The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Enferred at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as ter. Invariably in Advance. one year one year and Weekly, one year (BY CARRIER)

Daily, Sunday included, one year..... 9,00
Daily, Sunday included, one year..... 15
How to Remit—Sand Postoffice money orler, express order or personal check on your
seal bank. Stamps, coin or currency are
it the sender's risk. Give postoffice address
o full, including county and estate.

Fosfage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16
p 25 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents;
b 10 60 pages, 4 cents. Fossign postage,
suble rate.

Eastern Business. ern Business Offices-Verre & Conk. w York, Brunswick building. Chica Office-No. 3 Regent street, S.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1911.

GRAHAM SHOULD BE MUCKRAKED. On one thing Republican leaders in Congress should insist in the interest of truth and fairness. It is the continuance of the investigation of the Controller Bay scandal. For there is a Controller Bay scandal. Chairman Graham, of the House committee to which was intrusted the investigation of the subject, endeavored to make I appear that the scandal was in aid given by the Government to the creation of a monopoly of the waterfront of Centroller Bay. Instead, the scandal proved to be in the forgery of evi-dence that such aid had been given.

Had Mr. Graham been a consistent unprejudiced investigator, he have pushed his inquiry until he had overed the forger and the circu lators of the forgery and brought them to justice. He would have taken his committee to Alaska to see for itself what was the effect of the Ryan filings of claims on the Controller Bay

He promised to assemble his committee in October and complete the inquiry, but broke his promise. He says with audacious mendacity that the Government has changed its policy to conform with that of himself and Pinchot, and that therefore there is no occasion to continue the inquiry.

He wishes to stop the inquiry be cause its prosecution would show the close connection with the forgery the Washington correspondent of the Portland Journal, in which it was first after visiting Controller Buy, has published statements about its character as a harbor which are directly contra dicted by Mr. Pinher's recital of his own personal observation, by Gifford Pinchot's own observations and by those of every other man having personal knowledge of the subject. correspondent's statements are topublic and even of the prejudiced Mr. Graham

He wishes to drop the inquiry be cause it has been proved that the Guggenheims, so far from seeking a monopoly of Controller Bay, have sbandoned it as a harbor after spending \$1,500,000 in trying to make it one; that the Ryan filings do not give a monopoly of the waterfront, but cover only small tracts in miles of shore-line; that a railroad from Controller Bay to the Bering coal field would not have a monopoly, because that field is equally accessible from Cordova, a much better harbor, by means of a branch of the Copper River Railroad: that the Bering coal field is and finally that the Controller Bay waterfront is not worth stealing anyhow

Driven into a corner by this mass of incontrovertible facts and afraid to continue the inquiry, Mr. Graham | He says: would drop the inquiry and excuses the act by the astounding false-hood that the Administration has come around to his and Pinchot's and La Follette's view of the Alaska affair. Mr. Fisher renews Mr. Ballinger's recommendation that coal land be leased, so there is no reversal of policy there. He proen the purchase and extension by the Government of the Alaska Central Railroad only if private interests do not care to undertake the task, but the Graham report quotes him as recmending the construction and operation of a railroad by the Government without qualification. He proes that this raliroud be built to the Matanuska field, but the Graham report leaves it to be inferred that the Bering field is its objective point, though they are 300 miles apart. Mr. Fisher proposes the development of a Government coal mine and the construction of naval coal docks at Seward for the supply of the Navy only but Mr. Graham implies that Mr. Fisher would have the Government mine coal for private consumption in competition with private individuals. He says that Mr. Fisher's plan is in line with the La Follette resolution providing for "Government ownership nd operation of railroads, docks, wharves and terminals and for the leasing and operation of mines," etc. It is not, as the above plainly shows

There is occasion here for the Republicans to muckrake the muckrakers. They should force Graham to drag the Dick-to-Dick forger into the light of day and to confess the truth about Controller Bay and the Government's Alaska policy.

NON-INTERVENTION IN MEXICO WIS-

In no instance is the wise moderation and self-restraint of President Taft shown to better advantage than in his handling of the Mexican difficulty. The message on foreign relastatements made at the time in the press dispatches that the troops were sent to the border in consequence of statements by Ambassador Wilson that the whole Mexican republic was seething with revolt against Diaz and that the 40,000 American residents and large American investments were in danger.

Under these circumstances the President decided not to intervene, but to be ready to intervene in case Congress should so direct, and in the meantime to patrol the border most thoroughly, both to enforce neutrality and for the moral effect it would have on the element that might design attacks on Americans and their At the same time he took advantage of the emergency to his good intentions is not safe without make the mobilization of troops a his bib. first-class training for the Army, and he calmed the natural fears of Mexico by allowing this to be represented at

ment and by assuring Diaz that no invasion of Mexican soil was conter

How well he accomplished his pur pose is shown by Mr. Wilson's dispatch of April 3, 1911, saying "that our milltary dispositions on the frontier have produced an effective impression on the Mexican mind, and may, at any moment, prove to be the only guarantees for the safety of our citizens and their property." At no time was his self-restraint more clearly shown than when the Governor of Arizona appealed to him, after the shooting of Americans by stray bullets at Agua Prieta, to take radical measures for the protection of Douglas. He informed the Governor that, if he were to send troops across the border, he might only cause greater bloodshed and inflame the Mexicans against the thousands of American residents in

Had the President delayed the ovement of troops until after the battles on the border, it would have interpreted as an aggressive step, while their presence and careful abstinence from interfering in those battles demonstrated that we had force at hand, but were unwilling to use it. The result has been to increase the friendly feeling of both parties in Mexico. The recent arrest of Reyes and his partizans for plotting against Madero on American soli has served to convince Mexico that we are ready to enforce neutrality with strict impartiality.

A less cool-headed man than Taft might easily have yielded to indignation at the shooting of Americans at Douglas and El Paso and involved us in war, whereby we had nothing to gain and everything to lose. But the President preserved the peace, safeguarded American interests in Mexico and cemented our friendship with our turbulent neighbor.

A GREAT MISSION FOR DARROW

A distinguished attorney of Oregon told the Multnomah Bar Association recently that a lawyer should not defend a client whom he knew to be guilty. But no lawyer is employed by any malefactor to expose the truth to the court; and it is rare that any lawyer falls to make a vigorous fight for client, without regard to the facts of his guilt or innocence. The effort of lawyers to score triumphs over the law and justice is the scandal of the age.

But there are lawyers who insist on the truth though the heavens fall. Take Darrow. We are led to believe that Darrow persuaded the McNa maras to plead guilty after he had earned that they were guilty. The attorney was in a difficult position, to be sure, but his duty to society was paramount to his obligations to his clients and he surrendered them to jus

It would appear that Mr. Darrow ought once more to get into touch with Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood. He was the attorney for Haywood and others in the sensational Steunenberg Who killed Steunenberg? Undoubtedly Mr. Darrow is the man to reopen that painful episode for the bringing the penitent murderers to the mourners' bench of the law.

WHAT MURDER STATISTICS MEAN.

The Oregonian has received a long ommunication-one too long to publish-in reply to an article printed on this page in which the comments of Carl Snyder on punishment of criminals were discussed. This letter-writer reveals what is either pronounced ignorance of procedure in criminal trials or a lamentable lack of arithmetical training. The communication arouse the thought that possibly others have far inferior to the Matanuska field; reached an opinion adverse to capital punishment by a course of false reasoning or by building on false premses similar to those adopted by this correspondent. For this reason his omments will be briefly discussed.

Tog quote Carl Snyder as saying in Col-pers that if the murderer is brought to rial the chances are better than ten to one that he will not be sent to the peni-centrary and the chances are better than eighty to one that he will never be exe-uted. Really, now, as a maiter of safety, wouldn't it be better to have nine mur-leyers loose in the community than seventy-line?

As heretofore indicated, we are in doubt whether the propounder of the foregoing logic does not understand ratio and proportion or has never read the reports of or attended a murder The correspondent is arguing against capital punishment. He seems hold the false belief that in a state where capital punishment is enforced every murderer brought to trial must be hanged or go free, that in such a state the convictions are one in eighty; that in states where life imprisonment is the extreme penalty the convictions are one in ten. Either he believes that or figures make him dizzv

Hanging is prescribed in most states as punishment for murder in the first degree-premeditated murder. In some states the jury may fix the penalty, in the event of a verdict of premeditated murder, at death or life imprisonment. In other states the trial judge may impose either penalty. In still other states, as in Oregon, neither judge nor jury has any discretition once the maximum verdict is found. Yet under each plan the jury is not limited to a verdict of murder in the first degree or one of not guilty. There are three classifications of murder usually, and the jury may convict of either degree. For two lesser degrees imprisonment only is

provided Mr. Snyder did not say that when brought to trial in a state where the death penalty is imposed the murderer has seventy-nine chances in eighty of The chances are better than eighty to one that he will not be executed. If he escape death he must still run the chances of going to prison, and they are ten to one in his Were eighty men tried for murders in a state where capital punishment is imposed, the approximate expectation would be that one would hang and eight go to prison. By no sensible construction can a comparison of the tendencies of juries to acquit in states having capital punishment and states not imposing the death penalty be read into The Oregonian's

quotation from Mr. Snyder's article. In prefacing his letter the writer "We'll try not to 'drool,' though that is not a hopeless symptom since the babe does that but grows out of that stage to the maturity and wisdom of a sage." We admit the aptness of the figure of speech, but suggest that the author, whose emana-tions we have discussed, regardless of

The Chinese have a reputation for stolidity and repression of their emotions except on such occasions as the Chinese New Year or a gambling raid, but the Manchus appear to be sensi-tive and emotional in the extreme. Their edicts are tearful and abound with confessions of their shortcomings and remorse for their misdeeds A Manchu edict nowadays reads like an experience delivered by a penitent sinner at a revival meeting.

AMAZING REVERSALS.

The Oregonian prints with satisfaction a letter from a subscriber at Salem who calls attention to a recent amendment of our constitution. It relates to the elimination of technicalities from criminal trials. In view of Supreme Court decisions to the effect that a leather strap was not a whip and that a man who had stolen a cow must be released because it was only proved that he had stolen a helfer, the people of Oregon have adopted an amendment which provides that in general appeals shall not upset judgments of the lower courts on mere technicalities. The judgment must be affirmed in spite of errors at the trial if the Supreme Court is of the opinion that, upon the whole, it was right and

proper Under this amendment proof that a man had actually stolen a heifer would send him to prison even if the indictment said he had stolen a cow because it would be simple justice to shut him Theoretically, justice has always up. been the aim of the courts, but in practice so many precedents and rules of evidence and logical formulas and ceremonial pleas and other rubbish of the same kind have accumulated that justice is often forgotten in the game

of dialectics. No doubt the amendment which our correspondent quotes will do much toward reforming these undesirable practices, but we should not be sur-prised if it failed to meet all the expectations which it has set going. Constitutions, like the statutes, are but words, and they have no effective meaning except as it is given to them by the decisions of judges. No doubt it is an excellent thing to set down in black and white exactly what shall and shall not be done in the way of affirming judgments, but it should not be forgotten that no judgment will be affirmed which the higher court does not approve. When the judges wish to order a reversal they will find sufficient reason for it, whatever the constitution

may say. Perhaps our best hope of improve ment in the administration of the criminal law is grounded upon a quickened conscience in judges rather than upon more legislation.

DYNAMITE OR THE LAW?

The pleasantly argumentative letter from "A Union Man" which The Oregonian prints today might usefully serve as a model to many who undertake to discuss current events and conditions in the world of organized labor. Although the letter fails to answer the main points in the editorial to which urpose of developing the truth and it refers, still it is temperate in expression and most of the facts which it advances will readily be admitted by candid readers. We are particularly willing to concede all and more than all that our correspondent claims for the unions in the field of hygienic endeavor. The world acknowledges its obligation for what they have done to procure healthful conditions in fac ories, for the abridgment of child labor and the abatement of distressful impositions upon toiling men and women. It is for the benefit of the whole human race that fathers and mothers of families should not be ompelled to labor beyond their strength under vile conditions, and in so far as the unions have won victories in this direction not only this generation, but all future generations owe them a debt of gratitude. Were their efforts limited to achievements of this kind, we do not believe that many foes could be recruited against them in Christian communities.

We are convinced that upon the whole the activities of the labor unions have been directed to objects which are praiseworthy and we desired to give no other impression in the editorial which has moved our correspondent to write his very interesting letter. But it can hardly be denied that some discreditable deeds have been done during strikes and in other times of excitement. The boycott is not a practice of which intelligent men ought to feel proud. Nor is the hostility to the courts which appears now and then in the ranks of union labor altogether commendable, though no doubt there are occasional excuses for it. But let these things pass. Inasmuch as they arise from the pressure of untoward conditions, no doubt the improvement of conditions will remedy them. We cannot persuade ourselves that with the ballot open to them as a remedy for their ills laboring men will always look upon strikes as a cure-all, and if strikes are once foreworn the bitterness and violence which flow from them will of course These things are not disappear.

fundamental. What is fundamental is the general attitude of organized labor toward civilization and the institutions which make society possible. Our criticism was that during the train of events which culminated in the McNamara confession the unions had not made it clear whether they stood for dynamite or for peaceable appeals to the intelligent conscience of the world. We did not accuse the unions of contributing funds to the McNamara campaign of dynamite. Our correspondent spends some time in repelling this charge and his efforts are certainly well directed if anybody has made it, but we did nothing of the sort. Again he takes some pains to show that union labor cannot justly be held responsible as a whole for the acts of isolated individuals. We made no attempt to hold it responsible in any such manner, for to do so would clearly be irrational and wrong. Our point not that organized labor was chargeable with any acts of specific guilt, but that it had left society in the dark as to its sympathies and tend-During the trial at Los Anencies. geles did it sympathize with dynamite or with the law? In the future what stand will it take, not merely ostensibly, but in heart and soul, upon the subject of violence, or of "direct action," as it is euphemistically called? The country does not at present know what to think about these matters. It is in the dark, and for that reason, as we said before, it is suspicious and crit-

ically anxious. Now let us return for a moment to our correspondent's remark that the act of Judas did not place all the dis-The recent edicts of the Regent of ciples upon the defensive, that murder by allowing this to be represented at China betray a marked difference be- by one member of the Manufacturers' Sam Gompers is getting first as the main purpose of the move- tween the Manchus and the Chinese. Association does not incriminate all tack of the third degree.

the members, and, perhaps, that one wicked church member does not color the whole cause of religion with his blackness. Of course all this depends The guilt may remain individual or it may spread over an entire organiza tion. Had the disciples in their secret hearts commended Judas' betrayal of the Savior and contributed funds to bribe the gospel writers to dissemble it, then in our modest opinion they would all have been as guilty as he was, even though they took no actual hand in his deed. Nobody suspects them of this, but they did forsake the Lord in his time of trial and they have

not escaped blame for It.

In emergencies something more than cold indifference or cowardly withdrawal is expected of men who stand for a cause. They must come to the front and show their hands unmistakably or the world will explain their conduct to their discredit. It can hardly be said that during the Mc-Namara trial the labor unions were indifferent. Large contributions went into the defense fund. Great "protest meetings" were held, at which the tone of the speeches was that inno cent men were being sacrificed to bolster up capitalistic domination. It may be said that the McNamaras were entitled to the presumption of innocence, and so they were. But, on the other hand, the court was entitled to the presumption of fairness, and while it was proper enough to raise a defense fund, it was to the last degree improper to assume that the defendants would be executed in spite of their in-

The labor unions have come to be weighty factor in civilization. With their large membership and important means of influence the stand they take on public questions is of vital moment. Being at the same time powerful, energetic and conspicuous, influencing legislation as they do and molding many institutions to suit their interests, they cannot expect that their conduct will escape close and critical observation, and when that conduct seems to threaten the moral basis upon which everything worth having is built they must not complain if the world shows deep concern.

It is probably incorrect to say that the splendor of King George's visit to India is pure waste. Part of it is retrieved by the pleasure it imparts to the spectators. Many of the Princes who shine at the Durbar will have spent the substance of entire provinces on their jewels and horses. Every diamond that glitters will stand for a human eye dimmed by hunger. very likely if there were no Durbar the wealth would be wasted in other ways. The purpose of the King's visit is to fill the imaginations of the East with the power of the West. Within a few decades the East is quite likely to feel its own power and then such visits will cease.

Instead of conserving the forests with use, Secretary Wilson is destroying with rot through non-use. He is so careful not to let Government tim-ber go at bargain-day prices that he holds it for more than it is worth, though he admits that it is overmature and decaying. If he had accepted the market price, he might have sold the whole year's crop instead of less than one-sixth of it. Wilson has been bitten by the Pinchot bug. He is worse than the man of the parable who bur ied his talent of gold. The talent at least did not decay, while Wilson's is being destroyed by rot.

The unexampled self-abnegation of Mayor Brand Whitlock, of Toledo, ought not to pass without a leaf or two of laurel. He declined a raise of \$500 No doubt other Mayors in his salary. will envy the virtue he exhibits and some may imitate it. But Brand Whitlock draws a certain income from his books which cannot be said of most instance: white play moral luxuries which are unattainable for the common herd of office-holders. Whitlock's "Turn of the Balance" holds high rank among sociological

Would that all parents were as sensible in buying Christmas toys for their children as the father and mother of little Vincent McLean. This opulent 3-year-old is to have a hobby horse, a drum and a mechanical bug, are probably more than he really wants. Childish joy does not flow from many toys or complicated The main element in it is imagination. The more play the parent gives this faculty the hapiper his child be. Costly mechanical toys inhibit the imagination and soon pall.

Albinus Nance, who died yesterday at the age of 63, was one of the youngest Governors of Nebraska and easily one of the best, but, like many, suffered the penalty for precocity dropping into the unknown in later years. Mrs. Harley Calvin Gage being de-

scended from all the royal and imperial families of Europe, by what mischance happens it that she is not empress of the universe? The tyrant man again. Governor West has a Legion of Honor all his own, the candidates for

which are all valued residents of Salem who are no sooner enrolled in the legion than they seek new homes. If that \$40,000,000 baby not only has plain toys in its babyhood, but plain food in its boyhood and man-

of his \$40,000,000. The County Clerk, basing his fact on statistics, says more people go insane during the holiday season than at other times, and some of the gifts seem to confirm him.

hood, he may reach old age in spite

If there were no rains now there would be later, for Mr. Beals figures a deficiency of more than three inches, and when it comes to weather no one will dispute him.

The advent of Lawson's son-in-law, first-class experimental farm on a large At Newport somebody has discov-

ered a new way of getting gold from black sand. Everybody bites at the black sand bait the first time he sees it. If Uncle Sam could only take the water off the swamp land and put it on the arid land, all our fortunes

would be made. The December statement of the banks shows that Portland is well off. Sam Gompers is getting a mild atUNION LABOR AND THE M'NAMARAS Writer Declares Attitude of Organizations Is Always Against Violence.

PORTLAND, Dec. 7.—(To the Editor.)
—An editorial in The Oregonian, De-cember 6, on "The Future of Organized Labor' attracts more than passing attention of members of organized labor In the first place, why does the act of one member of a labor union place "organized labor on the defensive"? Did the act of Judas Iscariot place all the disciples on the defensive? I do not mean by this that the McNamaras were in any sense "Judases," in confessing, for I firmly and truly believe their acts were not sanctioned or instigated by organized labor or any branch thereof is the Manufacturers' Asso-Is the Manufacturers' Asso ciation in Portland placed on the deis now in fall in this city, charged with first-degree murder for shooting member of a labor union? No one

timates nor believes he was the tool of the association of employers. The events leading up to the confession of the McNamaras are as per plexing to the minds of union men as to any fair-minded, thinking man. I cannot speak for all unions, but most unions have an official publication in which is published each month a statewhich is published each month a state-ment of all money received and ex-pended. It would be impossible to "hold out" sufficient funds to carry on a campaign of such magnitude as is accredited to the McNamaras without

knowledge of subordinate bodies.
For instance: The International Typographical Union publishes each month the Journal. A copy is sent to every member of the union. Any person so desiring may get a copy of any printer. They are in every union printer's home, free to be read by all. and in a statement each month every dollar is accounted for in plain, simply language and figures, excluding all possibility for donations for dynamit-Also every thinking union man knows nothing is gained by violence. Did he think otherwise, a study of past vents would soon convince him It is true, unfortunately, that during

some labor troubles, when many have assembled and radicals, who in every organization of every kind, have suggested violence they have suc-ceeded for the time being. But their acts have always been condemned by the rank and file of the labor bodies. and never in the history of organized labor have there been appropriations or recommendations or even hints for premeditated destruction of property or taking of human lives by the unions. would even suggestions of such acts receive anything but the most se-

vere condemnation. You ask, "Can organized labor as a whole be accused of participating in the affair?" I would ask of your readers: Are you acquanited with a union well, personally acquainted? Do you live "neighbors with him"? Know-ing him, do you think him a man who would sanction a crime of this magni-If such a thing were suggested don't you think it would be repellent to him; and that rather than be a party to such acts he would withdraw from the union?

As to the sympathy of labor unions during the trial at Los Angeles. Of urse the unions came to the defense the accused with funds, but it was the commonly expressed opinion union men: "If they are guilty, they should suffer the full penalty, but they shall not be railroaded to prison or the gallows for want of funds for their de-fense simply because they are members of organized labor." I did not believe them guilty, because I could not con-ceive a same member of union labor doing a thing of this kind, as the plainest sort of reasoning would convince one that it could only redound to the everlasting discredit of himself and all concerned in the crime. Had they been convicted, with no more knowledge of the crime than I had before their confession, I should always have, in a measure, doubted their guilt. In the minds of many labor unions for?

are organized only to oppose their em-ployers. Such, however, is not the case. While one of the objects is to receive a fair compensation for labor per-formed, for as short hours as is commensurate with the interests of both employer and employe, these are only two of many objects of organization. I will cite you to the printers' union, for Their fight against the great white plague, tuberculosis, has attrac ed the attention and most favorable comment of the civilized world. They have worked untiringly for sanitary offices, not only asking for air and clean-liness in buildings, but requiring san-itary precautions of members as well. They have equipped, at a cost of over \$1,000,000, a home for aged and de-crepit members at Colorado Springs, and members each month are assessed for its maintenance and are proud to respond. They also pay a pension to aged members who do not care to acalso pay a death benefit, that is sufficient to cover all costs of burial, such ashamed; and no union printer sleeps in a potter's field. Members are not allowed to work more than six days a week, thereby giving extra men work on seven-day newspapers. All this in answer to your query as to the objects of organized labor. And I could enumerate much further. All other labor organizations have similar objects.

Union labor principles are not destructive but constructive. The factories, offices, railroads, etc., more work for men. In my experience of several years as a union laborer I have heard nothing but the most conservative methods reasoned. Union labor had nothing to gain by the Times explosion. Mr. Otis is not a man to frightened, he would only temporarily embarrassed as to methods of publication, but it was union printers who set the type for his paper after the disaster until such a time as he could equip his office, and this at the suggestion of the printers.

Because a man becomes a member of organized labor to better his condi-tion and that of his loved ones, financially, physically, mentally and-yes, morally-should he be thought a party to a crime that could have its origin only in the minds of men not fit to associate with the masses, whose thoughts must flow as dark as the River Styx and whose very association

must be harmful?

If there are "higher-ups" connected with the McNamara cases, no men in the world wish their detection and punishment more than members of organized labor. A UNION MAN.

Easy Life on Oregon Farm. Gold Hill News.

Jim Avery returned Wednesday from Ashland, near which place he had been working on a ranch for several weeks. No clipper of 6 per cent coupons ever had an easier job than Jim's. All he had to do was to act as valet for about 40 head of stock. By way of diver-sion he helped milk 18 cows, and Henry McCall, and his methods of turned the cream separator for a while farming will give Central Oregon a after each milking, carrying the residue to the pigs. Jim is a physical culture enthusiast, and to keep from going stale he split wood, dug potatoes and hauled made-in-Oregon fertilizer and spread it evenly over the land. Not to neglect the esthetic side of his nature, Jim took advantage of a rainy day by setting out strawberry plants. Of setting out strawberry plants. Of course, he had some real work, such as plowing and harrowing, but for the most part he found life one grand sweet rong, with plenty of time to peruse the current periodicals and perect his knowledge of the Greek philosophies,

Swiss as Savers of Money. Baltimore American.
Two-fifths of the adult population of
Switzerland have deposits in banks. MR. FRY THROWS SEARCHLIGHT. TECHNICALITIES LOSING WEIGHT. Salem Democrat Falls to Find Much

Democracy in West's Record. SALEM, Or., Dec. 6 .- (To the Edior.)-I regret the Governor of the great state of Oregon, smarting under statewide criticism for having refused to appoint a Democrat for Secretary of State, should have resorted to "mud slinging" when he had himself interviewed in Portland a few weeks ago. It's a wonder he did not empha-size his remarks with his shotgun story, which proved so effectual dur-

ing his campaign.

If Governor West had the sagacity of his preceptor in politics or had con-sulted him before committing his piece he would, under similar circumstances, have omitted insinuations reflecting on my personal character and integrity.

The reference to the "blind pig" was deplored by many of his Salem friends

and amounted to little less than an insult to our three lady clerks, one of whom has been in our employ for near-ly 20 years. We have always tried to run a clean drug store, and are willing that people who have been our cus-tomers for more than a quarter of a century should be the judge rather than one person eager to vent a per-sonal spleen, who never, to my knowledge, has been in our place of busi-The Governor knows and the records

in the office of the Secretary of State show that we are now and have been, for nearly 30 years past, furnishing drug supplies, amounting in the aggre-gate to over \$50,000, to the various state institutions situated in and near Salem. This extensive business was carried on through the terms of Govcarried on through the terms of Gov-ernors Moody, Pennoyer, Lord, Geer, Chamberlain, Benson and Acting Gov-ernor Bowerman, and is continuing to-day under the present administration, and we expect it will continue during the balance of the term, for the reason that under the competitive system our hid has been the lowest during the bid has been the lowest during the administrations above referred to. If there has been any crookedness going on during this time, it would seem but proper for the state to withdraw further business from our house. It is not natural for same people to continue patronizing anyone whom they know is robbing them or trying to rob them, and I think it is a reflection on the efficiency and honesty of these offi-cers for Governor West to make such instructions.

My criticism of West is his politics, as for myself personalities are elimi-nated. However, I shall never be re-luctant to have the people compare our records.

West is posing as a Democrat for what he can get out of it, but playing in the hands of a certain element in the Republican party for future busi-ness. Shall the Democrats of Oregon allow this to go on without a protest? say no; his democracy whitewashed with Chamberlain soft soap fooled us once, but the next time this non-partl san bobs up he will discover that the Democrats will not submit to another dose of political hypocrisy and decep-He says he is a Democrat, then doing right to appoint Republicans, which make me prone to quote from Robert L. Stevenson, who is moved to say: "If God would gle you the to say: grace to see yoursel as others see you,

you would throw up your dinner."

Governor West said Bryan's defeat was a keen disappointment to him, but it did not last long, for a few days afterward he was reported in a local paper advising Mr. Bryan to go home and stay with his chickens. Governor West proudly refers to a contribution of \$40.58. That was news

to us all, but he forgot to say that at the time he was holding down a state job by appointment and dentally grooming himself for Gov-ernor. How much did West contribute to Bryan's campaign in 1896 when he was not holding office nor a candi-date for Governor? Whom did he vote

Can you build up the Democratic party by appointing Republicans to office who never vote the Democratic party ticket except when Chamberlain and West are running on it? If we ever expect to accomplish anything as a party the sooner we relegate such "rolly polies" the better. How many times has the welfare of the several candidates on the Democratic ticket, ordinated to the interests of the head of the ticket? It will be interesting in the next campaign to read the political speeches of the two "star actors favoring the election of the Democratic candidates for United States Senator and Secretary of State if Bourne and Olcott are the respective candidates of the Republican party for these posi-

tions. Has anyone ever heard of West playing a reciprocal game in politics? Oh no, but personally the boys were given the word to stand in and "if I am elected you will be the luckiest man in the state" and the poor devils stood in and have been unlucky ever since. But some Republican was lucky.

NO SPECIAL LAW FOR SAVANTS.

Mme. Currie Affair Causes Physician to

Protest Against Discrimination. FORT STEVENS, Or., Dec. 6 .- (To the Editor.)—It is to be extremely regretted that so distinguished and world-renowned a personage as Mme. Curie should have proven herself to be of such common clay as deliberately to invite upon her fair name the blotch of scandal However, granting the news reports are true, the considerable amount of maudlin sentiment now being expended upon this "romance" of Mme. Curie and Professor Langevin is exceedingly nauseating to those of us who believe that law is law, and that said law, having once been established as a guide to social usage, should

If thi swere a legitimate romance might rejoice with Mme. Curie and wish her a long life and much happi-ness. But if all reports be true, this latest excitement of Paris is a decidedly illegitimate affair, which, stripped of its aristocratic and scholarly trappings, proves to be a very ordinary animal attraction arising between a man, already a husband and father, and a woman not his wife—and naively founded upon propinguity and community of thought. If a similar "ro-mance" had been perpetrated by Sally Hooligan and Pat Murphy, down on Clabber Alley, they would be haled into court instanter on a statutory charge!

If individuals possessing the intellectual attainments of Mme. Curie and Professor Langevin have not the force of character sufficient to restrain their or character stituent to restain their momentary animal propensities within the bounds of law and common decency, to whom, pray, may we look for examples of law-abiding citizens which may be held as an object lesson before the eyes of the common people? There is every reason why the truly learned is every reason why the truly learned among mankind should so conduction their lives as to make them models of morality and uprightness which less favored masses may safely follow. Shall social, financial or professional attainment render one immune to the laws of the land? The same class of reasoning would excuse the aristocratic capitalist, who has stolen a million. from any material punishment for his offense: and, per contra, would cause hungry Ole Olson, who stole a loaf of bread, to be sent up for at least a year. Let us sincerely hope that this un-fortunate llason of Mme. Curie's may soon pass from the limelight. As for Professor Langevin, if we may judge of his profundity from the published reports, it would seem that he could scarcely be worthy of any further mention

CHESTER J. STEDMAN, M. D.

Many Governors Recommend Change in , Law-Oregon Acts.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 4 .- (To the Editor.) —As several editorials have appeared in The Oregonian from time to time decialming against the technicalities of the law and contending that on actechnicalities many guilty persons charged with the com-mission of crime have been enabled to escape punishment, I desire to call at-tention to an article that appears in Collier's Magazine December 2 Issue, written by Carl Snyder and entitled "The Monstrous Breakdown of the

Criminal Laws' The author in support of the asser-tion that many of the executives of the different states have written messages to the Legislatures of their states rec-emmending the revision of the judicial system so as to do away with tecni-calities in criminal cases calls atten-tion to the message of Governor Gilchrist to the Legislature of Alabama, in which he calls their attention to a decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama reversing a case because the defendant was charged with the lar-ceny of a steer and the proof showed that he stole a cow. Our Supreme Court has gone the

Alabama court one better. In the case of State vs. Minnick the Supreme Court of this state reversed a conviction because the defendant was charged with the larceny of a helfer and the proof showed and he was convicted of steal-ing a cow. See State vs. Minnick, 54 Or., page 85. It is just such technical decisions as this that has caused the people of this state to enact the amendment to Article 7 of the State Consti-tution, Sec. 3 of which reads as fol-

tution, Sec. 3 of which reads as follows:

Section 2. In all actions at law, where the value in controversy shall exceed \$20, the right of trial by jury shall exceed \$20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of this state, uniess the court can affirmatively say there is no evidence to support the verdict. Until otherwise provided by law upon appeal of any case to the Supreme Court, either party may have attached to the bill of exceptions the whole testimony, the instructions of the court to the jury, and any other matter material to the decision of the appeal. If the Supreme Court shall be of opinion, after consideration of all matters thus submitted, that the judgment of the court appealed from was such as should have been rendered in the case, such judgment shall be affirmed notwithstanding any error committed during the trial; or if, in any respect, the judgment appealed from should be changed and the Supreme Court shall be of the opinion that it can determine what judgment should have been entered in the court below, it shall direct such judgment to be entered in the same manner and with like effect as decrees are now entered in equity cases on appeal to the Supreme Court provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Supreme Court to find the defendant in a criminal case guilty of an offense for which a greater penalty is provided in the lower court.

Scotch the Rattlers

PORTLAND, Dec. 1.—(To the Editor.)—I am perfectly aware of the fact that, as I am a very unimportant personage, my opinion may not amount to very much, but I nevertheless ven-ture to offer my most sincere con-gratulations to The Oregonian for the firm stand it is taking against the sickly sentimentality towards murder-ers, ravishers of women and thugs of every description, as exhibited Governor West, Glpsy Smith, Barzee and others. The Governor fully evades the law of the State of Oregon; the Gipsy, while professing to preach the Bible, evidently imagines himself superior to the authority who said. "He that sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed"; as for Barzee-well, never mind him. If in this state, the women and property of those who cannot afford to erect an impregnable stockade around them, are to enjoy any degree of safety in the future, to The Oregonian will belong the thanks. The only way to be safe from a rattler is to scotch it. WILLIAM E. TYRRELL.

One Picture of an Aristocrat. Chicago Record-Herald. "She seems to be a thorough aristo-

"Yes. She is proud of the fact that she can't sew, never learned to cook and had a grandfather who owned slaves."

War News From Tripoli.

From Puck. First Warrior-What was he deco

ated for? Second Ditto-Bravery in the aerial service in Tripoli. His machine fell from a height of 200 feet and crushed

Special Features The Sunday Oregonian

Fables in Slang-George Ade writes three fables in his richest vein. He tells about the two philanthropic native sons who brought home the bacon; about the unruffled wife; and about the passing up of the wonderful meal.

Bogus Scales-An expose of the tricks and wiles of some dishonest dealers. This article may help, in a measure, to solve the problem for you of reducing the high cost of living.

Christmas Presents-Some noted men tell about gifts that have meant the most to them.

Death's Elixir-Half a page on the mysterious poison that is striking right and left among the enemies of a deposed Empress.

Fooling Folks-How a Tartar maid succeeded in deceiving even high court officials with "prophecy.

The Golden Collar-An unusual short tale surrounding a race between engine and ostrich.

Lloyd's-About a remarkable association that insures people against almost anything from twins to loss of job.

Literary Achievement-A page concerning the world of letters during the past year.

In the Color Guard-Portland Grand Army veteran tells of defending and carrying the regimental colors in the thick of many battles.

The Business Gambler-Another rattling good story of the business world.

New adventures by all the people of the colored section and pretty new cut-out clothes are offered by Anna Belle.

MANY OTHER FEATURES