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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT., 28, 1914.

CRAZY OR DISHONEST?

An inquiry is made as to why The Oregonian believes Governor West is crazy. It is more of a doubt as to his sanity than a belief. It is grounded in the fact that a sane man will not ordinarily try to get away with a lie that can be readily proved a lie by public records or other indisputable evidence.

In one speech the Governor accused The Oregonian of indorsing the amendment to create the office of Lieutenant-Governor in a frameup to give a certain man the position. The truth is that prior to this speech The Oregonian had publicly protested against the adoption of the measure.

In another speech the Governor declared The Oregonian had inspired the so-called assembly measure. The truth is that many weeks prior to the charge and before the solicitation of names for the initiative petition had begun The Oregonian emphatically condemned the proposal.

The Governor has averred that he inaugurated brick making at the penitentiary. The fact is brick making has been an employment for convicts at Salem for more than thirty years.

The Governor has declared that his methods of conducting the penitentiary have saved money for the people of the state. The fact is that the biennial appropriations for the penitentiary have largely increased during his administration, as shown by the public records, while the actual prison population has not increased.

In one speech the Governor declared that Mr. Booth's company had in one locality bottled the timber and prevented development and shipment by other companies. The truth is that there are nine sawmills in the locality mentioned shipping over the railway designated.

The Governor in a speech has quoted the evidence of one witness who testified as to what she had heard some one say about Mr. Booth employing a dummy to take up a timber claim. The Governor suppressed the evidence of seven witnesses which directly contradicted the one he quoted.

The Governor has quoted the evidence of another witness that a member of the Booth-Kelly Company had employed him as a dummy to take up a timber claim, but the Governor ignored the testimony of the same witness that Mr. R. A. Booth had had nothing whatever to do with the transaction.

These falsehoods and misrepresentations have heretofore been so branded by disclosure of the records. There are others that have not. Typical of the Governor's insane persecution of Mr. Booth is the following excerpt from the stenographic report of his debate with Mr. Booth:

> And there was Mr. T. T. Geer, his (Booth's) friend, who is out campaigning for him, and he states in his message to the Legislature in 1903 that there was in the hands of the State Treasurer between $700,000 and $800,000 of that school fund that belonged to the school children of this state, and it was not loaned out to the farmers of the country in order that a revenue might come in to the school children of this state, but the Treasurer was loaning the money to the bankers of the state and he was putting the interest in his pocket. (Laughter). Now where was Mr. Booth as a member of the Senate? Was he bringing about the passage of laws which would force the State Treasurer to pay the money that he was receiving for interest into the school fund? Indeed he was not. But who did it? You know who did it. (Cries of "Chamberlain" and applause).

Governor Geer's message to the 1903 Legislature is published in the Journal of the Senate for that year. On page 45 of that publication is the portion referring to the school fund. There is not a single accusation or intimation that the Treasurer was pocketing the interest on the school fund. What Governor Geer said was this:

> The total receipts from the cash sale of lands, including payments on certificates from January 1, 1902, to January 1, 1903, amounted to $502,094.13. During the first twenty-one months of this period the sum of $603,818 was loaned from the irreducible school fund. During the last three months the sum of $201,540, including renewals, has been loaned, making practically $730,000 of new loans during the past year.
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> On September 30 last the total amount of the school fund loaned was $2,422,014.87. This amount is held in different sums by 2200 citizens of Oregon, averaging about $1200 each. The interest on these notes is paid up to some time in 1901, excepting about ten, and all but 300 are paid to some time in 1902. Never in the history of the state has the school fund in all respects been in such satisfactory condition, a testimonial not only to the persistence of the State Land Board in collection of delinquent interests, but also to the prosperous condition of our people.
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> The amount of the school fund principal now in the Treasury is $729,435.42. For general recommendations and information relating to the school fund and the state lands you are respectfully referred to the report of the State Treasurer and to that of the State Land Board.

In another colmun today Governor Geer tells what was in the State Treasurer's report of 1903. It was a statement that the school fund could not be invested because the legal rate was too high—Eastern investors were underbidding the state. The Treasurer recommended the enactment of a law authorizing him to invest the money remaining in the fund at a lower rate of interest.

The law thus recommended was one of the earliest enactments of the 1903 Legislature. It originated with the House judiciary committee and on the day it passed the House it was hurried to the Senate and there passed without a dissenting vote. Mr. R. A. Booth was the first Senator to vote "aye" on this measure.

This law had the desired effect. It overcame the obstacle to the investment of the school fund and in his message to the Legislature two years later Governor Chamberlain pointed out that whereas two years prior thereto the money in the school fund had exceeded $700,000 it at the later date was but little more than $200,000. The records also show that in a total of twenty meetings of the State Land Board during Governor Chamberlain's first term, at which more than $600,000 of the school fund was loaned so as to produce an income for the public schools, Governor Chamberlain, although a member of the board, was not present.

No man in Oregon has a keener interest in education and the welfare of the schools than R. A. Booth. He has personally aided numerous persons to gain an education. He has contributed liberally to loan funds accumulated to help students through college. The man who says he has not performed his full duty as a public officer and a private citizen toward the public schools is either dishonest or insane. The Oregonian is more charitable than otherwise in questioning the Governor's mental balance.

HIS DRY LETTER.

The Oregonian has heard of a letter to the Anti-Saloon League of Oregon, from Senator Chamberlain, pledging himself to that organization to support National prohibition; but adding the condition that if the proposal now made to Congress should be altered or modified, he would consider himself released from his pledge.

Why doesn't the Anti-Saloon League print the letter? Did Senator Chamberlain stipulate that it should be withheld from publication? Did he want to be free to bargain secretly with the prohibitionists on the one hand and with the saloons on the other? It is the Chamberlain way.

That there is such a letter to the Anti-Saloon League The Oregonian is informed by persons who have seen and read it. Why the secrecy?

LI'L ARTHUR'S PLAINT.

The Oregonian is reminded that a very young man named Arthur Moulton is running for Congress. The reminder is an advertisement, decorated with a handsome Moulton picture (a' la Lafferty, minus the stovepipe hat), and upbraiding The Oregonian for permitting A. F. Flegel to "carry booze on one shoulder and water on the other."

The good Flegel is the Democratic candidate for Congress, and we are surprised to hear that he carries booze anywhere. If a protest from The Oregonian will serve, Mr. Flegel will be sternly admonished to put the liquor where it belongs.

Brother Flegel is said to be a prohibitionist, and we are skeptical about the Moulton assertion that he is playing also for the saloon vote. He would not take it if he could get it. We are sure of that.

But young Mister Moulton has bigger lions in his path to Congress than Flegel. Take Lafferty. Mister Moulton ought to know all about him. He is a product of the Lafferty school of politics and he knows that Lafferty has won two elections by the same sensational and unscrupulous methods as he is now pursuing. We enjoin Mister Moulton, whom we have thus given the benefit of a little notice, to forget Flegel and go after Lafferty.

TURNING ON HIS FRIENDS.

From the stenographic report of the speech made by Governor West last Friday, The Oregonian takes these paragraphs:

> Mr. Booth might have gone further and told you that when his brother, Henry, and himself were on trial I reached my hand out to them, the same as I have done to men in the penitentiary who have transgressed the law (applause and hisses) because I didn't want to see them convicted, and I went down—
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> (The speaker's voice was drowned by the uproar in the audience.) . . . But when the time that Mr. Booth, notwithstanding his transgressions in the past, presumed to aspire to the office of United States Senator, then it was no longer a personal matter with me, no longer a matter of duty between me as an individual and Mr. Booth and his brother, but it was a public duty.

Was Governor West thinking of his public duty when, long after his emotional display of friendship for the Booths, he appointed Henry Booth to the State Fair Board, of which he (Booth) is now president?

Was Governor West moved by a sense of public duty when, in a Lane County speech, he admitted that Robert Booth had "got his wealth honestly"?—an admission afterwards repudiated by him, but confirmed by the statements of ten or more persons who heard him.

Or is he moved now by a sense of public duty, or of intense political partisanship, when he opposes Mr. Booth for United States Senator?

WHO PAYS?

Our pork-barrel neighbor, the Evening Journal, gives something like a broad hint to The Oregonian that if it does not suspend its insinuations that Dr. C. J. Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has grossly violated the corrupt practices act, it will divulge some unpleasant facts about the Booth campaign fund.

The Oregonian has no idea that its thrifty friend has any facts about the Booth campaign not known to all. He has made a most modest campaign, with very moderate expenditure. Except for his newspaper support and the efforts of many friends, it has been a single-handed fight. There has been no elaborate organization, and only a very small office staff with a single stenographer. When the Journal says or intimates that he has spent great sums of money, it utters an obvious falsehood.

But what about C. J. Smith? The very fence-posts of the state, decorated with great bi-colored Smith placards, cry out the fact that an enormous sum has been expended in Smith's behalf. The mails have been flooded with his campaign letters and circulars. He has had a large office establishment. The county newspapers are filled with his advertisements. Tons of literature have just been sent out through the Pendleton postoffice. Workers are ubiquitous. The official statement as to his expenditures in the primary campaign was a fraud on its face. The campaign, continued for many months, has cost tens of thousands of dollars.

The Oregonian does not hesitate to say, from the plain evidence, that the Smith campaign has cost somebody $50,000, and probably a great deal more.

If the Journal desires to know who that somebody is, The Oregonian will reply that he is Dr. C. J. Smith, the "law-enforcement" candidate.

London has just been jubilating over the 109th anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, which shattered Napoleon's hopes of naval power. It also freed England from imminent danger of invasion. The invader menaces again today and England's trust is still in her "wooden walls." The cannon are bigger now than at Trafalgar, but courage and seamanship are more than guns upon the water and the British sailor is the same man he was under Nelson, a century ago.

ONE OF THE SEVEN.

The damaging effects of adoption of the waterfront amendment to the coast counties as pointed out by E. W. Wright would be local in one sense, yet in another they would be a matter of regret and pecuniary loss to the entire state.

The navigable waterways in several localities on the coast offer the sole means of transportation.

Small sawmills that are located there from time to time have a permanent influence on the growth of the several communities. The employes acquire tracts of logged-off land, clear small places around their homes and in time develop prosperous farms or towns.

The country cannot be developed until the timber is cut. The manufacture of the timber into lumber produces a temporary prosperity and promotes cultivation and the growth of little settlements which later become permanent towns or agricultural communities.

These mills must have access to navigable water. They must have log booms. The amendment will deny available sites to them wherever the state's tide land has not passed to private ownership. They may lease tide lands under the amendment but only for wharf sites. A mill cannot boom its logs on a wharf.

The amendment, as Mr. Mulkey, one of the authors, has said, proposes to reserve unsold tide lands for the benefit of future generations. In other words, our children or grandchildren may be wiser than we. Perhaps we shall have to await the arrival of our great-grandchildren in order properly to utilize this asset. Anyway, lands which would be rendered more valuable by use are to be locked up and kept from the hands of men whose evil design it is to make a living and build up the country.

Development of one locality, situated though it may be across a mountain range, and at present accessible only by water, is important to all of Oregon. Its growth will add to the state's total of taxable property, encourage the building of transportation lines, produce trade for the distributive centers and otherwise work for the benefit of the entire community.

The waterfront amendment is one of the seven vicious measures. It is opposed to a Greater Oregon.

Vote 329 no.

THE GERM OF RABIES.

Scientists are well on the road to the discovery of the hydrophobia germ. They have found a collection of pestiferous atomies among which the long-sought monster is certainly concealed. The task now is to isolate the creature and exhibit him to the world in all his dread hideousness. The collection of germs will produce rabies when it is injected into a dog, but which one of its numerous individuals does the deed is still undetermined.

It will not be a great while before the investigators hit upon the definite solution of their problem and then all mystery and superstition will vanish from hydrophobia. We shall know exactly what causes it, just as we do of diphtheria and tuberculosis, and the prevention and cure will become greatly simplified. As long as the germ has not been perfectly isolated it is possible for fanatics to decry scientific measures pertaining to rabies. They even go so far in their outbursts as to say there is no such disease. Of course, when a fanatical opponent of science gets bitten by a mad dog he quickly becomes a convert to reason, but, unfortunately, perhaps, such salutary accidents are rare.

It is encouraging to observe the gradual advance of science and good sense into the dark realms of superstition and ignorance. One by one the old fortresses of fanaticism totter and fall. The cannon cast by the human intelligence are not so imposing in appearance, perhaps, as the Krupp guns, but in the long run they do more effectual work. They never destroy a city, but they rebuild cities that have fallen before the assaults of ignorant cruelty.

Rabies is one of the last diseases to yield to the attacks of science. Cancer still waits for its conqueror and there are two or three more which as yet baffle the efforts of medicine. But the number of these recalcitrants is small and year by year it diminishes. What shall we have left to try our patience and educate us in the fine art of suffering when all diseases have become curable? Must we invent some new ones?

HUMANE WOUNDS.

When the war was in its first stages many happy prophecies were made about its benign procedure. There were to be none of the old cruelties. War, like everything else in the world, had become refined. It was really a parlor exercise adapted to soothe the leisure of women and children. We know better now. The old demon looks just as black as he ever did and his deeds are as cruel as they were a thousand years ago. It is impossible to civilize war. Fighting is the negation of civilization.

One disappointment is peculiarly trying to those who preach that modern warfare is a humanitarian institution. They have long been telling us that the pointed rifle bullet, with its steel jacket, would make a clean wound rather pleasant than otherwise and not at all difficult to heal. These bullets are pretty thoroughly disinfected and they do not shatter the tissues through which they penetrate. Hence it is an agreeable experience to be shot through with one of them or even by six or seven if they manage to miss the vital parts.

This would make a battle the most delightful of pastimes if it were not for one circumstance. There is so apt to be a fly in the amber. The trouble here is that most of the wounds suffered in the current battles are not made by bullets at all, but by fragments of explosive shells. These fragments seem to be just as barbarously disposed to rend and tear bones and flesh as they ever were. The reform which has made war gentle and benign stopped short of the explosives.

According to the accounts from the field the hospital surgeons are doing fairly well with the thousands of cases that pour in upon them, but they have always done fairly well. When war has shattered a human being surgery can usually make a decent job of patching him up if there is anything at all left to work upon. But why shatter him?

Very likely there will be explosions and loss of life in coal mines until there shall be no demand for the product, but it seems that the improved conditions that have bettered the worker in other lines of labor might be extended to the man who works underground. Great losses of life in war lose some of their horror because they are to be expected as a part of the game, but in the industries of peace the death of a score or a hundred workers is an affliction that is appalling because it is unexpected and ought to be prevented.

The Estacada Progress man wants the game law changed. His contention is that this is an equal rights state as regards sex and discrimination is cruelty to the hen pheasant. As a student of nature he finds the male bird takes his wives tandem and when he gets into the roast a disconsolate widow is forced to proselyte. In this respect, although he does not so state, a pheasant widow may be worse than an old-maid pigeon. Perhaps he is right, and as champion of the afflicted he is placed in the records.

The income tax works balefully upon the National conscience if statistics are correct. Those who have lied about their incomes number 140,000. Properly convicted and imprisoned they would overpopulate the jails and reduce our gilded ballrooms to solitudes. We must have a more diligent army of spies and informers or the income tax will always be disappointing.

The county fair to be held next month at Little Rock, Ark., has a better attraction than fake shows and horse races. It is an original play, musical and dramatic, composed by a local genius. Sixty citizens have parts in it. The play is framed upon the legend and history of Arkansas. Oregon has plenty of similar material but it has not been used a great deal.

Happier days seem to be dawning for United States musicians. The professor of music at Yale has just won two prizes each of $10,000, one from the Metropolitan Company, the other from Los Angeles. Is there any reason why other musical men should not do as well when opportunity offers?

If the warring European countries are fed at all it must be by neutrals. The United States is the biggest neutral Nation in the world and ought to profit most by the folly of our neighbors across the Atlantic. There are signs that we are taking advantage of our opportunities.

It is useless to deny that Neitzsche's philosophy has formed the dominant mind of Germany. Every sentiment we read from such men as Treitschke, Bernhardi and their like is a rehash of Neitzsche, who taught "Blessed are the warmakers" and "might is right."

One of the most interesting exhibits at the land show is a gasoline tractor designed to work on a small farm. Such a machine if it is really practicable and economical, will solve many an agricultural problem.

That Massachusetts judge who sentenced burglarious schoolboys to be whipped with birch rods, which sting but do not cut, must be the son of an old-fashioned father remembering the days of his youth.

We are not surprised at the reports of British inability to sleep after fierce fighting. The Anglo-Saxon is a nervous, high-strung animal compared with the stolid Teuton and stupid Slav.

An English captain says the fighting in France is not to be compared with the Indian and South African campaigns. Certainly not. This is warfare, not bushwhacking.

Corvallis women adopted strong resolutions commending Dr. Withycombe to the voters of Oregon because of his high ideals and spotless moral character. They know him.

It is said the British soldiers are unable to sleep after a hot battle. Many, however, are able to sleep securely enough for an indefinite period after every battle.

German efforts to reassure the Belgians are not preventing a general exodus. Having been crushed the Belgians are unwilling to wear the yoke.

Wilson indorses Joe Cannon's rival and Joe simply tips the cigar at a more acute angle, with remarks that cannot get by the censor.

German dealers who attempted to boost the price of potatoes were mobbed. That's one way of handling the price jugglers.

The Titanic survivor succeeds to the place in the news that was held by the Johnstown survivor a quarter-century ago.

The quake in Italy has no significance other than to jar the government to get busy and into the war.

Some enterprising men ought to mobilize the Portuguese army for moving-picture purposes.

It is up to the people to decide in the cases of Vitaperation vs. Worth; Poverty vs. Prosperity.

Portland was "dry" yesterday, but the relative humidity was excessive after nightfall.

We get a new idea of Northwestern greatness from the big show at the Armory.

The touch of cold in the East is Nature's way to crack the chestnut burrs.

Record your vote next Tuesday for an era of renewed prosperity.

Bet the most confirmed fire-eater in Europe is sick of the game by now.

Carranza is said to be willing to retire. Who next? What next?

Even to the combatants the war is becoming a horrible nightmare.

Great Britain did the honorable thing in releasing the Brindilla.

The Germans intend to break the bank at Monaco.

It is good to be alive such weather.

The battle fury shifts northward.

PERSONAL ATTACKS REPUDIATED

Defamation of Booth Not Authorized but Condemned by Committee.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27.—(To the Editor.)—Under the caption "unbecoming" The Oregonian speaks of "Mr. Hanley's campaign committee joining in the pack that is snapping at the good name of Robert A. Booth." It is particularly unfortunate that the uncontrolled and injudicious utterances of one or two in speaking for Mr. Hanley should be put to the discredit of the entire Hanley campaign committee. The facts are these:

From the very beginning of the Hanley campaign, months ago, Mr. Hanley said to us repeatedly, "Do not enter into personalities about any opponent." One of his well-known sayings is "You can't lift yourself up by dragging another man down." And time and again he has repeated, "Present my platform to the voters of Oregon. Say nothing against any candidate."

I think the type of people generally who have come to the support of Mr. Hanley, who have given their time without compensation to help elect him, would make it self-evident that they hardly needed Mr. Hanley's warning. They are not the kind of people who would enter into a campaign of mudslinging. They have felt deeply the need of constructive legislation for the development of Oregon, and they have believed Mr. Hanley's platform practical, and that he is an able man, competent to carry it out. They have earnestly believed in Mr. Hanley as the man of the hour for Oregon.

When the European war broke out the French cabinet resigned in a body, feeling that the time had come for the best men to be in that cabinet; they were sufficiently patriotic to step aside for better men. Many of us feel that matters have reached a crisis in Oregon. Everything is locked tighter than a drum, men are needing work, the country is needing development, and something must be done; so Democrats (I am one) and Republicans (there are many among our workers) have alike stepped aside from party lines, and like the French cabinet members have said, "We must have the man best fitted by experience and understanding to cope with this problem." William Hanley appeals to us as that man.

No speaker who drags down another candidate's name is truly representing Mr. Hanley. He is laboring under a delusion left over from old-time politics when mudslinging was the accepted method. He undoubtedly means well, but he is behind the Hanley times, which are distinctly times of open and above-board fairness to all men.

Colonel C. E. S. Wood, in his questions to Mr. Chamberlain, has at no time entered into personalities. His questions have been such questions as we, as voters of Oregon, taxpayers in Oregon, and dependent on Oregon for our prosperity, have a perfect right to ask of any "hired man" we may send East to work for us. We have no condemnation of any other candidate as a man; we consider Mr. Hanley the best man for the job of the three and that is the matter in a nutshell.

ANNE SHANNON MONROE.

FOREIGN INSURANCE IS SECURED.

Deposits Required Which Safeguard American Policyholders.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27.—Please advise us if you think that business houses here which are carrying fire insurance in very prominent English fire insurance companies, through local agents here, should feel the least alarm, on account of the war, that in case of fire they might not be able to collect on insurance policies. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the insurance companies could pay or not. By answering you will greatly oblige.

A CONSTANT READER AND BELIEVER IN THE OREGONIAN.

State Insurance Commissioner Ferguson says that holders of policies in foreign companies should feel as secure as if their policies were with the best of American companies. Foreign companies are not licensed to transact insurance business in any of the United States until they have made deposits of not less than $200,000 each with the insurance department of at least one state. Such deposits usually have been made with the departments of the states of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and are treated by the various insurance departments as deposit capital, the equivalent of the capital stock of an American company. Regarding foreign companies Mr. Ferguson says:

> At the time of making such deposit and application to transact business in the United States, foreign companies are also required to appoint three or more trustees to administer the financial affairs of the company in the United States. These trustees invest all the funds of the United States branch of the company and hold all assets of such branch in trust. Since all of these investments are made in the names of the trustees and are held for the protection of American policyholders it follows that the assets of such foreign companies are controlled entirely by American trustees and may not be withdrawn without the consent and action of such United States trustees.
>
> Since the beginning of the war in Europe the Insurance Commissioners of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut have notified the United States trustees of all such foreign companies transacting business in the states that no funds or assets of the United States departments of foreign companies must be relinquished to the home office without permission of the various insurance departments interested.
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> All companies transacting the business of fire insurance in this state are required to file deposit bond of $25,000 executed by an approved surety company. This protection is exclusively for Oregon citizens. Fire insurance politics the world over exempt the companies for liability from loss on account of war, riots and civic commotion. As a consequence, the present war cannot affect these companies so far as loss as the result of war is concerned, and cannot in any way affect the United States departments of such companies except so far as it may depreciate the securities of our own companies in which the trustees have invested funds. This same condition will likewise confront our American companies.

Comet in the North.

PARKDALE, Or., Oct. 26.—(To the Editor.)—We have noticed a large comet, which is very plain, just below the Great Dipper and would like to know the name of it.

DRESSER AND O'REILLY.

Delevan's comet has been in view in the locality mentioned for some time.

Loans on Life Insurance.

ALBANY, Or., Oct. 26.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly tell me if there is any life insurance company that writes policies that any bank or money loaner will lend money on. C. C. PARSONS.

Nearly every life insurance company issues some form of policy which has a loan value.

Count, Before an Explosion.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Ah sho' gwine hahm dat niggah," avowed Mr. Jackson. "Musn' do dat. Count a hundred an' yo' ain't feel mad no mo'," advised the minister. "Ah done counted two hundred," said Mr. Jackson, in a minute or two, "an Ah feel madder'n evah."

Preparing for Coming Conflict.

Puck.

Willis—What are you polishing up your gun for? Gillis—On account of this European war. Willis—Surely, you don't think we will be drawn into it. Gillis—No; but think of the horde of book agents who will be out selling "The History of the Great Conflict."

MAN IN OVERALLS IS BENEFITED

Cheap Postal Rate Gives Him Cheap Reading, Is Reply to Lafferty.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27.—(To the Editor.)—Your editorial Sunday relative to A. W. Lafferty's speech in the House of Representatives (which was never delivered, except through the mails to us voters in Oregon), is good as far as it goes, but I would like to add a few words to show that Mr. Lafferty is either a cunning deceiver or is very superficial in his investigations.

In this "speech" he bewails the loss that the Government sustains by reason of transporting The Oregonian, the Saturday Evening Post and other papers at a cost of 1 cent a pound, stating that this loss in the aggregate is so great that if the papers of this country would pay what it actually costs the Government to handle them the "war tax" would not be necessary. Does not Mr. Lafferty know that Uncle Sam has competition in the matter of transporting daily papers and periodicals, to-wit: the express companies? And does not he know that these express companies transport these papers in packages at one-half cent a pound, half of what Uncle Sam gets? And doesn't he know that the express companies today are handling more tons of this printed matter than the U. S. mails?

If he doesn't know these things he should, and if he will get familiar with the "man who wears the overalls," the man Mr. Lafferty claims to "stand for," he can learn a few things that he has omitted from his "speech," for some of them can tell him.

Now, if the Government is losing $100,000,000, or "giving away nearly that much yearly "to the press," as he puts it, how much are the express companies losing by transporting papers at half the Government rate? But while Mr. Lafferty bewails the loss to the Government, does he shed any tears over the loss to the express companies? Oh, no, not a tear, at least not so the "man in overalls" can see him. To do so would not fit in with the rest of the "bunc" he is giving us in his "speech."

Mr. Lafferty overlooks another point. He did not stop to figure up the benefit that the poor man gets in return for this cheap rate on daily papers and periodicals, the fact that the subscription price on daily papers and periodicals by reason of this cheap rate is so low that anyone can afford plenty of reading matter in his home. Reading matter is today the choicest it ever has been and the cheapest thing that goes into the home.

Reading this speech you can easily guess that he never delivered it in the House. If the Congress is made up of men who will listen to such stuff, then we better elect a different class of men. If he attempted to deliver such a talk, in which the pronoun "I" is the most prominent feature, before a lot of schoolboys he would doubtless be rewarded with cat-calls and a shower of paperwads. You can fool the men in overalls part of the time, Mr. Lafferty, but you can't fool all of them all of the time.

O. C. R. ELLIS.

WHAT DIVIDED VOTE WILL MEAN

It Will Elect Chamberlain and Continue Favors to Foreign Pauper Labor.

HEPPNER, Or., Oct. 26.—(To the Editor.)—Is it not a fact that William Hanley is a candidate to represent Oregon in the United States Senate for the purpose of re-electing George Chamberlain, just as Roosevelt was a candidate for President, that Mr. Woodrow Wilson could be elected President? I have just read the letter of Thomas Lawson in The Oregonian. If Mr. Hanley's candidacy is for no other purpose than to be elected United States Senator of Oregon his candidacy is the biggest kind of a joke.

Mr. Lawson says he (Lawson) is a Republican. If Mr. Lawson is a Republican I ask him why is he boosting William Hanley for United States Senator, and why is he so well pleased with the present Administration? Now anyone with a thimble full of sense knows that if the Republican vote is divided between Mr. Booth and Mr. Hanley, Mr. Chamberlain will be re-elected to succeed himself, just as Mr. Wilson was elected President of the United States. Mr. Wilson did not receive as many votes for President as Mr. W. J. Bryan received, yet he was elected President, and Mr. Bryan, with a larger vote, was so badly beaten he was hardly in the race.

The election of United States Senators is farther reaching in effect, and is of more importance than that of any other elective officer, barring that of President. I have heard many laboring men complain of the injustice of allowing foreign laboring men to come into the United States and compete with the American laborer, yet those same American laborers will vote for a Democratic Administration that will remove all protection and compel the American laborer to compete with every foreign pauper laborer in the world.

The article by Jonathan Bourne in The Oregonian is Republican in word and thought.

The letter by Mr. Lawson is the worst kind of a counterfeit. Let us prove our good sense by electing R. A. Booth. Mr. Booth has proved that he did get his money honestly. The fact that Mr. Booth has made a success of his own business ought to appeal to the voters of Oregon, for a man who can't make a success of his own business should not be entrusted with the business of the great State of Oregon.

HARRY CUMMINGS.

FIRST WHITE ANTEDATES 1856

Judge Colvig Gives Some Jackson County History to Correct Error.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27.—(To the Editor.)—The following was taken from The Oregonian last Sunday:

> Grants Pass., Or., Oct. 24.—(Special.)—In the death of Martin Angel, who died October 15, aged 58, there passed one of the best-known characters in Southern Oregon history. He was born in 1856, the first male white child to be born in Jackson County.

Your correspondent is several years off in his pioneer history of Jackson County. Martin Angell, Jr., of whom he speaks, was born, as he says, in 1856. This was after his father's death. His father, Martin Angell, Sr., was killed by the Indians on the road to Applegate, two miles from Jacksonville, and late in the Fall of 1855.

The treaty which forever ended the Rogue River Indian war was made at Fort Lane (now Tolo, Or.) on the 12th of March, 1856. Several white children, both male and female, were born in that county prior to 1855. Robert Dean, whose sons now live in Grants Pass, was born in Jackson County as early as 1853. James G. Birdseye, ex-Sheriff of Jackson County, was born there in 1854. His sister, Addie Birdseye (my deceased wife), was born in "Fort Birdseye" during the Indian war, in February, 1856. Gold was discovered on Jackson Creek in December, 1851. A good many white children were born in Jackson County prior to January, 1855.

WILLIAM M. COLVIG.

Question in Grammar.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27.—(To the Editor.)—To settle a dispute among three would-be grammarians, will you please state which of the following sentences is correct:

"Which one of them started proceedings, him or her?

"Which one of them started proceedings, he or she?"

F. J. R.

The first sentence is not good grammar. The second is poorly constructed but not incorrect. "Who started proceedings, he or she?" or "Did he or she start proceedings?" would be better; or it would be correct to say, "Were proceedings started by him or her?"

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian, October 28, 1889.

Brooklyn—New York won the fifth game in the world's championship series here yesterday. The score was 11 to 2. New York got 10 base hits while Brooklyn registered only 8. Batteries—New York, Crane and Brown; Brooklyn, Carruthers, Clarke and Bushong.

L. D. Ross and H. C. Boyd, of Portland, are visiting in San Francisco, having arrived there yesterday.

A. Feldenheimer, the jeweler, yesterday showed The Oregonian reporter the gold medal which wis presented to Liberati at the exposition last night. The medal is made entirely of Oregon gold and by Oregon jewelry artisans.

D. P. Thompson arrived home yesterday from a sojourn in the East. He called on Charles Francis Adams in Boston and W. H. Holcomb in Omaha.

Al Hayman, the well-known San Francisco theatrical manager, has secured the lease on the Marquam Grand Theater, which will soon be ready for occupancy. It had been supposed either J. F. Cordray or J. P. Howe, the two local managers, would get the lease. M. Katsenstein, the Portland agent of Mr. Hayman, made the arrangements.

William A. Beck, pioneer citizen, one of the promoters of the Morrison street bridge, passed away last night.

Honorable Sol Hirsch, accompanied by his wife and three daughters, left last night for Turkey, where Mr. Hirsch soon takes up his duties as Minister from the United States, to which position he was recently appointed by President Harrison.

It is recorded this morning that 40,000 apparently rational men and women believed that on October 25, 1889, which was yesterday, the world would come to an end.

Today is the last day of the North Pacific Industrial Fair.

The feature of the entertainments at the Dissolving Tableaux at Masonic Hall last night was the presentations by Miss Nina La Rowe, the well-known elocutionist. She acted the character of Lady Macbeth in the dagger scene of "Macbeth."

Half a Century Ago

(From The Oregonian, Oct. 28, 1864.)

The New York Commercial's correspondent has discovered that political propagandists who are operating at the front are hindering military operations, and civilians who are "ticketing" among the soldiers will be ordered away by Grant.

Paris.—The Paris Patrie says the Russian Government has given its adhesion to the French policy on the Roman question.

The Rev. Dr. Schmidt, of the German Evangelical Protestant Church, will officiate at the Courthouse services Sunday at 10:30 o'clock, with English services at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Superintendent Huntington has completed negotiations with the Klamath and Modoc tribes in Middle and Southern Oregon and effected a treaty by which 2500 square miles of territory is ceded by these Indian tribes to the United States. More than 800 Indians were present at the treaty making, representing more than twice that number. There was also a representation from the Snake tribes.

Captain W. D. Joyce, of the Washington Artillery, has called a meeting for this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The petition of J. W. Going, J. W. Cook and J. Wagner for the regulation of dancehouses was presented to the Common Council last night and referred to the committee on health and police. A bill for charges incurred by S. E. May, Secretary of State, in transmitting a copy of the new city charter for Portland to Mayor Failing, was presented. The charges were $20 and the Council authorized the payment.

Massachusetts, by an array of statistics, has discovered that she has more than 100,000 more women than men, and the situation is more impressive since the war began.

PERSECUTION THEIR OWN POLICY

Custom Begun in Lincoln's Time Handed Down to Democrats Today.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27.—(To the Editor.)—George E. Chamberlain, in a recent speech, is quoted as saying: "I want to tell you something confidentially; that instructions have gone from the Republican National headquarters not to abuse President Wilson in this campaign. They know that there never has been a man since Abraham Lincoln whose heart beats so in unison with the common people as Woodrow Wilson's."

What a change since Lincoln's campaigns in 1860 and 1864, when he was abused and vilified in every way possible by the ingenuity and hatred of the Democratic party! When our armies in 1864 were squeezing the last breath out of the rebellion, the Democratic party, in Chicago, solemnly declared the war a failure. They knew better; knew their platforms and statements were false. Poor Lincoln! Linking the names of Lincoln and Wilson takes one's mind back to Lincoln's time and the monumental work he had to do, and yet all was done possible to hinder and defeat his plans and armies, too, for that matter.

The uproar and disturbances at the West-Booth debate recently are the legitimate offspring of those days. Some of the candidates in Oregon may think they are being persecuted now, but it is nothing compared with Lincoln's campaigns.

Would that the Democratic committee could take lessons in this respect from the National Republicans in the present campaign. They would think more of themselves after election.

FAIR PLAY.

Saturday.

GRANTS PASS, Or., Oct. 26.—(To the Editor.)—On which day of the week was the 10th of November in the year 1900.

N. P.