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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1916.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

President Wilson uttered some noble sentiments at Buffalo. Let us compare some of them with his own performances.
I want to register a solemn protest against the use of our foreign relationships for political advantage. He sanctioned the treaty of apology and blackmail with Colombia, thereby reflecting on the conduct of his predecessors, including Theodore Roosevelt. He permitted Mr. Bryan, as Secretary of State, to seek appointment of men in the customs service of San Domingo for no other reason than that they were "deserving Democrats."
We are not going to be drawn into quarrels which mean nothing to us. He deliberately drew us into a quarrel between Huerta and Carranza in Mexico.
It is not characteristic of this Nation that the people should divide themselves into classes. In his afternoon speech, but in the night speech he said: "If the capitalist class of this country is going to continue to drive hard bargains with the laboring class—" thus doing the very thing which earlier in the day he had said was not an American characteristic.

President Wilson himself has done much to widen class division by treating business men as suspicious characters; by denouncing as exploiters, unworthy of the protection of their Government, the American who enters enterprises had taken them to Mexico, and by urging Congress, at the behest of a small part of one class, to pass a law conferring special favors on that small number.

You have got to bind a Nation together by feeling, by heartbeats. True, but he has set them at odds by denouncing some without discrimination between the law-abiding and the law-defying. He has urged Congress to extort favors from Congress by force.

All of the people endorse the fine sentiments which Mr. Wilson expresses, but the majority do not believe he is the man to put them into practice. Mr. Hughes will do that.

LIGHT BREAKING INTO THE SOUTH.
Sound protectionist doctrine has taken hold among the farmers of the South. A pamphlet on "Cereals and the Tariff" has been issued by H. N. Fiske, of Fort Worth, Texas, president of the Association of State Producers of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, which is the more remarkable because all the officers of the organization are from the South. Fiske urges farmers to study the tariff and condemn past tariff legislation for having protected the manufacturer and not the farmer. He says:

The whole trend of tariff legislation is to protect capital and labor against the manufacturer and to expose to world competition capital and labor. And especially is this the case with the Indian. In the past we are now operating. It is perhaps the most antagonistic expression which Congress ever made toward the agricultural interests of this Nation and had not the European war arrested the tariff reform, it would have brought disaster to farmers of the Nation.

Mr. Pope goes on to prove his statement by giving in tabular form the rates of duty on the principal agricultural products of the United States, beginning with that of Underwood. He shows in this way that the Underwood law treats the farmer much worse than did the Wilson law of Cleveland. He says: "The present Administration put on the freest corn, wheat, rye, cornmeal, wheat flour and rye flour, all of which were subject to duty under the Wilson tariff, and has materially reduced the duty on these cereals."

Mr. Pope tells the farmers that protection is the effect of any tariff and that the question is whether it shall be given both to the manufacturer and the farmer or whether the former shall have protection while the latter operates under free trade. He maintains that so small a proportion of our wheat crop is exported that the price is influenced by a protective tariff. He shows that free corn has brought in Argentine corn which is cheaper and how the same statement is true of Chinese eggs.

If Mr. Pope's teaching takes hold among the Southern farmers, there may yet be a Republican party in the South. What he says is true for the Northern as the Southern farmer. It applies to Oregon wool, Oregon wheat, Oregon corn, Oregon fruit, eggs, butter, cheese and other products of the farm. They are all in the same boat, and have only been given a brief respite by the war. For what they have not to thank the Democratic party; the results of that party's work were shown before the war began and before the war orders began to flow in.

ANOTHER DIPLOMATIC VICTORY.
The diplomatic victories of President Wilson do not stand the wear and tear of time. One of them was proclaimed in the following terms in the Democratic campaign textbook for 1914:

Peace restored in Santo Domingo.—The insurrection which has disturbed Santo Domingo for months has been brought to an end by the unanimous agreement of the United States and the Dominican Republic. The new President is the head of a university and a man of high character, who is elected by the people of the United States will oversee, and the people of Santo Domingo will enjoy, the peace and prosperity which have long desired. Another victory for the Democratic party. Another victory for peace and prosperity. Another victory for the Democratic party. Another victory for peace and prosperity.

to have a revolution whenever they choose; and Santo Domingo does not make it appear that they will do so. Perhaps the renewal of trouble has some connection with the fact that the provisional president whom Mr. Wilson kindly selected was, like him, president of a university.

THE CRIME OF BEING AN AMERICAN.

Dr. Haffner, a German passenger on the train, who was mistaken by the (Mexican) bandits for an American, was slain by the head of one of the bandits, who used his gun as a club.—From Associated Press (By Carl).
The American who ventures now to go into Mexico takes a fearful risk. At Santa Ysabel eighteen law-abiding American citizens, bound for work in a mine and given safe conduct by the Mexican government, were slain because they were Americans, and for no other reason. Altogether, at least 500 Americans have been murdered in Mexico, three Frenchmen, one Englishman and no Germans—not one. The only explanation made for the slaying to protect Americans is the pusillanimous excuse that Wall Street seeks to exploit the Mexican people, and that it would wrap itself in the American flag to protect its investments and it would annex Mexico.

How many of the 500 dead Americans hall from Wall Street?
MR. FACING BOTH-WAYS GORE
We have in our midst just now, ladies and gentlemen of Oregon, Senator Thomas Tyror Gore, of Oklahoma, who is a genuine Democrat, and who is willing to take the world square of the world round, just as Schoolmaster Wilson requires.

In those dark hours when the Lusitania issue was acute, this same Senator who is uttering lachrymose gush about how he is a peace-loving man—the man of peace in the White House kept us out of war—arose in the Senate and used these incredible words:

Mr. President: I introduced this (Gore) bill to amend the Espionage Act. I was speeding headlong upon war. Perhaps I have been a little wrong. I have heretofore avoided saying that my action was based on a report from the highest Senator and certain members of the House in conference with the President. The United States received from the President a German note which stated that Germany insisted upon her position that she would not permit the United States to break diplomatic relations with her. A breach of diplomatic relations would follow and a breach of diplomatic relations would mean that we would be necessarily entering the war now being it to a conclusion.

On the "highest and most responsible authority," which he never disclosed, and mindful, of course, of his own position as a Senator, he made the astounding charge that the President of the United States welcomed war as not necessarily an evil.

What is the testimony of Senator Gore to the President Wilson's herculean efforts to keep the peace?
"WE ACT LIKE COWARDS."
Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military affairs committee of the Democratic theory that license should be given to the President to use military power, to kill, or permit to be killed, every American citizen within his borders, so long as it makes reparation. Otherwise we are not able to account for the present Chamberlainian defense of leaving the military power in the hands of a weak and the former Chamberlainian denunciation of the words and lack of deeds he now praises.

For example, on January 8, 1916 (less than a year ago), Senator Chamberlain said in a New York public speech:

When Hayti has a revolution and refuses to pay her debts, we send warships and a few marines and take Hayti, but when it comes to dealing with the greater powers of the world, instead of acting like a brave, courageous and noble Nation, we act like cowards, I am ashamed and sorry to say.

Wood and Panama tolls are other subjects which the Senator ought to discuss.
Was President Wilson right when he yielded to Bryan on his demand for free wool? Or was Senator Chamberlain right when he opposed the wool tariff? On a certain momentous occasion he arose in his seat and threatened to bolt the action of the Democratic caucus if it shoved free wool down Oregon's throat? But he did not bolt. He stayed in his seat between elections, merely to entertain his deluded "Republican" supporters.

Was President Wilson right when he was for free tolls or against them? If the former, why did he change? If the latter, why did he change? Senator Chamberlain makes the Oregon protest against free tolls effective?

President Wilson is just now shedding salty tears over sectionalism and partisanship. Senator Chamberlain is the same spiteful, non-partisan, every-when did either of them ever rise above the demands of partisanship?

A TEXT.
"You have lost your kingdom," said a courtier to King Albert, when Belgium had been invaded and conquered. He replied; "But I have saved my soul."
"Fatted calf" is the term applied by Colonel Roosevelt for the smug contentment which the Nation seeks, and which he would seek in a panic-stricken avoidance of the plain path of duty.

There is another greater than any of these who had something to say in a parable about one who sought prosperity and luxury at the cost of conscience, humility, charity, patriotism, life and religion:
And he said unto them, Take heed, and beware of covetousness; for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.
And he said, Parable unto them, saying, The ground of a certain rich man was very fruitful.

And he thought within himself, saying, My house is full of wheat, and I have no room where to bestow it.
And he said, I will pull down the barns, and will build greater; and there will I bestow all my fruits and my goods.
And he said, My soul is at ease; for I have much goods laid up for many years; take thou heed, lest thou come to want.
But God said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee; what then shall thou do?
He that is rich toward God, and is not rich toward God.

It may be hoped that there will soon be another White House sermon on service and humanity, with the foregoing for a text.
Just as the people of England are returning to their Winter schedule of time, days being so short that no light is saved by setting the clocks back an hour. Grandchildren are being put upon a modified daylight-saving plan, but it has a double purpose in view. Moving forward of the hands of the clocks twenty-five or thirty minutes, according to the difference between local and astronomical time at Athens, has brought all of Greece within the zone of Eastern European time. A peculiar feature of the change is that it is practically only the disability pension. It is argued that participation by the institution is not as a matter of fact a substantial contribution, since it tends to "react against advance of salary." It already has been charged that certain industries, such as the Carnegie plant have readjusted

their salary lists to fit the new situation; that institutions whose professors were working under the prospect of benefits later in life were able to "parade those not able to offer the same advantage."

It appears that if the change is made it will be substantially a reversal of the original purpose of the Carnegie pension fund, which was to compensate for the poor reward that teaching offers as a whole. It was to be regarded not as a charity, but as the due of a professional already underpaid. But more recent references to Mr. Carnegie's "noble charity" have stirred more or less feeling. Teachers coming under the provisions of the fund are naturally interested in the determination of this phase of the "Foundation" policy. Either their work for the benefit of humanity—and the importance of the teacher to the welfare of the state is universally admitted—is recognized as a thing to be compensated for as a matter of right by a certain freedom of care for the future—a freedom which will permit them to give whole-hearted effort to their teaching, else it is a simple matter of business in which the individual teacher will feel that he has a right to choose the form his investment shall take and the amount he shall put into it. As has been explained in the preceding paragraph, the institution is dismissed as being only an apparent, and not an actual, help.

The crux of the difficulty seems to be that the administrators of the pension fund, under the impression that they are doing a good deed, are not giving sufficient reflection as to a possible cul de sac into which their course might lead them. There has been conflict between the principle of adequate pensions for a few hundreds and small groups of teachers, and the principle of a "fair retiring allowance in a limited number of colleges," or a "very poor system in a large number." It comes, so far as the Foundation is directly concerned, to an issue between the operation in a system of pensions for the great body of teachers and payment of the entire cost of a system benefiting a comparatively small group of teachers elsewhere, or a "voluntary thrift," with all the disadvantages of a compulsion as applied to anything, and on the other what the critics of the system call "imperial benevolence."

There is further misrepresentation from a reckless partisan point of view. Mr. Hughes and his party workers are demanding that the United States intervene in Mexico, not only because of the "imperial benevolence" of Mr. Hughes, but because of the "imperial benevolence" of Mr. Hughes. This, for example, is the demand of the United States to intervene in Mexico, not only because of the "imperial benevolence" of Mr. Hughes, but because of the "imperial benevolence" of Mr. Hughes.

Come forth, Mr. White, come forth and defend your party position in this controversy. He may or may not feel that he has done enough in this particular direction and that it is for the supposed beneficiaries to fight out the matter themselves. But the situation illustrates forcibly the fact that it is not at all easy to give money away wisely. Scattering handfuls of gold in the crowd is out of date, even in the theory of the welfare state, and the question of what to do to help without pauperizing, what to do to stimulate endeavor instead of paralyzing initiative, is not a simple one. Mr. Carnegie, however, well dressed in the matter, has opened a veritable Pandora's box of perplexities.

Ben Hogan, reformed pugilist, who died in Chicago Wednesday, was a square fighter and lost the world's championship to Jack Dempsey in the early '70s because he fought few of those days all English champions used doubtful tactics until the rise of John L. Sullivan put fear into their hearts.

The second mate and two firemen of the United States steamer "Albatross" and other members of the crew had abandoned her, will collect a nice sum in salvage and will have a good laugh at their shipmates' expense.

Counting the "For Rent" signs about the city, it is true there are more Wilson signs than Hughes signs. Wilson signs are bigger, too, if you count among them the closed lumber mills in Oregon.

Importing wheat from Australia to the United States is the latest case of carrying coal to Newcastle. At present prices wheat growing on vacant lots would almost pay.

Why is it that when you scratch a non-partisan, you always find a Democrat? They need not, for they are proud of their party.

A man who put his consort on the streets to earn money for him got only six months. If he had killed her he might have been given twice that time.

If all of those fourteen states vote dry, and actually go dry, it will be a long time between drinks for the transcontinental traveler.

About Tuesday night the Democratic party's platform for the 60-60 counterweight of the interstate bridge had fallen on it.

When the Australian soldiers at the front vote on conscription, they are likely to reverse the decision of the stay-at-homes.

Professor Dryden's "Oregonians" have to be satisfied with third place in the contest at Storrs, Conn., but the breed is young.

Think of it! Tillamook cheese is the highest in a Massachusetts show! But, come to think of it, why not?

John Barrett might be the key to loosen the deadlock of the border commission, John is a versatile genius.

MAN WHO HELPED MAKE HISTORY
Late Franklin Johnson One of Oregon Delegates to Vote for Lincoln.
PORTLAND, Nov. 2.—(To the Editor.)—The death of Franklin Johnson, at Brookline, Mass., October 9, 1916, deserves more than the passing mention that it receives in the newspapers. His vote was one of the few that Oregon gave to the great emancipator, and that started the Republican party on its historic career.

Four of Oregon's five votes went to Lincoln on the crucial third ballot. One of them was Johnson's. The fifth went to Lincoln in the final vote of the ballot.

Representing Oregon by proxy in that convention were Horace Greeley, the great journalist of New York, to whom the Seward delegation of New York had denied a seat; also by proxy, Eli Thayer, who in Congress had introduced the bill that gave the territory of Oregon to the United States.

Johnson wrote to his "home paper" at Oregon City, "The Argus," from Stamford, N. Y., under date of June 1, 1860 (published July 14, 1860):

"During the third ballot there was a long order, under the impression that for Lincoln's election his name would be certain. At this point the enthusiasm became irrefragable."

Frank Johnson belonged to the well-known family of Hezekiah Johnson, who came to Oregon in 1845 from New York. He was a brother of W. Carey Johnson, who lived at Portland, 1912, and of Hezekiah H. Johnson, the present County Surveyor of Clackamas County.

FRANKLIN JOHNSON
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Public Encourages Business That Holds No Ambition or Future.
EUGENE, Or., Nov. 1.—(To the Editor.)—I do not live in Portland. I do not own property there, I visit it twice a year. I am a student and a pleasure traveler mostly. The last time I was there was a brief study of the "Jitney" was a very refreshing and entertaining subject to me.

I sat for two hours one day on Twenty-third street and watched the throngs of motorists, and saw a little passenger Ford and a number of others were not some new wrinkle in the "Oregon" system, as long as they were backed up by the United States Federation of Labor, who would doubtless be the "Bribe" of the "Jitney" system. He started there or the African way of doing the traveler along on a pole between two stalwart negroes. And who can say that the full-crowed "Jitney" is not a "Bribe" of the "Jitney" system.

But to go back to the Jitney, I noticed that the drivers were nearly all young fellows, well dressed in leisurely clean-looking class. In fact, they could safely wear without damage a dress suit in the business.

They had that day one, two and three passengers, sometimes more. I drew an opinion therefrom that the "Jitney" is not a mere device for a traffic, but preferred to the latter mostly. The last time I was there was a brief study of the "Jitney" was a very refreshing and entertaining subject to me.

What fools we mortals be!
F. M. LAMB.

IF NOT SEEN, MAKE A BIG NOISE
Advertise Your Own Virtues, Is Lesson Gained From Mr. Wilson.
PORTLAND, Nov. 2.—(To the Editor.)—It has always been one of the "tools" of the American people to heap ridicule upon the "Jitney" system, and to "decorate himself with his own bouquet." We smile when we hear a man praise his own virtues, and we are glad to know him well enough to laugh uproariously and this may bring him to the attention of the public.

You Can Vote Away From Home.
PORTLAND, Nov. 2.—(To the Editor.)—As the days draw nearer for the Presidential election I feel I am doing Mr. Hughes a great service when I do not vote for him, and I will shift some of the Government for the reason one can't vote in their home town.

Farm labor is said to be scarce in the Dakotas. The wanderer who tries anything once is satisfied.

That shake in New York was not due together too previous. It was not due together too previous. It was not due together too previous.

WOODROW WILSON'S HISTORY CITED TO PROVE ERROR OF POLITICAL EDUCATION
PORTLAND, Nov. 2.—(To the Editor.)—"Like causes produce like results" and "history repeats itself," are well-known sayings and only too true. Yet it seems that schoolmasters who have taught these axioms and historians who have written of cause and effect in history, who have been making history and writings.

I read in "A History of the American People" by Woodrow Wilson (the same Wilson who has been making history) in volume III, the following regarding the effects of the great European wars which ceased with the defeat of Napoleon:

For the first time since the revolution in France the seas were cleared of naval armaments. The American merchant and the rights of neutral carriers at sea fell quietly out of sight amidst a general peace which changed the very face of the world.

Those are fine words and good logic. It is not surprising that at that time had no political aspirations and were no doubt his true beliefs. But what do we see now? That same man who has been making history and American mechanics they have nothing to fear, that Europe will be too busy to bother with dumping her merchandise into this country.

The German nation is not all at the front, yet all engaged in the manufacture of war, American boys are kept in producing foodstuffs for the armies at the front. Her industries are kept going by a government which hopes to recover the cost of the "war" by world trade. The men at the front will be released to the factory and mill the moment peace comes, and will be replaced by thousands who have worked before have learned to do so and the result will be a country teeming with industry, ready to apply to Germany applies as well to England, France and Austria.

The dumping of merchandise, or as the Historical Writers say, "a flood of imports," will come as surely as it did in 1915 and our salvation is a Government which protects the home producer, mechanic and manufacturer by an adequate protective tariff which will be, as Historian Wilson says, "an effective barrier against all foreign competition."

Can this be left to the Democratic party which tries to allay the anxiety of the American people by a noisy and irresponsible action or worse, no action at all? In the words of Hashimura Togo "I ask to inquire."

ANNOUNCER.
HUGHES' ACTION ON FULL CREW
Bill Voted Because It Ignored Varying Conditions on Roads.
PORTLAND, Nov. 2.—(To the Editor.)—Please state through your columns what stand Governor Hughes took in regard to the full-crew bill, which the New York State while Governor of New York.

Having secured the establishment in 1907 of the Public Service Commissions to supervise railroads with full authority over their service, Governor Hughes in the same year vetoed the full-crew bill, giving his reasons as follows:

This bill upon the facts developed before me upon the hearing and undisturbed by the testimony of the witnesses, would have the effect of forcing upon the public a full-crew system, which would be a burden upon the public and a benefit to the railroads.

When One Moves From Precinct.
PORTLAND, Nov. 2.—(To the Editor.)—I noticed in The Oregonian October 30 that the registration books for the election of 1916 had been moved into another precinct since the registration books were closed can obtain a transfer to another precinct by calling at County Clerk's office for the Courthouse. This, according to my understanding, would relieve the inconvenience of the present law, which requires that the voter be sworn by freeholders. But when I presented my case at the County Clerk's office I was told that this could not be done.

Was also told that the easiest way would be simply to go to the old polling place and vote. When I remarked that I might be subject to challenge, they said: "You have a right to vote somewhere and they cannot challenge. Was I correctly informed, or is it safe for me to follow the advice given and take my chances?"

ANNOUNCER.
If you moved from one precinct to another since the registration books closed (October 7) there is no reason why you should be denied a certificate of registration by the County Clerk, who will entitle you to vote in your new precinct. Literally construed, however, the law in this particular is for the benefit only of those who have moved since the books closed. If the change of precinct was made prior to the closing of the Clerk's office holds that it has no authority to issue the certificate.

We know of no penalty for voting in a precinct from which one has removed his residence, but we cannot recall whether such vote would be received in event of challenge. Election boards follow the law as they understand it, in event they have not been advised by competent authority, and all boards do not construe election law points the same way.

Believes in Hughes.
PORTLAND, Nov. 2.—(To the Editor.)—I believe that the management of our National affairs should be in the hands of a man who has spent most of his life in the next few years. Therefore I believe in Mr. Hughes thoroughly.

Meaning of Pend d'Oreille.
PORTLAND, Nov. 2.—(To the Editor.)—What is the literal meaning of Pend d'Oreille?
STUDENT.

IN OTHER DAYS
Twenty-Five Years Ago.
From The Oregonian of Nov. 1891.
A large gathering of people were present at the Portland Hotel yesterday morning to hear and discuss the plans and future of the railroad situation in this district, especially the O. R. & N. and the Union Pacific. The O. R. & N. and the Union Pacific and said there was no hope under existing circumstances for the Union Pacific.

It is reported that Colonel R. A. Miller, of Jacksonville, is thinking of entering the race for Governor on the Democratic ticket.

The much-talked-of American extravaganza, "Sinbad," will open at the Marquam Grand tonight.

R. F. Harvey, of Woodlawn, is suffering with an attack of quinsy.

London.—The Maybrick insurance case started in the court, it appears yesterday. Mrs. Maybrick is confined in jail. She was convicted of murdering her husband and has been trying to collect \$10,000 insurance.

A number of Portland business men have sent a letter of protest against the erection of a Federal building on the East Side.

Street Superintendent Taylor has outlined a plan for renaming and renumbering the streets of Portland. The plan is to continue the West Side street numbers from the city center, thus "L" street of East Portland will become East Stark street and so on.

A permit to wed has been granted to Henry Decker and Laura Turpin.

Half a Century Ago.
From The Oregonian of Nov. 3, 1866.
Wilkes Booth, whose body Secretary Stanton took so much pains to bury so that nobody would know where it was, was buried in the city of Washington the last to escape the hands of the law. It is that the man whom Boston Corbett so heroically shot was a poor wretch hired to impersonate Booth to enable the latter to escape the hands of the law. It is true or not will never cease to be a suspicious circumstance.

The entire property valuation of the state at the last current report was \$24,717,624, or a little more than \$12.12 to each man.

Forty-nine wagons loaded with 300 Norwegians, recently reached Salt Lake. They are converts to Mormonism.

The Middle Cascade-Portland Railroad is being opened for transportation of freight at \$5 a ton.

There has been found in the woods beyond Redmond about our redoubt that had apparently been rifled of its contents save for a Bible marked with the initials "R. Kennedy." The bag was the same man, and it is being made to clear up the mystery or perhaps worse.

Professor Rutjes, who has been a successful teacher of music in this city, has discontinued that profession and will engage in other business.

The woods on the summit of Mount Tabor have been afire for several days and last night presented a magnificent spectacle.

INDIAN PLEADS FOR HIS PEOPLE
Whites Who Live in Glass Houses Told They Do Not to Throw Stones.
PORTLAND, Nov. 2.—(To the Editor.)—I have noticed several articles in the Oregonian about our redoubt brother, the Indian. Everybody seems to be against "Lo." In the first place, I would like to ask what the Indian has done to deserve this treatment against. Then the whites invaded his home and pushed him farther and farther westward. When he tried to defend himself, then he was shot down and crimes were committed by the whites against the Indian women and young children. The whites called it a fair fight. Could you not, who are Indians, help the Indian people? Are the Indians sweeter names than the Indians? I can give you a few that are beautiful for vice and gratifying traffic in souls.