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FOR A GREATER NATION The Indiana Speeches of Charles Evans Hughes.

Want to see America at peace, know full well that it is an idle dream to suppose that America can have a lasting peace if we forfeit our respect. A vote for me is not a vote for war. It is a vote for lasting peace. It is a vote for the maintenance of American rights on land and sea, throughout the world. We can have prosperity, we cannot achieve that which we desire to attain, unless we are free from the dependence of a corrupted materialism. I would not want to be President of a country that thought more of dollars than of human lives. I would not want to be President of a country that did not have the old spirit of independence of 1816. I would not want to conserve our peace to stand before the world, with our flag, a symbol of justice, courageously, firmly and consistently standing for our just and noble principles. I would not want to be President of a country that would not have the old spirit of independence of 1816. I would not want to conserve our peace to stand before the world, with our flag, a symbol of justice, courageously, firmly and consistently standing for our just and noble principles.

DISGRACE TO JOURNALISM. Chicago Tribune said that in his Milwaukee speech, Hughes declared a "policy of appeasement" that would give the President a "blank check" to "sell out" the country.

Chicago Tribune published a correction of the error in its original report and published it the day following. This is well known by the Portland Journal.

The statement from the Milwaukee Sentinel is a sentence isolated from the context of Mr. Hughes' address. The sentence, with what properly goes with it, has been published three times in the Oregonian—once in The Oregonian, once in the Portland Journal, and once in an editorial. It has been published not alone in the Oregonian, but in every paper which subscribes to the Associated Press service.

WASTED ENERGY. Passion for efficiency, which is vociferous if it is not always practical, makes us hail small wastes of energy, even to frequently let large units of power go unharmed. But making progress, nevertheless, is not to be achieved by a reputation for veracity.

War has left the people of Russian Poland in such wretched plight that they are now more concerned about the restoration of the ancient glories of their country than about the restoration of the ancient glories of their country. Russian, German and Austrian armies have swept to and fro across the land until through vast areas every vestige of habitation has been carried off. Vast millions have been reduced to a state of starvation and death. The people of Russian Poland are now more concerned about the restoration of the ancient glories of their country than about the restoration of the ancient glories of their country.

tion than of development. Of course, the inventor who can make a water-fall or a ton of coal do twice as much work as it formerly did is in a class with the symbolic individual who made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. True conservation is a form of creation and the energy conserver is entitled to full credit for his work.

ENOUGH. Woodrow Wilson has given the United States for four years an academic, anemic, theoretic and dangerously experimental Administration. It is always an unknown and uncertain quantity, a perpetual conundrum, a living enigma, an intellectual kaleidoscope, and the country is today ready to give him up.

GRAVE RISK. "No intoxicating liquors," says the proposed constitutional amendment, "shall be imported into the state for beverage purposes." Obviously, they may be imported for any other purpose. The door is opened for endless controversy, for wholesale evasion, for common perjury among drinkers of liquor that the purchases are not for beverage purposes.

But let us assume that the loophole so glaringly left in the proposed law is closed by the addition of legislative words. What then? The state will be dry for the manufacture and sale of liquor—as at present—and theoretically dry for its importation, but wet, completely wet, as to its use.

Clearly the importers of liquor in present limited quantities, who are now complying with law and desire to be always in accord with it, will be required either to give up its domestic sale or to be converted into patrons and consorts of bootleggers and will be wholly out of sympathy with any scheme of prohibitory law enforcement.

The new bone-dry law is a leap in the dark. It is a moderate and qualified prohibition, which has abolished the saloon and all but eliminated drunkenness and the crimes which come from excessive drinking in lawless resorts and elsewhere.

One of the collateral results of the war has been a rivalry between the Teutonic alliance and the entente alliance in restoring Poland as an independent nation. One of the first acts of the Czar after the declaration of war was the proclamation that he would re-establish Poland as a separate kingdom under his sovereignty.

The allies will doubtless outbid the Teutons for the friendship of the Poles by offering them a still greater offer. They are credited with designs to take Galicia from Austria, Posen and East and West Prussia from Germany, extending the new kingdom to Danzig and giving it an outlet on the Baltic Sea. This would take in the Polish population of both the central empire and would bring the frontier uncomfortably near to Berlin.

Were the most generous plans of the allies carried through, Poland would still be much smaller than it was at the close of the war. It would be Jagiellones Poland extended from the Baltic Sea on the north to the Black Sea and the Carpathian Mountains on the west to a point far east of Dvinsk. It would include the Russian provinces of Courland, Livonia, Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia and Bessarabia, the German provinces of Silesia, Posen, Pomerania, East and West Prussia, the Austrian province of Galicia and the Rumanian province of Moldavia.

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tion to support its population. Much more will be required to restore it to its ante-bellum prosperity. Should either alliance in the war win decisive victory, it will probably try to exact from the vanquished the funds necessary to restore Poland, but both may be so financially exhausted that Poland will be left to its own resources, which are the almost nothing.

A POLICY OF PITILESS SECRECY. President Wilson and Postmaster-General Burleson have carefully staved off until after election any publicity for the Civil Service Reform League. The law was passed in 1908, but the raiding of fourth-class post-offices by their party.

After having approved the refusal of the Civil Service Commission to give the Civil Service Reform League access to the eligible lists for fourth-class postmaster, the President on October 10 wrote to the League promising to re-examine the facts. On October 21 Mr. Burleson wrote to the New York Evening Post stating that information is "immediately available here and now" that 65 per cent of the incumbent fourth-class postmasters were not disturbed by the Wilson Administration.

Mr. Wilson was too busy between October 10 and 31 to give attention to so small a matter. It is safe to assume that, if he should be elected, he will take that fact as a public endorsement of his policy of pitiless secrecy and spoils distribution among the job-hunters and will not yield to the League's importunities.

Four more years of Woodrow Wilson are enough to contemplate. But four more years of the Wilson Cabinet—who can possibly ask for it, without a justifiable suspicion of sanity, or at least of sobriety.

Four more years of Albert Burleson, machine politician and headman. Let him go back to his Texas convict farm and his 40 per cent of its net profits.

Four more years of Robert Lansing? Not a bad prospect, however, if they let him alone, which Wilson will not do.

Four more years of Woodrow Wilson is a verdict for his bus-league Cabinet. The high price of cotton has brought about a not inexplicable reversal of sentiment in the South toward the one-crop policy that it has followed for so many years, not all ways to its advantage.

England need not worry about the supply of ships. The Columbia River district is fast becoming equipped to make good the deficiency. A headline saying "Clevelanders Eat Goat" does not refer to twenty years ago. They ate crow.

In a week it will almost be forgotten. That is the American spirit. The joker in the holiday today means harder work tomorrow. The country will swarm with discredited prophets after today. Snow fell yesterday, took a slant at the prospects and subsided. Rain does not deter the Oregon voter. Good roads bring out a good vote.

RAILROAD SHOULD PAY ALL COST. Portland Stands Alone in Sharing Cost of Regrades at Crossings. PORTLAND, Nov. 6.—(To the Editor.)—The taxpayers of Portland cannot fail to look with approval upon the action of the Council in connection with the budget and particularly with reference to the decision that the elimination of grade crossings on the O.-W. R. & N. Railroad will be deferred until some future date.

The plans as prepared contemplate a cut of some 11 feet by the railroad company and the street to go up two or more feet above the present street grades. In other words the railroad company was to go down only part way; the result being the closing of all streets except those where viaducts were to have been constructed and considerable grades at the viaduct approaches. In other words this project meant a series of humps through the city and enormous damages to the property abutting the viaducts and on the closed streets.

In other cities where grade crossings have been eliminated, the railroad companies have been required to go all the way down or all the way up. When a city or town is required to go down, the damages to abutting property are comparatively small. In the O.-W. R. & N. Railroad the only practical way is to go down and the railroad should be required to go all the way down and not fill the city with a long row of unsightly and unsafe viaducts.

One of the most objectionable features of the project as proposed is the method of defraying the cost. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that a municipality may, under its police power, require the elimination of grade crossings and the railroad to compel the railroad company to pay the entire cost of such elimination. I have given considerable attention to this subject and cannot find a single instance in which any city in the United States has paid any of the cost of the elimination of grade crossings.

The provision for this work should be eliminated from the budget now being prepared and a charter amendment should be passed providing for the provision of the charter which provides for payment of any cost of grade eliminations from the public funds, then the grade crossings should be eliminated by requiring the railroad company to go all the way down.

Will be hard to unscramble. No Chance to Make Mess in Mexico Because It is Already Made. PORTLAND, Nov. 6.—(To the Editor.)—Some excerpts from President Wilson's speech, with comments, are being published in the Oregonian. The do not want a peace obtained as gentlemen obtain it, but only as brigands obtain it.

Roosevelt maintained peace for more years than Wilson has, and he did not do it as a brigard, either. He was respected by European crowns, presidents, popes and rulers of all kinds, and of all of the Presidents of the United States. When Roosevelt said "peace" everybody knew just what he meant, there was not an endless number of notes that meant nothing to anyone.

What a wonderfully selfish assertion, the Hon. Transcript. He calls foreign relations except Wilson! But that will be proved after next March words of loss to him for protection. He stands back of those who would have shared in the six-power loan to China. He has flatly and absolutely refused to give aid to Mexico. He calls those who have investments there "exploiters and propagandists," and they would have no other way for protection, so it is not likely that financiers will take his words without a little salt.

Chance to make a mess of it? That statement is absolutely true in every respect. The President has headed off the chance in making a mess of it. He has made himself, and has kept well stirred to the bottom. It is a mess of President Wilson's own making. He has made a mess of it for the next President to unscramble it.

Down in Mexico the only things for which there is always an open season are Americans and Chinamen. There have been 200 Chinese, 200 Frenchmen, one Englishman and no Germans. From a speech of Mrs. E. B. Hanley at Portland on November 1. Germans are perfectly safe, even in the midst of the Mexican revolution. One Englishman has been killed, but that murder brought consequences which have so far deterred the Mexicans from committing another. Three hundred or more Chinese have been killed because unfortunately they have no government able to protect them. But 500 Americans have been murdered because their government, though able to protect them, refused to do so.

THE OREGONIAN'S ADVICE TO VOTERS. Single Item Vote—300 Yes; 301 No. Vote 300 YES. Ship Tax Exemption—302 Yes; 303 No. Vote 302 YES. Negro and Mulatto Suffrage—304 Yes; 305 No. Vote 304 YES. Full Rental Value Land Tax (Single Tax)—306 Yes; 307 No. Vote 307 NO. Pendleton Normal School—308 Yes; 309 No. Vote 308 YES. Anti-Compulsory Vaccination—310 Yes; 311 No. Vote 311 NO. Bill Repealing Sunday-Closing Law—312 Yes; 313 No. Vote 312 YES. Permitting Manufacturer of Beer to Sell in Public Places—314 Yes; 315 No. Vote 315 NO. Prohibition Amendment (Bone Dry)—316 Yes; 317 No. Vote 317 NO. Rural Credits Amendment (\$13,000,000 Bonds)—318 Yes; 319 No. Vote 319 NO. State-Wide Tax Limitation—320 Yes; 321 No. Vote 320 YES.

"HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR." "He kept us out of war," of course, "but he kept us out of war," they've killed five hundred of our men— "Which shows the claim is so!

We sent our ships to Vera Cruz To have the flag saluted. But brought it back shamefacedly. While Huerta loudly hoisted. Nineteen boys were butchered there. But it didn't make a jar. Because we felt so good to know "He'd kept us out of war."

We sent our troops below the line Three hundred miles or more. To capture Villa "alive or dead." "To capture 'he's kept us out of war." But for the last three months or so. So far as one can hear. They haven't made a single move "To get that buccanier. Although he's on the rampage "Almost within their sight—" "We've been a week or so "When one's "too proud to fight."

We rushed across the border "We've been a week or so "When one's "too proud to fight." But now we're squatted down there. Laid low with coldest feet! We dare not use a railroad "Nor go into the towns, "We suck our thumbs in silence "Because Carranza frowns.

At Parral and at Carranza "The massacre was fierce—" "Our boys were killed by bullets "Shipped over there by us. For Woody kept that embargo "We've been a week or so "When one's "too proud to fight." It was "on again and off again," "And on again, again, "Until the fame of Finnegan "Will in the shade remain.

A hundred women, likely more, "Went through the pangs of hell, "While captives of the beastly brutes "Into whose hands they fell. But even that concerned us not, "We've been a week or so "When one's "too proud to fight." Our love is for the "submerged" scum—" "And then, "we're too proud to fight!"

The election in November "Will show to what degree "Our people are the victims of "A false psychology—" And whether Wilson, with his wiles, "With "we're too proud to fight," "Can cause them to declare with him "That plainest black is white, "As good as gold? T. T. GEER.

DR. WILSON AND LABOR UNIONS. Makes Severe Attack and Supports It in Subsequent Letter. Woodrow Wilson delivered the baccalaureate address at Princeton University, June 1907, seven years ago, one year before he became Governor of New Jersey, and three years before he became President. He made a strong attack on labor unions, saying among other things: "You know what the usual standard of the employe is in our day. It is to be made to work for less than he is worth. Labor is standardized by the trade unions, and this is the standard to which the employe is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do.

Questions in Naturalization. BLACK ROCK, Or., Nov. 5.—(To the Editor.)—(1) A and B came to this country with their parents, while quite small, but their father never took out the naturalization papers. If he had, would it have been necessary for A and B to take out papers? (2) Does a man's papers include his wife, children that are under 21 years of age? (3) Does a woman lose her right to vote by marrying a man who is not a citizen of the United States? LITTLE LUCKIAMUNE. (1) No. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.

In Other Days. Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian November 7, 1891. Washington-Senator Mitchell of Oregon is again advocating the amendment to elect Senators by a direct vote of the people.

London-The English government has notified its representatives in China to tell that government that England will give it a reasonable time to punish the leaders in the recent outrages, after which time Shanghai will be seized.

The earthquake which occurred in Japan October 25 cost the lives of 6500. Philip S. Bates, receiving teller at Ladd & Tilton's Bank, who went to California a few days ago to arrest John Davidson, a machinist, on a charge of forgery, is on his way home with his man.

The annual tree-planting day of the graduating class of the high school was observed yesterday. Among those participating in the programme were Messrs. Gates, A. W. Wells and McMullen in vocal quartet numbers; Norman Seaman, Marie Jubitz, chorister and pianist respectively; Walter McMullen, class poet, and Minnie C. Kapus, class orator.

The recent exploits in Chili and Germany of W. F. Burns as the dispatches have enlisted considerable interest among those who knew him as a dashing young man about town, formerly an agent for an Eastern manufacturer of crockery and glassware.

Olympia-The courtmartial of Colonel Haines is on here. Among other charges, it seems he called his superior a coward.

Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor, an author who lives in the Northwest, has just completed a book called "Atlantis Arisen," or "Talks of a Tourist About Oregon and Washington."

Half a Century Ago. From The Oregonian November 7, 1866. Among the freight of the Senator today were several large cases containing a fine new organ for the new when erected with the finest and largest one in this state.

It will be remembered that Captain A. B. Jerome will deliver at Oro Fino Hall this evening a lecture upon the British colonies and the peculiarities of British Columbia.

J. E. Shepherd, who is an old resident of this city and who has been engaged in soliciting patronage for the steamer Pacific, leaves this morning for San Francisco.

A benefit was given to the favorite little comedienne and vocalist, Clara, last evening.

The temperance lecture of Rev. C. Stratton will be postponed to some future date while the church is undergoing some repairs.

The National College of Business and Commerce will in a few days be organized at the hall over Mr. McCormick's bookstore on Front street.

THE GOBLIN'S GET YOU. Little Woodrow Wilson to the White House came to give. To pass the pie that makes the Democrats so glad and gay, And little Woodrow promised, as he passed the White House door, That he would stay there just four years, but wouldn't stay no more.

But now that time is ended and election comes again, And he says it would be terrible to turn him out again, "And if you do," he tells us, "why I haven't any doubt That the goblin'll get you if you Don't Watch Out!"

And the railroad men they made a row and started in to strike, "We'll be things up," they said, "if you don't do just what we like." And the people made a holler and the people made a roar, And Woodrow he reviewed the situation o'er and o'er, And he says "We'd better give 'em what they want or don't you see I'd lose their votes and that would be a great calamity!"

So we'd better legislate before they make too loud a shout, Or the goblin'll git us if we Don't Watch Out!"

And the Democratic party saw the storm arise and grow, And they marked the big disturbance in the land of Mexico, And they started in to clear it, but in Summer and in Fall They found, to their annoyance, that it wasn't cleared at all. And they called out the militia, but they didn't use 'em, for It was quite against their policy of keeping out of it.

Oh, the Democratic party and its Democratic chief, They are coming, Father Abraham, a-comeing fast to grief, With their twisting and their dodging and their makeshift and their ruse, They are whetting up the Nation with an appetite for Hughes, So, as the campaign's ending, they had best quit writing notes, Or there's something sure to happen when they start to count the vote.

And remember former pledges over which they used to shout Or the goblin'll git them if they Don't Watch Out!"

Mr. Alderson's Religion. PORTLAND, Nov. 6.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly state the religious affiliations of W. C. Alderson, Republican nominee for County Superintendent of Schools. How about the statement, C. H. HARDY, 26 East Twelfth Street. W. C. Alderson, Republican nominee for County Superintendent of Schools, is the son of Rev. C. Alderson, for over 36 years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in Oregon. His wife is the daughter of Rev. H. H. Brown, a pioneer Methodist of this state. They are both graduates of Willamette University and attend the Methodist church.