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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1916.

NEGLECTED AND FORGOTTEN.

Four hundred thousand men are to be benefited by the Adamson act, so they think; but there are two million other railroad employes who are not affected by its provisions and are not intended to be affected. They are neglected, ignored, forgotten.

There are millions of other workers of all kinds who, it is said, are sympathetic with the cause of the brotherhoods, because they hope that in the same way, or in some way, they, too, may get better pay and fewer hours. But how?

Not through President Wilson, who has definitely asked for legislation which will prevent the "recurrence of such unhappy conditions in the future." He referred to the deadlock between the railroads and the brotherhoods and the panic-stricken hurry of Congress to compose the trouble by legislation. Clearly there will be nothing else like it, if the President can prevent it—no wage-fixing or hour-shortening laws, no anything but a law to avert any subsequent strike, or to prevent a deplorable and ignominious holdup of Congress by either one side or the other.

Not through Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and confidential adviser of Wilson. For here is where Gompers stands, as witness the resolution of the Federation passed in 1915:

> The American Federation of Labor, as in the past, again declares that the question of regulation of wages and hours of labor should be undertaken through trade-union activity, and not be made the subject of law through legislative enactments.

So it must be through trade-union activity. How, then, are the unorganized forces to get help? Gompers is against them and Wilson will not help them.

Can they doubt that Mr. Hughes, who stood by every just cause of labor while Governor and while on the Supreme Bench, will serve all alike as President, and not be a partisan of one class as against another?

Does the Hughes record mean nothing to them?

IS DRY LAW VALID?

Following is part of a memorandum submitted to The Oregonian by one who has been a worker in the prohibition cause:

> A law such as that proposed by J. Sanger Fox and J. P. Newell, field secretary and state chairman, Prohibition party, prohibiting importation, but allowing personal use of the rich man's stock, had been declared illegal by the highest tribunal on June 27, 1913, nearly a year before they launched their proposal. This fact was called to their attention, both by Attorney-General George M. Brown and by R. P. Hutton, of the Anti-Saloon League, before a conference of committees representing the Anti-Saloon League and the Ministerial Association, some W. C. T. U. state executive committee members, the Prohibition party central committee and their auxiliary, the Women's Prohibition party. The Prohibition party and Women's Prohibition party representatives refused to modify their measure, even in the face of the United States Supreme Court, and, rather than seem to present a divided front, the W. C. T. U. and Anti-Saloon League indorsed the measure, though feeling that in that form it had been condemned before birth.

Elsewhere in the memorandum the case of Adams Express Company vs. Kentucky, decided by the United States Supreme Court, June 14, 1915, is cited.

The Oregonian has made it clear that it believes adoption of the bone-dry amendment to the constitution would be grievously harmful to prohibition—that bootlegging and lawlessness would follow and cast odium upon the entire principle. Yet we are unable to obtain a great deal of comfort from the Kentucky case.

Therein the issue was whether the state had authority to prohibit a carrier engaged in interstate commerce from transporting intoxicating liquors into a district where its receipt by the consignee for personal use or its possession for his individual use was not prohibited by state law. The United States Supreme Court held that inasmuch as the liquor was not to be used in violation of the laws of the state of Kentucky, as such laws are construed by the highest court of the state, the Webb-Kenyon law has no application and no effect to change the general rule that the states may not regulate commerce wholly interstate.

It is the theory of the one who calls our attention to this decision that it would vitiate the proposed dry amendment to the Oregon constitution if the same were adopted. If this theory be correct, then the existing law restricting importations for lawful use is invalid. Clearly, if a law prohibiting importation for use not unlawful is unconstitutional a statute limiting importation for the same purpose is likewise void.

But there is a distinction that must not be overlooked between a law which applies only to the carrier and one that applies to the resident within the state. The existing prohibition law makes it unlawful for any person to "receive" from a carrier more than a given quantity within a stated period. The proposed constitutional amendment provides that no intoxicating liquors shall be imported into Oregon. In other words, the proposed amendment prohibits receipt by any person within the state from a common carrier of intoxicating liquors in any quantity.

The Webb-Kenyon law prohibits shipment of intoxicants in interstate commerce if the liquor is to be "received" as well as possessed or sold in violation of state law.

If the amendment shall be adopted Oregon will not have prohibited personal use of liquor, but it will have prohibited "r e c e i p t." Intoxicating liquors transported in interstate commerce become subject to the police power of the state upon arrival in the state. The state may prohibit its receipt by persons within its jurisdiction just as it may prohibit its advertisement, its public exhibition or its sale, or its use.

If this amendment passes Oregon will be bone-dry—in name.

VALLEY FORGE.

There are many American soldiers who still sleep at Valley Forge, after the bitter and terrible Winter of 1777-78; and a grateful Nation has raised there a magnificent monument to them. They died for their country—literally froze or starved for it; but they never thought of surrender to the enemy, or of abandoning the sacred cause of liberty, or of deserting their heroic commander, Washington. Those were days of suffering and sacrifice, and out of them a Nation was made free.

Valley Forge is about twenty miles northward from Philadelphia, and there in December, 1777, Washington withdraw with 11,000 men. Of these not more than 7000 were fit for field duty. The historian says:

> "Bloodstains made by the lacerated feet of barefooted soldiers marked the line of march." There was "no shelter but rude huts, which they built themselves. The soldiers shivered with cold and starved with hunger."

In his report, General Washington said, among many other heartrending things: "Men are confined in hospitals or farmers' houses for want of shoes. . . . Numbers are still obliged to sit all night by the fires. . . . They sleep under frost and snow without clothes or blankets. . . . There are naked and distressed soldiers. . . . I pity these miseries, which it is neither in my power to relieve nor prevent."

But let us hear other testimony as to the men of Valley Forge. This is from Secretary of War Baker:

> I know that the Mexicans do not respect American life and property; I know that they do not pay their debts; that they are ragamuffins; that they desecrate church property; that their money is no good, and that they are generally worthless. But people were suspect these things in revolutions. We did not respect them in our Civil War. Washington's soldiers in the march to Valley Forge stole everything they could get their hands on; took the silver vessels out of the churches and sold them to buy drink. They drove ministers out of the churches. Their money was worthless and they were just as bad characters as Mexicans.

Well, "he kept us out of war." That excuses everything with the present Administration.

Washington didn't keep us out of war. Yet that is no fair excuse for wicked and wanton defamation of his soldiers.

NOT THE SAME COLBY.

Bainbridge Colby, who is to deliver an address in Portland in behalf of President Wilson, was a Progressive who twice nominated Theodore Roosevelt to be President of the United States. He is a fine speaker, and, if one may judge from his ringing orations of the past, an upstanding American who thinks that it is a disgrace for any President to permit the American flag to be insulted, or the American honor to be sullied, or the American dignity to be lowered.

On January 11, 1916, Bainbridge Colby delivered a great speech in Chicago in which he made a tremendous attack upon the Wilson policies of evasion, retreat, vacillation and surrender. Invoking the names of great Americans of the past from Washington to Roosevelt, Mr. Colby closed with these thrilling words:

> The past is secure. It is characteristic. It is honorable. It fixes a standard and imposes a duty in the present, from which we should not swerve. Has that duty been performed? I wish it were possible to think so. Does our country speak today as she has been accustomed to speak in the glorious past? Can we regard ourselves as the champions of civil liberty and of the oppressed? Do security and dignity dwell under the shadow of our flag? Is American citizenship all that it has been in the past, and all that it should be now? Has the true voice of our country yet been heard as to the unwarranted sinking of defenseless merchantmen, the wanton slaying of women and children at sea, the trampling down of National life, the interruption of our legitimate neutral commerce, the violation of solemn treaties, the substitution of frightfulness for faith?
>
> Better than a third or a fourth or a fifth note, from our State Department, each excelling its predecessor in rhetorical finish and dialectical refinement, are, it seems to me, such rugged words as were spoken by Grant at Fort Donelson:
>
> "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move upon your works immediately."
>
> Better than long waiting for the corroboration of what is known, for the certification of the obvious and proof of the conceded, in matters where the lives of Americans are involved, and in which our power and disposition to avenge insults to our Nationality are openly derided, better I say, in tone and substance, is the policy reflected in the famous message sent from the Treasury Department on January 29, 1861, signed by John A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States:
>
> "If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."
>
> With equal vividness did this true Americanism flash in the more recent message of Secretary of State John Hay, during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt:
>
> "We want Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead."
>
> In these days of storm and stress, of trial and doubt, it is well to conjure these figures from our mighty past. Let us lift up our eyes unto them, as to the hills, whence cometh our strength.

It is the same Nation, the same flag, the same Wilson, but not the same Colby.

NOTHING STARTLING.

The supporters of Mr. Hughes need hardly be thrown into a panic by the enthusiastic announcement of the non-partisan Wilson press that "the New York Evening Post has definitely abandoned Hughes." There would be just as much occasion for excitement over the revelation that "Colonel Roosevelt had definitely abandoned Wilson" or "King Constantine will not join the allies."

The Post has not been in position to abandon any candidate for President, for it has had none. It has, however, leaned toward Wilson with an occasional squint toward Hughes. But from the first it has been more or less headed in the direction of the Democratic camp, where it belongs. For the Post is a Democratic newspaper, with professions of independence which it frequently realizes in practice.

The publisher and owner of the Evening Post, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, is, or was, a member of Mr. Wilson's backstairs Cabinet, and for a long time it was not certain whether he, or Colonel House, was the more deeply intrenched in the Presidential confidence. But Mr. Villard is a pacifist, and when the President finally decided on a preparedness programme the newspaper publisher began to show signs of a desire to give up his back-door key. He wrote for the North American Review an article on the "Mystery of Wilson," in which he sought to disclose the reasons for the marked changes in the Wilson demeanor and methods in the interim of his transfer from Trenton as Governor to Washington as President. The Villard finding was on the whole quite unfavorable to President Wilson, the recluse and autocrat, as against Governor Wilson, sponsor of the open door and pitiless publicity in New Jersey.

Meanwhile the Post was favorable to Wilson five days in the week and to Hughes on the sixth. The course of the Post has been one of the puzzles of the campaign. It has been as variable as Wilson, if that is possible.

BETTER TASTING POTATOES.

The principle of meeting a glutted market condition by stimulating consumption has long been recognized by merchants; unfortunately many farmers, who are too busy producing foodstuffs to study the business of creating markets, are not alive to the fact. To these the suggestion of a speaker before the International Farm Congress will come as a valuable hint of possibilities in a typical field.

The potato is not always a profitable crop, at prices that prevail when many growers have gone in for it. The suggestion is made that the potato grower should concentrate his attention on producing potatoes to eat rather than to sell. Heretofore, it is asserted, and with much truth, yield and extraneous considerations, such as uniformity of size and smoothness of surface, have governed chiefly the process of selection and production. But that is not all there is in the potato that is valuable; such matters as texture and flavor—for there is such a thing as flavor in the potato if it is not smothered with salt—are also regarded as important. It is about the last thing the farmer thinks of when he decides on his crop.

The advantage to the grower of a potato of super-excellent flavor would be that people would eat more potatoes. The food value of the tuber is well known. It is the stand-by of those who would put on flesh cheaply and easily, but it does not always tempt the appetite, even when cooked in deep fat, smothered with salt and cut shoestringwise. But there is no more reason, so argue the scientists, why a distinctively good-tasting potato should not be grown than there is why all apples should be Ben Davises. So here is the secret. Produce a potato that has a real flavor, all its own, double or treble the consumption in the households of the land, and make of potato growing both a science and an art.

The process, of course, involves a long course of seed selection, but it must be selection based upon a different, or at least a more painstaking, method than the present one. There may be certain impracticable features about it at first, but mankind has advanced by overcoming obstacles. The theory seems sound; and the man who produces a potato that is really delicious deserves no mean place on the list of the benefactors of mankind.

CONCRETE ON THE OLD TRAIL.

Kansas citizens have gone definitely to work to devise a plan of building a concrete highway across their state along the line of the "old trails road" of pioneer fame. The Old Trails Road Association at a recent meeting appointed a commission to investigate the proposal and this commission has reported that it is entirely feasible from every point of view. The steps by which it arrived at this conclusion are interesting.

It is estimated that a 14-foot concrete road can be built for $7500 a mile. The state would count on 50 per cent of Federal aid, reducing the local cost to $3750 a mile. One-eighth of the entire cost, or $937.50 a mile, would be assessed against the local townships, and three-eighths, or $2812.50 a mile, to the adjacent owners. The average cost per acre per annum to the land in the districts assessed would be 7 1-3 cents and the average cost to each quarter section would be $117.33.

But the Old Trails Road Association has taken pains to show that this outlay would be strictly in the form of an investment. It estimates that the saving to the owner of each 160 acres by reason of economies in hauling crops to market and supplies to the farm would be not less than $50, which it will be admitted is a large return on an outlay of $117.33, divided over a period of ten years. In other words, the farmer would have most of his money back with big interest long before he was called upon to spend it. The same authority estimates that land values would be increased $3 an acre by the new road, or $480 for each quarter section.

This estimate is probably conservative. The influence of a good road in determining the value of a farm is well known. Even if he were called upon to pay the entire cost, instead of only three-eighths of it, the farmer would not be out of pocket, but it is regarded as just that the townships should pay part of the cost because of the broad benefit to the entire community. The opportunity to obtain Federal aid puts the scheme on a bargain basis.

The entire road, construction of which it is believed would stimulate other states to build connecting roads, would cost $3,750,000, but this sum is large only when viewed in the abstract. The problem becomes relatively simple when resolved into its elements and when compensatory advantages are considered; so that a "belt of concrete 500 miles long" seems already to be something more than a dream in Kansas.

WORK FOR THE SUN TO DO.

We are all familiar with the principle of economics that predictions are ultimately futile because of the constant entrance into our calculations of the elment of the unexpected. It is not so very long since the world was deeply concerned lest the supply of tallow should become inadequate for the candles that were regarded as a vital necessity. We learn that our coal measures are not inexhaustible, and already some are worrying about it. A few years ago we were told that the supply of rags would not be equal to the demand for them for making paper, but now it is something else in the paper situation that is bothering us. So it is not likely that Director Manning, of the Federal Bureau of Mines, will cause many to lie awake nights with his estimate that the country's supply of petroleum will be exhausted in a matter of thirty years.

It is not that we want to give up our automobiles, or in any other particular to lower our standard of living, in which gasoline has become an important social as well as industrial factor. Considering everything, our standard of living is not higher than it ought to be, or than we deserve, and we are bound to uphold it, being a people who look up and not down. So many of our problems have solved themselves, just as the discovery of kerosene came in time to confound the prophets of a candle famine, that we look with confidnce to every future day. We talk some of conservation, and to be on the safe side we ought to do more about it, but on the whole we let tomorrow take care of itself.

Perhaps the gasoline famine will be taken care of by gigantic arrangements for the harnessing of water power, and a perfect storage battery, and a few other things; or perhaps, despite discouragements of the past few years, by development of a process for making industrial alcohol that shall be in fact within reach of all. At any rate, that is the lively hope of almost everyone, and we go burning up our gasoline, quite oblivious to the warnings of Director Manning or anyone else.

The recent annual report of the Smithsonian Institution summarizes the result of costly experiments bearing upon the industrial utility of the heat of the sun. Men have been seeking a solution of this problem for 250 years, but their chief progress has been made within fifteen years. A British engineer reports that the goal has nearly been reached. An improved solar plant tested in Egypt has yielded results ten times as great as any previous effort. This is encouraging not only because it denotes real progress, but because it has reached an extremely practical stage. It is not yet promised that the sun will furnish our heat and power under all circumstances, but the enterprise is being made to pay where sunlight is common and coal and oil are dear. Coal would not be worth more than about $20 a ton where the sun of the African desert could compete with it. This helps to conserve at least part of the fuel supply heretofore diverted in that direction, and there is always prospect that the solar engine will be still further improved. Transmission of power has made enormous strides within a decade.

There is one more crumb of comfort in the words of scientists. We are told that the sun is growing hotter instead of colder, as we had supposed. Thus do our discoveries synchronise with our needs. Direct sun power may be realized before our oil wells run dry.

The Oregon Agricultural College is doing valuable work in the special field of clover production, since this leguminous plant is so important a factor in our combined problems of fertilization and feeding. Attention is called to the fact that clover is subject to a seemingly increasing number of pests; in fact, the clover field would seem to be a veritable insectarium. No part of the plant escapes. The grubs and beetles or the root-borer are found in the roots; the young ovule is destroyed by the maggot of the seed-midge and the developing seed is eaten out by the seed-chalcid. In addition to these, there is the clover mite, which attacks the leaves, blossom and stem. The reasons why one grower gets a good crop and another does not are declared to be chiefly entomological. Proper cutting and timely rotation are the remedies nearest at hand, and the threat of serious loss in case of neglect emphasizes the value of the study of insect pests by every clover grower.

There has been much comment on the competition of automobiles with railroads, particularly with interurban and branch lines, but the Railway-Age Gazette finds some consolation for the railroads in it. This competition acts as a preventive of branch-line building, "thus preserving capital for betterments to existing lines." It makes a good highway, built with the public's instead of the railroad's capital, serve as a feeder to the main line. Unprofitable branch lines have been a drain on many a railroad. Good roads with auto traffic may now take their place and the railroads may center their energies on improving their main lines, enlarging their terminals and increasing their equipment, which are the most urgent needs of the time.

Judging by the recipes given for some of the concoctions sold as bootleg whisky, those who imbibe the stuff would have a better chance of survival if they went up against a whole battery of machine guns in Europe. They would also have the exhilaration of the fight before they died, and that must surpass the exhilaration produced by bootleg whisky.

Escape of six convicts from Sing Sing prison in an auto truck suggests the need of an expert psychologist to decide who shall be trusties. Many convicts no sooner become trusties than they prove unworthy of trust. Professor Hugo Muensterberg should be added to the staff.

A dispatch from Chihuahua says: "Villa ordered the houses burned and permitted his men to commit atrocities on the defenseless inhabitants." Does Secretary of War Baker mean to say that the Generals in the Revolutionary War were that kind of men?

Rev. W. A. Arnold, of Cathlamet, was the right kind of "fighting parson." He fought for good roads, which do much to reduce the amount of profanity. That is where the cause of religion and the cause of good roads meet.

There is a single discordant note in the story of the Forest Grove man who watched his hen lay the second egg within ten minutes after she dropped the first. He failed to keep on pressing the button.

Great Britain is spending $35,000,000 a day. This is somewhat more than the Democratic Congress spends, but by perseverance its peace expenditures may catch up with British war expenditures.

Elephant Butte dam is complete. This is another big enterprise for the Southwest. Meanwhile, Oregon projects languish, and money that should go to them is diverted.

The Wilsonites evidently consider free speech their exclusive privilege. The loudest shouters for liberty are usually most grudging in conceding it to others.

Portland misses a lot of glory with her warmed-over name. Seattle has a plan to "get" the cruiser Washington when the new dreadnought is named.

It's easier to get out of Sing Sing than it is of Salem. More than a bluff is needed at the latter institution.

License records show there are 800 fewer dogs in this city than last year. One does, indeed, miss the fleas.

Try as they might, the Beavers cannot crowd into last place. Oakland will not budge.

Hood River develops a great plan of community co-operation in saving the apple crop.

When a mute couple has a lively quarrel, the crockery is safe, at any rate.

This war has stopped the Cunard boast of never having lost a vessel.

WILSON AND LABOR.

"Labor unions reward the shiftless and incompetent at the expense of the able and industrious. . . . They drag the highest man to the level of the lowest." (February 25, 1905.)

"We speak too exclusively of the capitalizing class. There is another as formidable an enemy to equality and freedom of opportunity as it is, and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of the country." (March 18, 1907.)

"I am a fierce partisan of the open shop." (January 12, 1909.)

"Labor is standardized by the trade union. . . . I need not point but how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. . . . The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum." (June 13, 1905.)

(When refusing to sign a declaration in favor of the eight-hour day movement): "Nothing of this sort can be decided thus in the abstract." (September, 1905.)

OUR DUTY UNDER MONROE RULE

Its Maintenance Requires Redress for Other Nations' Wrongs.

PORTLAND, Oct. 20.—(To the Editor.)—I understand that, at some time in the past, when one of the powers of Europe was threatening to protect its citizens, or its citizens' property, in Mexico, the United States gave to the said power some sort of an assurance that, if they would withhold action, the United States would guarantee them redress for the loss of life and of property.

Will you kindly state what the facts are in connection with this matter? Also, under the Monroe Doctrine, could the foreign power enforce redress against the United States?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

We have no knowledge of such assurance having been given. No definite agreement between nations has been made fixing the obligations which the Monroe Doctrine imposes on the United States, for that doctrine has not been formally recognized by other nations, nor have its conditions been defined. Great Britain alone has assented to the right of the United States to maintain it as a National policy. In practical application, other nations would probably claim from the United States redress for loss suffered in other American countries whenever the United States prevented them from obtaining redress directly. Should the United States deny its liability, the other nation would be likely, if strong enough to fight this country, to ignore the Monroe Doctrine and take satisfaction by occupying territory of the offending nation in defiance of the doctrine. It would then devolve upon the United States either to fight for the Monroe Doctrine or to abandon it. To avoid this contingency, the United States might compel the offending nation to satisfy the claim or itself undertake to satisfy it. These are only surmises as to what would happen, for it is difficult to form an opinion as to a hypothetical case. It is, however, a sound general principle that, if this Nation prevents other nations from defending their rights lest our National policy be set at naught, it must assume defense of those rights.

LABOR BETRAYED BY LEADERS

Central Council Trying to Deliver Vote to Democrats.

PORTLAND, Oct. 20.—(To the Editor.)—The Central Labor Council is making desperate efforts to deliver the labor vote bodily to the Democratic party. It is generally presumed that the Labor Council is organized for the purpose of advancing the interests of labor. Ostensibly this is the case, but in reality it is political organization, composed of members who invariably are Democrats and work incessantly to throw the vote of organized labor to the Democratic party.

There are many laboring men who cannot be thus tricked, and retain their independence in matters political. They do not care to consort with the Equis, the Jobelmans, and the element that resort to anarchistic tactics when good women visit our city. This sort of insulting method seems to tickle the Jackson Democratic Club, who fathered and abetted the rowdyism; but the decent men and women of Portland and the state should, and I believe will, resent their actions at the polls. As a member of a Portland labor union I, for one, condemn the Central Labor Council for the course it is taking and for its encouragement of anarchists.

CADMUS.

Bryan Again Robbed.

PORTLAND, Oct. 20.—(To the Editor.)—As an example of how the present Administration will in the future protect American citizens abroad and as laudatory of such a policy, let me call attention to the following from an article in the October Atlantic Monthly by Dr. Charles W. Eliot. Speaking of the conditions in Mexico, he says:

> "Of course the Democratic Administration was active and urgent in using diplomatic and consular representation on behalf of American lives or properties were endangered in Mexico, and in aiding such persons to withdraw temporarily from the country. America has now turned its back on the familiar policy of Rome and Great Britain of protecting or avenging their wandering citizens by force of arms, and has set up quite a different policy of its own."

If this is to be the protection afforded American citizens abroad, why elect Wilson, and discredit the original apostle of the "scuttle policy," William J. Bryan?

ALEX BERNSTEIN.

Public Defender Unnecessary.

PORTLAND, Oct. 20.—(To the Editor.)—We note with gratification that a beginning has been made by the City Council to reduce the payroll and either abolish or consolidate various positions. The Council is congratulated upon its realization of a public duty in these trying times.

There are other positions that might be abolished without affecting the public service, for instance, that of Public Defender, for which we pay $150 a month. With a Municipal Judge, such as the fine, rare type that we now have, we may safely trust that there will be no miscarriage of justice. It is anomalous that the city should employ a prosecutor and at the same time employ a defender.

We hope the good work initiated by the Council will continue, at least until the public revenue warrants a change.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A Marriage Proposal.

Dallas (Tex.) News.

Samuel—Do you think your father would object to my marrying you? Sally—I couldn't say, Sammy. If he's anything like me he would.

Eating and Enough.

Atchison Globe.

A man doesn't think there is enough to east unless he has an opportunity to eat too much.

People and Government.

Atchison Globe.

The people who imagine they are the government are also fooled in several other ways.

WILL DEMOCRATS REPUDIATE MOB?

If Not, Their Yellow Badge Has Double Significance, Says Mr. Moores.

PORTLAND, Oct. 20.—(To the Editor.)—The decent Democrats of the city of Portland, feeling deeply the humiliation of Saturday's outrage, vehemently protest that the rowdies and hoodlums who disgraced the city by denying freedom of speech and the ordinary courtesies of decent society to the Eastern ladies who came here in the interest of Mr. Hughes do not represent the real spirit of the Democratic party. But all the evidence is against them.

The Portland Journal by its shamefully brutal attacks, by its distortion of facts and by its continuous appeals to class prejudices and the basest passions, sowed the seeds, and a demonstration that has never been surpassed by the I. W. W. of Portland was the legitimate fruit of its editorial.

It is the same spirit that prompted Tom Burns to scatter on our streets four years ago the shamefully vulgar and scurrilous anti-Roosevelt circulars that were publicly denounced by men of all parties.

It is the same spirit that prompted the gutter snipes who mobbed these ladies in Chicago.

It is the same spirit that recently tore out a rail in a West Virginia railroad over which a Hughes special was to pass.

It is the spirit of the Democratic editor in Southern Oregon who urged that these ladies be pelted with cabbages and rotten vegetables.

It is the spirit that prompts Wilson supporters to gather all along the line to hoot and jeer, and that promises the same demonstration in San Francisco.

It simply means that they dread the results of the work of these women and that they dare not accord them the treatment that every instinct of American chivalry demands.

There is no limit to their brutal abuse of Hughes and other great Republican leaders, but a legitimate criticism of the policies of the man whom Mrs. Hanley has aptly described as "the sacred cow of the Democracy" must be prevented by force and violence. The silly, pitiful and cowardly excuse for these outrages is that these ladies came here to tell the women of Oregon how to vote, yet scores of Eastern Democrats in past years have been imported into Oregon to tell men of Oregon how to vote only to be treated by Republicans with courtesy and respect.

But on Saturday the Democratic Club officials rode up and down the streets, flaunting their yellow banners urging the mob to deny the visitors respectful treatment and the right of free speech. At a meeting in the evening, when the outrage was fresh and public indignation was at a white heat, addressed by a Democratic candidate for Congress and an ex-Democratic candidate for Congress and a Democratic Collector of Customs, there was no protest. The officials of the Democratic State Committee are mute. It is amazing that men who are gentlemen in the ordinary relations of life utter no word of protest, but approve by their silence, when the Democratic Fred Jobelman, the Burnside-street agitator, and the Democratic Dr. Marie Equi, who has so often figured in street disturbances and in our courts, indulge with their riotous companions in their characteristic riotous methods.

Is there no red blooded Americanism among the Democratic leaders? If they have not the courage to denounce a Democratic rabble like this, then does the yellow badge and the yellow pennant well typify the yellow Americanism of the Democratic party, that shows no respect for American womanhood either abroad or at home.

CHARLES B. MOORES.

GRATEFUL RAILROAD PRESIDENTS

Of Course They Are for Man Who Overthrew Free Canal Tolls.

PORTLAND, Oct. 20.—(To the Editor.)—Some of the press seem to be trying to make capital out of the fact that Mr. Lovett, president of the Union Pacific, is supporting President Wilson for re-election.

There is no reason why Mr. Lovett should not support President Wilson. The transcontinental railroads were the chief opponents of a ship canal. The Democratic platform of 1912 favored free passage for United States coastwise ships. The candidate Wilson, on the stump, approved and advocated that plank.

Later, when President, he personally appeared before Congress and advocated the repeal of a law, already passed and in force, to that effect. This Congress did.

I understand canal tolls are $1.25 per ton, vessel tonnage. Generally speaking, car capacity at the present time is 80,000 pounds, or 40 tons, with load limit 10 per cent more than indicated capacity. At 40 tons per car, and $1.25 per ton canal tolls, this makes a handicap of $50 per car against water transportation, while it is certainly an advantage to the railroads. Under these conditions, why should not Mr. Lovett, or any other transcontinental railroad official, support Mr. Wilson for re-election?

E. C. M'DOWELL.

In Other Days

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian October 21, 1891.

Stockton, Cal., Oct. 20.—Sunol in a race against time made a game, magnificent finish here today and lowered the record of Maud S. by a half second. He did the mile in 2:08¼.

Charles H. Perkins, formerly a well-known hotel man in Portland, who has been in the mines in Idaho for three or more years, has returned to make his home here.

W. J. Thomas, one of the most gallant policemen of the city, has been detailed to cover the Fulton Park district and the White House road on horseback. One of the principal needs for him is to check the fast and careless driving on the White House road.

Henry Miller, of Grants Pass, yesterday purchased from Mr. Van B. De Lashmutt a yearling colt named John Mann, paying $1000. The colt is a full brother of Altao, who has a record of 2:22¼.

S. W. Childers is now in the city arranging for the shipment of some thoroughbred sheep which he purchased from the well-known breeder James Withycombe, of Washington County. He will take the sheep to his farm in Klickitat County, Washington.

London.—John Dillon's speech eulogizing Parnell has considerably softened the sentiment of the Parnellites toward him, and there is a feeling that he is now the strongest man in the two factions.

Herman Santes arrived yesterday from Phillipsburg, N. J., for the purpose of putting up the standpipe for the East Side waterworks.

FOREIGN POLICY WAS APPROVED

The Oregonian Criticised Cleveland's Domestic Policy, However.

SILVERTON, Or., Oct. 19.—(To the Editor.)—I note, for election purposes only, you are lauding the late Grover Cleveland. "What Cleveland Would Have Done," etc. I have read your paper for 30 years and remember well the abuse you heaped upon the man you laud so much now. You blamed him for all the ills the country was suffering with, and referred to him as the "Stuffed Prophet." Your language was obnoxious and vile. Look up your files and you will agree with me you are very inconsistent.

I buy your paper for the news and not to be told how to vote. However, you will know better about it after election day, as Wilson will undoubtedly carry Oregon by 5000.

GEORGE FIRTH.

When Grover Cleveland was President The Oregonian criticised his policy in regard to the tariff and other domestic legislation, but it approved his handling of the Venezuela affair and his action in maintaining the rights of the United States and American citizens abroad. There is a wide difference between the two lines of policy.

The Oregonian does not undertake to "tell" any of its readers how to vote. It does consider that its duty to its readers requires it to discuss public affairs, to draw conclusions from events and to advise its readers how to vote. Of course they are free to follow or reject its advice.

The Oregonian does not claim such exact knowledge of the intention of the voters of Oregon as would enable it to predict dogmatically that any candidate "will undoubtedly carry Oregon" by any certain number of votes. Our opinion, however, is that Oregon will vote for Hughes by a large plurality and probably by a majority.

But all this is beside the mark. Does Mr. Firth think Mr. Wilson is up to the Cleveland standard? What does he think—yes, know—Mr. Wilson would have done in the Venezuela crisis had he been President?

Postal Profit and Loss.

NORTH POWDER, Or., Oct. 19.—To the Editor.)—There seems to be some conflict of authority in this place as to whether the Postoffice Department of the United States has been placed on a paying basis the last three years. Please answer whether or not during these three years the Postoffice Department turned over any surplus to the Treasury Department of the United States, over and above all expenses from the postal earnings. If so, about what amount?

C. E. HESS.

In 1914 (fiscal year) there was a postal surplus of $4,390,759.

In 1915 there was a deficit of $11,287,861.

In 1916 there was a surplus of $5,200,000.

A NICKEL AND A NOD BUYS THE NEWS OF A PLANET IN

The Sunday Oregonian

HERE'S DAN SMITH!—The second salutation of this noted illustrator, special artist for Oregonian patrons, is a feeling color sketch, "When the World Waits for Peace." Appearing in the magazine section, this page feature carries also a paragraph plea for peace.

INVASION BY EUROPE'S BEAUTIES—Stars of feminine loveliness from over the water have risen in the theatrical firmament of this country. A special contributor to The Oregonian's Sunday magazine speculates in interesting vein on the cause of their coming. Illustrated with photographs of the conquering beauties.

JOHN BARLEYCORN, OUTLAW—A tensely told tale of the Southern moonshiners, the fighting mountaineers whose defiance of our revenue officers has written into history a page peculiar to American history. With slashing pictures from actual photographs taken in the "moonshine" districts.

EIGHTY MILLIONS IN PLACER GOLD—Frank G. Carpenter, specialist in clear-cut yarns of the Alaskan country, tells in the Sunday magazine of his automobile trip along the richest creeks of the interior. How Uncle Sam's purchase price has been returned to to him tenfold by the industry of the prospector.

WHO WOULD WANT TO BE A MOVIE HERO?—Most of the thrills that fascinate in the films are real—the daredevil stunts of men and women whose livelihood is gained by a blase disregard for accident or death. Told in the Sunday magazine, with illustrations of spectacular film scenes.

THE SCARLET RUNNER—Readers of this enthralling serial, appearing in the Sunday Oregonian, will keep appreciative pace with its dramatization in the current film play of the same title. The second chapter is presented.

THE NEW "GLIDE CANTER"—In the Sunday magazine Barbara Craydon describes this "really new waltz," the invention of a woman. Comes forward now Miss Dorothy Martin, petite advocate of "the corsetless dance."

PORTLAND AS AN ART CENTER—A full-page feature story, abundantly illustrated, telling of the art treasures that are held by Portland collectors. The Ladd trove of etchings, recently sold for $150,000, is but one instance of the appreciation that distinguishes the city.

HERBERT KAUFMAN'S PAGE—"Great stuff!" is the dictum of the thousands who turn regularly to this Sunday feature for the common sense criticism and advice of Herbert Kaufman, specialist for the sore in spirit.

THE WEEK IN PORTLAND SCHOOLS—Edited by students, this regular feature of the Sunday issue is invaluable to those who have the interests of the city schools at heart and who would keep pace with the progress achieved.

ALL THE NEWS FOR EVERYONE.
THE OREGONIAN.