

The Oregonian

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ACCORDING TO PRECEDENT

Spread of the New York strike to several other cities, with sympathy with the striking traction employees is a further development of that disregard of the public's paramount rights which has been shown by both parties to the original controversy. Holding that the union had violated its contract, and therefore could not be held to its contract, the President has proceeded to deal further with it, either by direct negotiation or arbitration. Accusing the railroads of making war on unionism in violation of the spirit of its agreement, the union flung defiance at the President and called out its men. The companies making daily gains toward full operation despite the strike, the union resorted to picketing the roads as unfair and to disciplining members who travel on them. The President has been designed to bring moral pressure upon the general public, that it may exercise influence on the railway companies.

What degree of success will be attained in the effort to bring the economic strike general to the point of paralyzing New York's industry and commerce will develop in a few days. The number who have actually struck falls far short of the 800,000 originally estimated. There have been only a few from day to day, and the day on which the strike was to begin has been put farther in the future several times. Trades where unions are bound by time contracts with employers are reluctant to interrupt the flow of work by the violation of these contracts. Should the strike in which many thousands will abandon their employment fail to attain its purpose by moral effect, great danger exists of serious and widespread economic violence. That is the experience of many strikes which seemed about to fail. Blood may be shed and much property may be destroyed. At the best the injury to commerce through the loss of production from high production to half speed will be enormous, and the injury will extend far beyond New York City to other states.

In placing responsibility for this critical situation still more on the prospect in the country's greatest city, we must look beyond Mr. Shonts and the union leaders. The strike results from the rejection of arbitration by first one party, then the other, and the President has been called upon to put by force irrespective of public rights. This new-born contempt for the process of reason and justice is traceable directly to the White House and the Capitol at Washington. There are principles which should be observed in its first severe blow from the highest authorities of the Nation. It was rejected by the men who had petitioned for the passage of the Newlands law and by the President who signed the law in 1913. The defense made by the President is not arbitrary, but that law approved by himself provides for arbitration not only of wages and conditions of employment but of hours of labor. By not standing firm for the principle of arbitration to which the brotherhoods were committed and by calling upon Congress to surrender under threat of the demands of the party which rejected arbitration, the President gave the cue for the present crisis in New York and for other similar crises in other communities.

Had Mr. Wilson stood firm for arbitration, as he could consistently have done, it is scarcely credible that the brotherhoods would have put themselves more clearly in the wrong by persisting in their rejection of it and by striking to enforce demands, which they were not willing to submit to such a judicial test. A triumph for that principle in the railroad dispute would have given it such strength that the Public Service Commission of New York would have had greatly improved chances of enacting a law in the traction controversy. The great moral influence of the President would have been behind it, and its acceptance by all the railroads and their main service employees would have formed a precedent which would have been ignored. Finding that principle condemned by the brotherhoods and thereupon cast aside by the President in Congress, finding the paramount interest of the country in the peaceful adjustment of all railroad controversies set at naught; finding the sanction of the National Government given to settlements by force through its threats, the striking traction companies and their striking employees turned from this discredited principle to a test of endurance as a means of settlement, rendering fruitless the Public Service Commission's mediation. Governor Whitman called an extra session of the Legislature to deal with the crisis, his efforts to secure adoption of arbitration or of strike prohibition pending inquiry through its representatives of the Danish government who went so far as to deny formally that any negotiations for the sale of the islands were in progress. This was followed a few days later by the official announcement that the treaty had been signed. These contradictory statements were seized upon by the opposition as the basis for attacks on the leaders of the government party. Charges of untruthfulness to use the euphemistic word—were freely made, and when words of this nature are bandied about it is inevitable that ill-feeling should be engendered. It was only to have been expected that the merits of the case should be lost to sight in the ensuing debates, which turned rather on morals and other highly personal topics.

The "outs" in the nature of things, took advantage of an opportunity to start a campaign for the election. The government now appears to have been confident of the outcome of an election, so far as the sale was directly concerned, but to have feared the possible outcome of an exciting campaign at this time. Denmark is too close to the European battlefield to look with equality upon any event that would be likely to involve discussion of topics

related for grain without feeding it to stock feeds largely. Even at the close of the war the concern probably will pay a higher price than before the war, unless some way is found of encouraging the meat-producing industry at home.

THE PUBLIC PAYS

From no source, since those fateful incidents at the White House between President Wilson and railroad managers and the brotherhoods, has come a clearer, or more succinct, or more exact, description of the Adamson law than the summary given by Mr. Hughes in his powerful and unanswerable Springfield (Ill.) speech. It was:

The Adamson bill is not a bill providing for an eight-hour workday. It does not limit the hours at all. It regulates wages. It does not require any employer to employ any set of men for only eight hours a day. Eight-hour day laws are to avoid fatigue and over-strain by prohibiting overtime and over-stay by prohibiting overtime. What is nothing of that sort in this bill. What it does do is to provide that if an employer in wages to retain them. They may work just as long as before. They may be dismissed at any time. They are to get more pay. The act provides that in contracts for labor and service, the employer shall be deemed to have accepted the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for service of all employees of the sort described.

So Congress did not fix or limit hours; but it fixed wages for certain selected railroad employees. If Congress intended to regulate the wages of all railroad trainmen, why not name the wages of men in all employments? If Congress is by decisive and specific action to take a wage dispute out of the hands of the principals and settle it arbitrarily, and without investigation or knowledge, why may not Congress act in any or every other labor controversy? Why should it be limited to fixing wages? Why may it not regulate prices? How can it fail to control prices if it insists on any certain wage scale? The money must be provided.

The railroad wage increases will cost \$100,000,000. The shippers (viz., the public) will pay it.

OUR DISCONTENTED CONVICTS

Copious tears are shed over conditions at the Salem Penitentiary by a Portland newspaper which, through constant criticism of the administration of that institution, has won the respect of the inmates to resentment against proper and necessary discipline. From Salem we hear continual stories of disorder and discontent at the penitentiary. One of the inmates, a man of a trusty who deserts the kitchen range of the penitentiary, is being punished because he had been promised a parole, only to have the promise broken. Next we hear of a man who has been promised a parole, while attempting to escape. The recent history of the institution is a moving picture of crime, disorder and threatened mutiny. It is a dark picture compared with those of prisons conducted under modern methods. The convicts in the Oregon penitentiary are not contented with the prisons of New York or New Jersey or Pennsylvania, if as bad, yet, while the inmates of the Oregon penitentiary are discontented with the conditions at Salem with sharpshooters to guard the inmates, many prisoners in other states are discontented with the open sunshine without the menace of muskets and bayonets, and the betterment of the inmates and the betterment of the state.

It is very sad. The prisoners at Salem are "discontented"! If there is anything that touches the heart of a sniveling uplifter it is the discontent of the inmates of a penitentiary. It is a place where the last things needed to promote reformation and warning to others are contentment and fattened ease. And those happy, carefree convicts in New York? How do they love the life! On September 21 Superintendent James M. Carter, of the prison department of that state, issued a statement calling attention to thirty-five escapes from that institution in the past year. In the last March, twenty-two of whom are still at large. Then follows a warning that unless conditions change many of the liberties enjoyed by the prisoners since inauguration of the Mutual Welfare League in the honor of the late President will be materially curtailed. Says the superintendent:

It has been my desire to see the experiments tested before submitting a department report. I have no doubt that the conclusion that either the new ideas are not workable or that the methods are unworkable is a conclusion which should be reached. I have a list showing the number of escapes from the penitentiary in the past year, and wish to call your attention to this fact. I wish, unless you can present to the department sufficient proof that ample precautions were used in the instance of the escape, to have the department's capacity to prevent them. I will be glad to receive your suggestions and pertinent orders for the future conduct and management of the institutions under my supervision. Thirty-five escapes in six months among convicts who work in the open sunshine! One of them a fellow who had clubbed to death an old soldier for the paltry \$100 he carried. What is the answer? Rigid but humane discipline in the penitentiary is a necessary reward that consists of state support with greater pleasures and more "contentment"?

DENMARK WILLING TO SELL

News from Copenhagen that the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is a fait accompli, ratified without recourse to a plebiscite or to a general election, and that the people have grown tired of the question, indicates that early misgivings about the sale of the islands are now seems that trouble and delay have been caused not so much by fundamental opposition to the sale of the islands in itself as by bad feeling engendered by the manner in which the subject was approached at the outset. Copenhagen is under the impression that our Department of State insisted upon "absolute secrecy" in the early negotiations. This was interpreted literally by the representatives of the Danish government who went so far as to deny formally that any negotiations for the sale of the islands were in progress. This was followed a few days later by the official announcement that the treaty had been signed. These contradictory statements were seized upon by the opposition as the basis for attacks on the leaders of the government party. Charges of untruthfulness to use the euphemistic word—were freely made, and when words of this nature are bandied about it is inevitable that ill-feeling should be engendered. It was only to have been expected that the merits of the case should be lost to sight in the ensuing debates, which turned rather on morals and other highly personal topics.

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even remotely allied to war. It appears that the interest of Germany in the question has been greatly exaggerated, doubtless for local political purposes. At any rate, the element in Denmark that is presumed to take its part from Berlin has virtually abandoned opposition, according to latest accounts.

Possession of the islands by the United States will be an important factor in the control by the United States of the Caribbean Sea. Entrance of the body of water is now obtained by three practical entrances. The Windward Passage lies between Cuba and Haiti and is under control of the United States naval station at Guantanamo. The Gulf of Mexico is under control by our fleet at Port-au-Prince. There is another passage between Haiti and Porto Rico, but we have a naval station on the latter island. The Virgin Passage, the remaining one, is commanded by the islands now under negotiation. It is for this reason that the United States views with satisfaction the prospect of early acceptance by Denmark of the terms offered her.

MRS. FOREMAN'S CASE

Mrs. Foreman is a stormy petrel of socialism and anarchy, yet she insists that the state which she hates and would destroy has a duty to employ her as a teacher of young children, its future citizens. She was in constant contact with the Columbia County school out of her revolutionary propaganda and rebellious and seditious conduct, and lately she has been the center of controversy in Coos County. The Supreme Court of Oregon has just taken an occasion to pass upon the case of Mrs. Foreman. Dismissed as teacher, she had sued a Columbia County school district for back salary and had lost. The news dispatch to The Oregonian, reporting the Supreme Court's action, has this paragraph:

In citing the reasons for dismissing the teacher, the School Board alleged that she taught her pupils "principles of anarchy, atheism or infidelity; but it could not be proved that she had taught any of these things, that the Government under which they live is not the Government of the United States, and that Jesus Christ is not the Son of God."

The Supreme Court was convinced that the allegations were correct. Unless the court would not assist that Mrs. Foreman, or any teacher, should have an orthodox view of Christianity. It could have no concern with the religious views of Mrs. Foreman, whether Christian, or atheist, or infidel; but it could not assist her in her attempt to force upon the state's stern reprobation of any public instructor who should seek to inculcate shocking ideas of religion in her scholars. They have no place there.

The patriotic and intelligent citizens of Columbia County were especially indignant when they learned that the public school was being made, by a trouble-making and disloyal teacher, a forum for treason and revolution. They objected vigorously, as they should have done, to the attempt to force upon the reasonable duty of loyalty to the state and fidelity to the flag rests lightly. But they are few in number, fortunately for the republic. When the schools become indifferent to the welfare of the Nation, and cease to render service to the state as a high and honorable obligation, the American people will be going down hill.

HAIRD WINTERS AND PHEASANTS

Indian George, the Hood River Sage, predicts another hard winter for 1916-17. Indian George has survived a great many winters, hard and soft, and he knows all the lore of the beasts and birds, who are supposed to have knowledge of Nature's innermost secrets. It is said that he is a prophet of the future, and he has predicted a hard winter for 1916-17. He says that the winter will be a hard one, and that the pheasants will be scarce. He says that the winter will be a hard one, and that the pheasants will be scarce. He says that the winter will be a hard one, and that the pheasants will be scarce.

Anybody who is the prospect of another dreary and killing winter that has made the pheasants so scarce just now. Or possibly they are merely fearful of the dreadful dawn of October. In any case, the winter is here, and the pheasants are scarce. Anybody who is the prospect of another dreary and killing winter that has made the pheasants so scarce just now. Or possibly they are merely fearful of the dreadful dawn of October. In any case, the winter is here, and the pheasants are scarce.

THE POLITICIANS' DESPAIR

Mr. Hughes' manner of conducting his campaign has put to confusion all the old hands at politics, just as his strength among the delegates at the highest expediency convention, and his bosses who tried to prevent his nomination. They would have regarded as political suicide his denunciation of the Adamson eight-hour wage law, and his refusal to be named as a candidate in the election. By tearing away the subject lest he alienate what they call the labor vote. Mr. Hughes refused to play the game as they play it; in fact, he does not regard it as a game. Therein consists the radical difference between him and the old-style politician. The latter shapes his course by expediency, and professes any principle which he thinks will win votes. By the same rule, having got the votes and won, he renounces principles which seem expedient to him when in office, for there is often a radical difference between the expediency of the candidate and the expediency of the officeholder. Mr. Hughes regards his candidacy as the advocacy of a cause and he places duty and principle in place of expediency. He cares for success in his campaign only as the means of advancing his principles. If he were to win the Presidency by preferring expediency to principle, he would consider that he had in reality lost his fight.

But events have proved that in adhering strictly to principle, in telling the truth, with confidence that the people desired it and would ardently embrace it, Mr. Hughes has followed the highest expediency. By tearing away all the shallow pretence with which it has been clothed, by exposing the real motives of its enactment and by showing the danger to our form of government and to the liberties which arise from extension of legislation by force, he has strengthened himself beyond measure in the esteem of the people. His boldness has won many admirers.

King Constantine may yet win a race with Venizelos in enlisting Greece on the side of the allies. Should he lose the race, he would risk loss of his crown also.

The long-distance forecasts of Indiana George would indicate to us the desirability of laying in extra supplies for a hard winter and remembering the poor.

Carrying coal to Newcastles is not a circumstance to be envied, for it is the United States, and only the year after we had our biggest bumper crop, too.

To offset some of the high cost of fuel, give the stick three cuts instead of two. There will be as much serviceable heat and less waste of caloric.

In the matter of that Chicago politician, Junius dead, who weighed 431 pounds, it is a pity that he did not mention his particular brand of breakfast food.

The weather is delightful, the ride just enough not to be tiresome and the entertainment is grand. Go to the State Fair.

Stars and Starmakers

By Leone Cass Baer.

WOMAN 'phoned in to the office to ask if it were proper to "wear a veil." And the veil editor was out, so another one told her it all depends on the face under the veil.

And ain't it the truth?

Chauncey Olcott's plans may be gleaned from this cleverly put little account by Miss Manhattan in the Dramatic Mirror. Chauncey comes every year to Portland and so his theatrical movements are of interest to us. Just met Chauncey Olcott, hurrying, importantly, to meet the noted author and manager, George M. Cohan, for the initial rehearsal of the new play in which, for the first time since the ancient and forgotten days of "The Old Homestead," Mr. Olcott will appear as a regular actor without a song in his entire system. "Honest John O'Brien" is the title of the new piece and in a gush of confidence Mr. Olcott assured me that the name part, which fits him like the newest thing in eclecticism, is a French youth of quality, but he is under the impression that the girl and audiences of more maturity, I am quite certain that the newest Cohan & Harris star wouldn't deceive a trusting young nature like mine, but O'Brien scarcely sounds like French. "I don't know," I said, "but I am the old home." I smirked, to see you in a role that never allows you to gush forth into song." Mr. Olcott made no reply, but bent a look of stern reproach upon Mr. Cohan. That doughty young defender of the drama leaped from his French and said: "Well, Mamzelle, you see it's like this, Chauncey has just celebrated his 15th birthday and his lovely tenor voice is changing to baritone. Nobody likes baritone comedians, so we cut out the song stuff." And then the two hurried along to the theater. I suppose it's all right, but somehow I am not fully certain that George M. wasn't putting something over, too.

Robert Hilliard is looked upon as a 1916 vaudeville season possibility. He is considering a new vaudeville playlet, "Adrift," which will probably be played in Los Angeles. He is now playing in "The Pride of Race," he announced that at the termination of the run of that play he would retire from the stage, but it is known that after a few months' vacation the lure of the footlights is making itself felt with him. He is a member of the vaudeville man. Married money. His wife was the widow of a wealthy brewer.

Billy Sunday is so well known hereabouts the fact that the vaudeville called "Billy Sunday Gone Wrong" is coming to town may be of interest. The "speaking" member of the vaudeville, the jolly jester who is scheduled to appear in the first Orpheum show at the Hellig next Sunday afternoon. It seems that Brower appeared on the stage in the East in the same city where Billy Sunday was holding forth. With some club members of the public clan that takes its pen in its hand at the slightest pretext—heard Billy Sunday and upon visiting the theater the next day, who should come out in all his monologist glory but Walter Brower. Then this some one wrote a postal card to Brower with this message:

"Dear Brower—Why don't you use your talent as a public speaker? Stage folks are forgotten by evening. Tell people about God. With your grip on audiences you could serve humankind." The "speaking" member of the vaudeville, the jolly jester who is scheduled to appear in the first Orpheum show at the Hellig next Sunday afternoon. It seems that Brower appeared on the stage in the East in the same city where Billy Sunday was holding forth. With some club members of the public clan that takes its pen in its hand at the slightest pretext—heard Billy Sunday and upon visiting the theater the next day, who should come out in all his monologist glory but Walter Brower. Then this some one wrote a postal card to Brower with this message:

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Helen Raftery, daughter of John H. Raftery, the newspaper man, and herself a New York newspaper woman, has been stung by the theatrical bee and recently made her debut in vaudeville with a young man by the name of Davenport. Raftery and Davenport are appearing in a singing skit which won the favor of the booking managers and was promptly given a route.

Edward People's "The Littlest Rebel," which was played with such success in vaudeville a few years ago by Dustin and William Farnum that it was elaborated into a three-act play and won additional honors, is again to be presented in vaudeville. "The Littlest Rebel" introduced Mary Miles Lintier, starting that clever youngster on her career of fame.

When it was produced at the Baker on two different occasions Mayo Method played the little girl role.

The vaudeville debut is expected of Anna Nilsson, the moving-picture star who was the luminary of the Pathé serial, "Who's Guilty?" Jerome N. Wilson has written a sketch, "Deceit," which Miss Nilsson has accepted. She will be supported by Guy Cosmo and Herbert Standing, Jr. Miss Nilsson is one of the new school, as she has never before appeared on the "speaking stage," having graduated from the moving-picture school. Mr. Wilson, who is a New York newspaper man, has also written "Strapshot," which is to be played with Irene Timmins in the principal role.

Eva Tanguay is positively to visit us this season in a vaudeville road show.

Speaking of Eva, it is interesting to know that her late husband, Johnny Ford, has formed another vaudeville act, to be supported by Guy Cosmo and Herbert Standing, Jr. Miss Nilsson is one of the new school, as she has never before appeared on the "speaking stage," having graduated from the moving-picture school. Mr. Wilson, who is a New York newspaper man, has also written "Strapshot," which is to be played with Irene Timmins in the principal role.

Margaret Hillington has a new play entitled "Our Little Wife." C. Aubrey Smith is her leading man. The play is a farce written by Avery Hopwood.

Frederick Esmelton, who used to be of the Baker Players, and who is in Cyril Harcourt's new play "The Intruder." The play was tried out lately and with success, under the title of "Blackmail." Frederick Esmelton used to be a husband to Julia Power, a Portland girl.

REPUBLICAN PARTY KEEPS STEP

Democrats, on Other Hand, Hampered by Embarrassing Traditions.

EUGENE, Or., Sept. 26.—(To the Editor.)—As the campaign progresses we think the necessity will be seen of examining into the history and origin of the parties as well as the personal characteristics of the candidates who represent them.

Mr. Wilson, while appealing to or claiming sympathy with some of our sundry outside elements or political views, nevertheless is the representative of the Democratic party, and will be held accountable to it as such in the carrying out of all matters connected with its views and policies and such will be true of other party candidates.

The Democratic party was established or rose in protest against the supremacy of the National or central Government, it holding to the theory that the states were supreme or had the chief authority in governmental matters, holding both collectively or individually, this doctrine soon developing under the tutelage of Jefferson, founder of the party, into its logical conclusion, viz., the doctrine of nullification, i. e., that each state had the right to nullify any act of Congress in violation of any branch of the Government which it held to be unconstitutional.

This doctrine, which had attempted secession of South Carolina in 1822 and the rebellion of 1861-65 of the Southern States, which have always been the main or chief support of the Democratic party, as they are today. Whatever their professions, there is little doubt that the Democratic party has changed, but they are naturally obstructive and suspicious of increases or larger exercise of National authority, and necessary such may be the result of carrying out of National projects or the welfare of the people in general.

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But the same tendency is seen in the Democratic party in domestic affairs. It has been the policy of the party to such a literal or narrow construction of constitutional or governmental powers as to restrict the power of the National Government or the proper growth of the Nation. Among these and one of the most important of them is that of the tariff or revenue, so as to protect the growth of manufactures and industry, as witness its failure in this regard in part or whole during the present administration. Such position, doctrine or policy has been extended to a large extent with the geographical and social conditions of the South, and has been a dominating factor of the party and its former and present views as to the slavery or negro question, which seems to have been a decided factor in its other views or memories connected with the war and other controversies of the Republic.

Lincoln was the real founder of the Republican party, and during his whole political career he was a Democrat in an earnest advocate of a protective tariff. If the people of this Nation would now vote as Lincoln always did, the election of Hughes would be unanimous.

It is a shame and a pretense for the writers of such articles to refer to "Lincoln Republicans." It is the privilege of any voter to vote for Wilson, but it is a fraud and a deception to call a "Lincoln Republican" and as such vote for Wilson.

That was not Lincoln's way. In all of his political contests with the Democratic party he stood for the principles of the Republican party, fought out in the open and hit straight from the shoulder. The attempt of our Democratic friends to compare Wilson with Lincoln is for political effect and for no other purpose. Lincoln was a Republican and a firm believer in the policies and principles of that party.

The contest is between the Republican party, founded by Lincoln, and the Democratic party, now represented by Wilson. Nobody should be deceived. A Wilson Democrat will be a Wilson Democrat, and a Lincoln Republican will not vote for Wilson. CHARLES A. JOHNS.

BENGAL POET HELD 'UNPRACTICAL'

Spiritual Message, However, Admitted to Be of Great Value.

PORTLAND, Sept. 27.—(To the Editor.)—I paid \$1 to hear R. Tagore last night and it was one of the most unique experiences of a lifetime. He certainly gave us a spiritual message of great value.

Looking at Tagore, however, from the trained viewpoint of one who has spent his life in the study of the Vedas, he makes the same error as so many cloistered poets do. His voice is too highly pitched, monotonous and lacks color.

It was unfortunate that he gave such an impression of inefficient rule in India. My family has lived in India for many years, and I know that India is a mass of different races and conflicting religions. Britain has done a great deal for India, and it is India, therefore, remove British rule in India and the result would be chaos.

Tagore is also unpractical about the future of India, where authority and organized law are necessary to live. FLORENCE MINTOSH.

In Other Days.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian September 25, 1890. St. Louis.—The Plant Milling Company was burned last night and the loss will be probably half a million dollars.

President Diaz in his address to the Congress of Mexico and the credit of the country was keeping up a good reputation abroad and that banks, which have been established throughout Mexico, are starting well.

Lee Moorehouse, of Pendleton, ex-United States Indian agent on the Umatilla reservation, is at the St. Charles accompanied by James B. Eddy, who was cashier and secretary under his administration.

"Hoodman Blind," one of the best English melodramas, played to standing room only at the Corday last night.

T. F. Osborn has written a letter to The Oregonian complaining that the depot facilities in Portland are the worst in any city in the Northwest.

Nat Goodwin will appear in Portland tonight in the comedy "A Gold Mine."

William Wadhams has resigned as superintendent of the Calvary Presbyterian Sunday school.

Russia is supposed to be advancing the money for the building of the three vessels to start the Montenegro navy.

Frank Wolf's grocery store on the East Side was destroyed by fire last night.

P. A. Marquam has issued invitations to the Congress of Mexico and the credit of the country was keeping up a good reputation abroad and that banks, which have been established throughout Mexico, are starting well.

Half a Century Ago. From The Oregonian September 25, 1868. P. F. Barnum played the role of a temperance lecturer recently in Bridgeport, pledged himself "near again to give one farthing to any church in Bridgeport who would attempt to open its doors on weekdays to well conducted temperance gatherings."

The Kootenai mines are said to be almost wholly abandoned to the Chinese.

The Astoria Marine Gazette has been discontinued, and the office and plant goes to Oregon City. The Gazette had an existence of a little more than two years.

The teachers of Douglas County have organized and chosen Rev. T. F. Royal president; Clark Smith, secretary, and G. B. Kuykendall, corresponding secretary.

The most stylish headdress ever issued for gentlemen is most certainly the "Kootenai" hat, a shipment of which arrived on the Orizaba for Meusdorfer's.

Dispatches from Salt Lake say that Julia Dean Hayne has secured a divorce.

Mr. Hendee has removed his studio to the corner of First and Morrison, opposite the Western Hotel.

LINCOLN NEVER WAS DEMOCRAT

Those Who Follow His Example Consistently Will Vote Republican.

PORTLAND, Sept. 26.—(To the Editor.)—It is interesting and amusing to see and read the articles which are called "Lincoln Republicans," published in the leading Democratic organ, in which the writers say: "I am a Lincoln Republican and will vote for Wilson."

I have been somewhat of a student of Lincoln's life and his political history, and I know that Lincoln was a Republican and a firm believer in the policies and principles of that party.

The contest is between the Republican party, founded by Lincoln, and the Democratic party, now represented by Wilson. Nobody should be deceived. A Wilson Democrat will be a Wilson Democrat, and a Lincoln Republican will not vote for Wilson. CHARLES A. JOHNS.

HEAVY WIGGERS BETTING AT 2 TO 1

But Wilson Men Are Holding On For Better Odds.

(New York World (Dem.) Sept. 22.) With the primary elections in this state out of the way, Wall street yesterday got down to the business of betting on the coming National and state elections. If present indications count for anything, this year will witness the biggest betting campaign ever seen in the financial district, where in past Presidential years \$1,000,000 and over have been at stake on the outcome of the election.

According to Edward McQuade, who handles most of the big commissions on the curb, there was a perfect flood of money offering on Hughes yesterday at odds of 2 to 1, the amount of \$50,000. Wilson bettors were by no means shy. McQuade reported that the proprietor of a big uptown hotel, who would bet \$100,000 on Wilson at odds of 1 to 2 and that he expected to execute this commission today.

Another curb broker bet \$350 on Wilson against \$500 and L. J. Stokes, another curb broker, announced that if the odds against Wilson should be placed at as much as 2 to 1 he was authorized to bet for one upon what is \$100,000 at that price. Stokes doubted that the odds against Wilson would be placed to go to any such figure.

On the Cotton Exchange \$5000 was bet on Hughes against \$2500. Generally speaking, Wilson's backers were inclined to hold off in the hope that Hughes followers in their enthusiasm might offer better than 2 to 1.

Although the final result in the Calder-Bacon fight was still in doubt, curb brokers were offering odds of 10 to 9 that the former would defeat McCoin. Backers of McCoin's backers were insisting upon odds of 10 to 7.

Real Reform's Sake.

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