibilities of the initiative as long as it has no Representatives in the State Legislature. nust show the party to be capable of constructive work and not confine its activities to an appeal to a homeless crowd of workers, deserving though they be. Socialists must hope for and effect more than applause and a meaticket, if they be able to demonstrate to society their ability to direct the affairs of the state and its municipali

Radical Propaganda Has Done Harm

PORTLAND, Dec. 5 .- (To the Editor.)

Quite naturally and with justified

inquisitiveness, will the general public

ask. What effect shall the general con-

fession of the McNamaras have on the

future propaganda of Socialism? Per-

The confession of the McNamaras will, by taking away cheap "thunder," open the way for the more construc-tive members of the Socialist party to lead the way beyond I. W. W. police defiance and a repetition of that which Socialism proclaims gets us nowhere. the folly of legislating against machine production, and demands that our so-cial and commercial relations be adjusted to the machine, and not the machine to our social relations. There must be some practical plan demonstrated whereby what we want can be accomplished, and not rest our cause

with oratory and cheap applaus lawmaking Mr. URen, of Oregon lawmaking fame, has, by taking hold of the legis-lative possibilities, effected much for his plan. Socialists should be able to Mr. do the same by their activities if properly directed. The people were more ready to turn from the old way than at the present time. It remains for the Socialist party to present a constructive plan for relief from the class war that breeds Mc-

Namaras. Let me hope that the Los Angeles McNamara confession will cause the labor unions as well as the Socialists to consider wisely their ways for fu-ture work. Most certainly, as Mr. Berger intimates, the plan of unionism must fail. The pleading for, or getting a few more pennies for labor—while the product remains the property of another class—cannot effect a change. The owning class has the power to retake all the pennics by increased rices. Their plan will never end the class war that makes for the Mc Namara dynamite explosions.

As surely as night follows day, either the Federal supervision and regulation of the price of commodities and the price of the labor that creates themstate Socialism-or the overthrow of the profit system and the inauguration the co-operative commonwealth-cialism-must succeed present condi-

Terrible as was the Los Angeles Times explosion, it, clarified by the McNamara confession, regardless of the penalty suffered, will have a savory effect on society. The Socialist party will profit by the McNamara confession.

C. W. BARZEE.

PIONEER HISTORIAN IS HONORED

Raminiacances of W. H. Grav. Astoria. and Influences of His Life. ROSEBURG, Or., Dec. 4 .- (To the Editor.)-In The Oregonian of yesterday, an editorial about W. H. Gray calls to mind pleasant remembrances when I was associated with John Henry

D. Gray, a son of W. H. Gray, the residing in Astoria. My first personal acquaintance with both of these men was in the early '70s when Captain John H. D. Gray was a stockholder and trustee with L. A. Loomis, H. S. Gile, R. H. Espy, I. W. Loomis, H. S. Gille, R. H. Espy, I. W. Case with myself and others who first organized the Ilwaco Steam Navigation Company. From that time until their deaths, it was my good pleasure to meet frequently both of these men, and I always found them to be men whom it is pleasure to remember.

it is pleasant to remember.

On one occasion, when siting in the little office of Captain Gray, waiting for the steamer General Canby to take me to liwaco, I discussed the temperance question with W. H. Gray. We both heartily agreed in favoring the abolition of all saloons and the manufacture of all intoxicants that could be used as beverages. While in the discussion with W. H. Gray, his son came in and after listening a while took part and I well remember the words in a few of his first sentences and the reply his father made. Captain Gray began by saying: "Mr Rhoades, father has been lighting the liquor business all his life and I beliquor business all his life and I believe it has kept him from making
money all these years." The good old
man replied immediately: "John Henry,
it may be true that I could have made
money if I had not fought and done
all in my power to exterminate that
great evil to mankind, but if I had
my life to live over, I would do harder
work in the same line." John Henry
replied: "I honor you, father, for your
course and am on the side of temperance and hope its cause may win and
that the curse be done away with."
Good, honest and active men in their
day that made their mark upon the

day that made their mark upon the generation in which they lived. Yes, it is refreshing to have the question come up: "Who was W. H. Gray?" When we are reminded of the sterling qualities of such men in those pioneer and the good works done. It days, and the good works done, it gives us courage to continue in the same good cause, even if we do not lead all our fellows to see things ex-

GIPSY SMITH REPORTS LIKED

Dr. William Hiram Foulkes The Oregonian's Work. NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—(To the Editor.)—As a far away Easterner, yet as the one responsible for Gipsy Smith's campaign in America, I want to express to The Oregonian, my sincere thanks and appreciation for the admirable way in which it has given publicity to Gipsy Smith's campaign in Portland. The attitude which The Oregonian has taken, not alone does it. gonian has taken, not alone does it credit, but I am sure, will act as a genuine influence for good throughout

WILLIAM HIRAM FOULKES. Rutgers Presbyterian Church, New York City.

Washington (D. C.) Herald,

actly as we do. I thank The Oregonian for what it said commending the life of W. H. Gray and the influence of his books.

L. H. RHOADES. val attraction in the Bottle-nose gal-

the entire Coast.
I wish Portland the most abundant

"What's the matter with Jane?"
"What's the matter with Jane?"
"Why, she has just begun to realize that she's too fat for an actress and not fat enough for a prima donna."

appeals to the intelligence and con-The Oregonian science of the world, why not trust to intelligent and conscientious methods of propagating it? The advent of the millennium is not likely to be hastened by dynamite and verbal dynamite cannot be much more effectual than the kind the McNamaras used. All the progress the world has made it has made by trusting to its intelligence. In the long run nothing else No other foundation is anything more than shifting sand, "Come let us reason together" and resolve to abandon dynamite, both physical and tablish a verbal, forevermore.

who take Lincoln Steffens seriously. Rule, and fussed around cessories of the dynamite case, saying the basis of justice, mercy and truth. and nasty scandalmonger, has made a

the Savior he had arranged for the ad-Prosecuting Attorney Fredericks and of the compromise between them, and and unavoidable, and the meddling interference of a petty pinhead like Steffens, contributed nothing to the re-

when he crowed and the sun came up.

THE POULTRY CONVENTION. tty Miss Leghern is now in town, dressed up in her suit of brown; And also her cousins, arrayed in white, and other near kin in buff so light. Miss Plymouth Rock, in black and gray, and Mr. P. Rock in the same array, and the Wyandotte family entire, and all of their friends, here to inquire Why it is we set cold storage eggs. While Oregon soil for more poultry begs.

movement, whoever eats an Oregon"

superintendent of exhibitions, C. D.

the demand over and above the eggs Are these stupendous figures? They me from the officers of the poultry low. Mr. Minton gave the state-There arrives in this city an average of a carload of eggs every day

cases, each case has 30 dozen, or 360 So you can figure it out for We pay on an average 30 cents a dozen for these eggs, or \$1,314,000 a year. Every dollar of that amount ught to be paid to Oregon producers. More than that, we ought to be exporting instead of importing all poul-

We do not pretend to know exactly what effect Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's new clubhouse in New York will have upon the progress of the suffrage Indeed, just at this moment we do not greatly care. The venture interests us more as a sign of the times than as a political maneuver. Mrs. Belmont is a woman who has a large income at her disposal. She can against restraint of trade because of go where she likes and do as she pleases. If she wishes she can lie abed all day every day in the year and do nothing at all. But manifestly com-plete idleness is not her ideal of a happy life. She has a mind and a body and she wants to use them for some purpose. She wants to make

> So, in spite of her money and her social prestige, she goes down into the arena of politics and lends a hand, For the moment she is a shining exception among those American has been their habit to make themselves anything but useful in the world. Indeed, usefulness has been aristocratic and helpful to mankind, and since they would prefer to die

counted in public affairs, multitudes of them, but they have not been rich society leaders. Mrs. Belmont's activity seems to portend that fashion is going to alter her decrees on this subject before a great while. French women have always prided themand even more, have English women. The United States is the only Christian country where it is supposed that, in order to be ladylike, one must be ut-terly indolent and useless. Perhaps within the next ten years we shall see all our society dames as much engaged in public affairs as Mrs. Bel-

PRESIDENT TAFT AND THE TRUSTS. President Taft's message to Congress on the trusts is a clear and statesman-like definition of a policy which will legalize big business without legalizing onopoly and will thereby keep alive competition without forcing business return to the conditions under which competition was carried to the

The President takes the solid middle ground between those who would throw down all barriers against monopoly by repealing the Sherman law and those who would dissolve every corporation having within its nature the possibilities of monopoly and who would fill the jails with officers of such corporations. He defends the Sherman law and its interpretation by the Supreme Court in the oil and tobacco cases. The statement that the court has emasculated this law he declares

trolling prices by stifling competition, or of establishing in whole or in part a motop-oly of such trade, is condemned by the stat-uts. The most extreme critics cannot in-stance a case that ought to be condemned under the statute which is not brought within its terms as thus construed. Mr. Taft holds that "mere size is

combinations of capital or mere bigness of plant organized to secure economy in production and a reduction of its cost"; that the law "is directed against such an aggregation of capital only when its purpose is that of stifling competition, enhancing

mentioning, his predecessor's attack on the reorganization of the tobacco shows that the trust has been divided into fourteen distinct corporations and that no branch of its manufacturing new corporations are perpetually enjoined from combining any of the companies, and the companies are enjoined from acquiring stock in each other, or from having common directselling agents or lending money to each other. He asserts that a new combination in violation of this injunction could not well be concealed, and emphatically says that "not in the history of American law has a decree critics of the decree "have not given

under way and "seems possible with-out general business disturbance."

vantage in supplemental legislation which shall describe and denounce

The Burns-Gompers controversy is nearing an acute stage