

Morning Oregonian

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THE I. W. W.'S PURPOSE UNDER NEW GUISE

The I. W. W. has tried to change its skin of late in regard to its white paint. By changing its published aims it tries to creep just within the law.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers control the earth and the machinery of production.

Labor unions are cast aside as worse than useless, for they are unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class.

Capitalism, which is the term applied to the present system, is said to be "breaking down in one country after another."

Such a gigantic establishment as the world's economic mechanism cannot be revolutionized in a day, a month or in a year.

Not for a day should the workers forget the slogan "Bread and Roses." On the vigorous side of the struggle, they are to be victorious.

Immediate demands are to be for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. Success is claimed in bettering the condition of migratory workers in several lines, and it is argued:

It is by proving to the workers that they can "make good" through their immediate demands that the influence of the I. W. W. is deepening and broadening from year to year.

The I. W. W. has from the beginning followed the law of economic necessity. The immediate demands of the workers are to be made known by this appeal.

We claim that since labor produces all the wealth, labor is entitled to all that it produces. We are not asking for more than we deserve.

the strike, it would be folly for the employers to parley with the I. W. W. By boring from within it the capture of reports of its connection with the I. W. W. "ultimate demands," which are boldly proclaimed as applied to the Portland shipping business.

DOC. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

Everybody who has given the subject any study or investigation knows that the increase in taxation has been gradual and all along the line. It has affected school taxes, road district taxes, county taxes, town taxes, port taxes, city taxes, state taxes.

The increase has been insidious. It has crept upon us from so many directions and in such small individual accretions that a total has been created which is not subject to reckless hacking. The only way to reduce a tax total so built up is to reverse the process by which it was created.

These facts with further details, explain why Candidate Pierce is incapable of presenting a concrete program for tax reduction. Governor Olcott is a business man. Having had experience in state affairs for a long time, he saw the condition that had arisen and set out to prepare a definite program as any other businessman would do.

The commission that created the legislature in 1902 was a commission to make a survey of taxation, and the legislature responded. The governor in appointing his members, selected as one of its members Mr. Pierce. Why he did so we do not know.

Mr. Pierce, formally and officially a participant in these meetings, got his tip and his lesson from the ruckus that Ben Olcott had started.

He learned what the people wanted above all things, and he learned it by having it dinned into his ears by the people themselves on an expedition whose expenses were paid out of the public treasury.

He learned at first hand what Governor Olcott had learned without fuss or oration, and he learned the state of taxation which Mr. Pierce had so signally helped to create; the private and public grievance of every owner of property in Oregon.

Now if there is anything to be done for the people, Mr. Pierce is always ready to remedy it by running for office himself. That is his solution of every public ill. It is his panacea, his nostrum. Old Doc. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

So he is running for governor on a promise to reduce taxes. He does not know how to do it. He did not stay actively with the tax investigating commission long enough to find out how it might really be done.

A VILLAIN OF PACIFIST ROMANCE. One of the tricks of pacifists and socialists is to depict some shadowy figure in the background of war who intrigues with politicians to make nations fight in order that nations may be destroyed.

grave look as soon as Zaharoff's name is brought up, as the French chancelleries are said to be. The capture of reports of his connection with successive war clouds" and so forth.

Of such stuff is the pacifist-socialist case made that munition-makers plot with cabinets for wars which the people shall fight. The acceptance of that theory by the allies would have given victory to Germany. Then indeed it would have proved true, for the German statesmen and munition makers would have made the conquered fight for them.

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The case of Roy Gardner is too fresh in memory to warrant our belief that this branch of the hero-worshipping cult has found a worthy object for its adulatory sentimentality. But the fact is that to Wilson, as it was to Gardner, is that here is a man capable of making an honest living by hard work who is permitted to commit his day's toil to the service of the state.

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Settlement of the state, on which a report was made by the state development board to the Oregon irrigation congress at Bend, was shown to be a practical question of getting the right kind of settlers and then putting them on the road to success. The old method of painting a glowing picture, which led a family to cut loose from its old home and plunge on the chances of success in a new state without help or counsel, is the method that has given place to efficiency methods in other states and in the British colonies.

Oregon's greatest need is people who will make its rich and idle land produce, and in order to get them to move here it is necessary to have a maintenance and further extension of the road system and will assume a share of the general expense of state and county government.

This is a work that can best be done by voluntary effort of the citizens. The state is doing its part by guaranteeing interest on irrigation bonds and by building highways. It can be done better by voluntary effort than by official action, for it requires enthusiasm tempered by sound judgment, and it should be a matter of pride to the command that the nation's people in every occupation, for all will gain in pocket and socially by filling the vacant spaces with people. The merchant and manufacturer will have more customers, the banker more depositors, the professional man more clients, the railroad more traffic, the farmer more neighbors to share reclamation charges and the cost of schools, roads and taxes generally.

The development board proposes a sound plan of sending out agents to select the desirable sections, to publicize for information to the public what the state has to offer and to what it is ready to do, of financing the settler for purchase of live stock and implements and erection of buildings, of instructing him as to methods of cultivation and kind of crops, of forming co-operative associations for packing and sale of crops, and of establishing industries immediately dependent on agriculture, such as creameries, cheese factories and canneries. All of these phases of the undertaking are to be done by the state, and various branches of business expenditure of money which should be obtained through the united financial support of the people. While a return on this money cannot be traced directly to it, good effects should be felt in general in the development of business and industrial life and in lightening of the burden of taxation.

While the work of development should cover all parts of the state and all classes of land, arid, wet, swamp or logged-off, the most important need is in the arid areas of eastern Oregon. Projected to be organized for reclamation of more than sixty arid tracts and between thirty and forty wet tracts, the total being about 1,500,000 acres. Some tracts already reclaimed have been under unjust-

Handicaps. Bonds have been sold at a discount of 15 to 18 per cent, and contracts have been let at excessive prices, a heavy addition being thus made to both the capital and interest charge to be met by the settler. Large parts of tracts that have been reclaimed are unsettled. The interest, amortization and maintenance charges for the entire tract are borne by the present settlers, who thus pay them for the vacant land as well as for their own, which is an added burden. The Ochoo project is an example. It has 10,000 vacant acres, which could be divided among 150 settlers, who would pay their share of the charges and thereby reduce that paid by the present settlers.

There is no good reason why reclamation bonds should be subjected to a discount, or at least to heavy discount, when the interest for the first few years is guaranteed by the state. It is to the interest of all the people of Oregon that the cost of a farm on reclaimed land should not be enhanced by a price for construction and maintenance charges that is higher than that for a farm to ensure good work and a fair profit to the contractor. An organization to sell all the land of a project should go to work as soon as construction begins in order that, as soon as it is ready for cultivation and as soon as payments begin to fall due, the tract may be as nearly as possible fully occupied by men ready to make them. The best advertisement for development of the state is a reclaimed tract fully settled by prosperous farmers.

Not long since, I heard one of Portland's teachers say that it seemed as if many of the pupils had more of an idea of duty to God, or obedience to parents. "I didn't know the Bible said anything about that," they say. This teacher compiled a small book, containing some of the best Bible precepts relating to character and conduct, adapted for children in the home and the schools. They are attractive, and easy to learn, and would be of great benefit everywhere, no matter what church the parents might favor.

This nation is going to last and know prosperity. It must get back to Christian principles. "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." When spirituality is lowered, morals are lowered, and the physical man is doomed to go down and destruction follows. Other nations have gone down thus—it is past history, and the same is before us. Let us have our public schools, but let us put the Bible foremost.

Not all parents are willing or capable of giving their children proper home instruction, but the children have to be educated. If they are to become good citizens, their early training is foundational to character, no teachers should be employed to instruct the children who are not of the highest caliber. It is uncertain—It is for all the world, and no society, clique, clan or church has the right to withhold it from the children. C. E. BRECK.

ULTIMATE IS SENT TO COUNCIL. Property Protection Halloween Demanded on Pain of City Liability. PORTLAND, Oct. 19.—(To the Editor.)—The writer has addressed a letter to the city council, in which other citizens and taxpayers are requested to take their own personal interest and serve like notice upon the city. The letter is as follows:

"To the Mayor and Council of the City of Portland. This city has made a safe and sane Halloween, but has signally failed to make a safe and sane Halloween. For years past property has been destroyed or damaged by the actions of hoodlums, and human life often endangered. It is no defense to say that parents or police cannot control these mobs. The city is responsible for the ordinance relating to disorderly conduct are sufficient, but if not, a more drastic ordinance may be passed at once.

It is suggested that a police corps be provided in some dark basement or in some dark alley, where they may be kept in readiness to be called out to deal with the disorderly conduct of the city against such gangs and mobs, and if damages are caused by the actions of hoodlums, they may be made against the city."

ROSS ISLAND BRIDGE WOULD CONNECT WITH POWELL VALLEY ROAD. PORTLAND, Oct. 19.—(To the Editor.)—The construction of the proposed Ross Island bridge will again bring into prominence our old Powell Valley road. It is a fact that this was a main artery of traffic far better known than Sandy boulevard, Union avenue and many other streets which have been built since that time. However, the early development of the Powell Valley road has brought about the intersection of the Ross Island and Powell Valley roads with the pioneer road. Not only Milwaukee street, serving the Sellwood district, but also East Twenty-eighth street, leading to Eastmoreland and other colleges, Thirty-ninth street affording an outlet for Woodstock, and the Foster road, Fifty-second street Southeast and Sixty-second street, are the arteries which open up the Arleta, Lents and Mount Scott districts, unite at the Powell Valley road.

Now the doctors have started a campaign to prolong the average life expectancy by twenty years. Why couldn't they have waited until the government could recoup a bit on inheritance taxes?

One day's liberty was hardly worth all the trouble taken by the Los Angeles jailbreakers. They were quick at getting out, but slow at the get-away.

If Dr. Reinsch has become insane, it is no cause for wonder. Chinese politics are enough to unseat the most powerful intellect.

When a fellow passes the age at which his grandfather died he automatically becomes a longevity statistic.

FOR BIBLE STUDY IN SCHOOLS. Writer Would Employ No Teachers. Unwilling to Teach It. PORTLAND, Oct. 19.—(To the Editor.)—The public school should be supported by all, because the public cannot afford to let its children grow up in ignorance. Good citizenship and good morals depend on education and religion. All ought to be religious, to know the Bible and live according to its precepts. God, who made the universe and made man in His own image, and all should be taught the Bible if for nothing else. It is universal and meets universal need. It ought to be in every school and taught there, for our forefathers, the pilgrims, started this nation on Bible principles, and it is every child's right and duty to know the Bible and to obey its precepts.

Portland reminds me more of a New England city than any other Oregon town. I have been to Portland, but for years I have met people who told me that Portland was a New England city. I can't exactly place my finger on the reason why there is this atmosphere, but it exists. So said S. H. Martin of Boston, Mass., and Multnomah. Mr. Martin was a delegate to the bankers' convention in California. He stopped off yesterday at the lumber mill, and the mill, woolen mill and the Columbia river highway.

Whether it is potatoes or fruit, Yakima, Wash., will not take a back seat for any other section of the northwest, a statement which Louis Day, at the Perkins, will readily concede. It is not a matter of pride, but of necessity. The need of a couple of thousand of refrigerator cars to ship fruit east has not been building up prices, but in putting them down in "cut-throat competition and price slashing." Now most of the standing of the situation is in the hands of the Jews and Catholics and in league.

Having visited the new power plant being constructed at Bend, Oregon, at a cost of \$12,500,000, Dr. Fred W. Vincent, of Pendleton, expresses surprise at the camp prepared for the hundreds of men employed on the place. "It is as sanitary," declares Dr. Vincent. "The men are given clean sheets and pillowcases and they are provided with a place to hang their coats. And the meals that the cooks put up; make me hungry just to think of them."

"The best way to go into Bend now," said J. B. Howland at the Multnomah, "is to leave the Columbia highway at Biggs and drive over the Sherman highway." Mr. Howland, who is manager of a hotel at Wasco, Or., says that the traffic on the Sherman highway is fairly good. A large increase in outside motor parties is looked for on the Sherman highway is finished.

On the dock at the Multnomah are two apples each weighing two pounds, rinsing weight. These apples are part of a crop of 36, all virtually of the same weight, which were raised on a single acre of land at Underwood, Wash. They were presented to the hotel by Dr. Dave Rafferty.

Two perfectly good pass keys were ruined at the Multnomah. A man was carrying an electric switch when the keys touched a connection, caused a short circuit, extinguished every electric light in the hotel and fused the keys beyond repair.

Mrs. Bert Moses of Ashland arrived in Portland yesterday to meet her husband, who is associated with Jesse Winburn in political work.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Phillips of Issac, accompanied by Mrs. Robert Lister, are at the Imperial. Mr. Phillips is a stockman.

Henry Leach, son of the Tillamook butcher and former coachman, is registered at the Hotel Oregon.

Lyman G. Rice, member of the state bonus commission, is registered at the Bonson from Pendleton.

W. G. Ward of Caldwell, Idaho, is registered at the Perkins. Mr. Ward is engaged in the stock business.

Harold J. Warner, who is city attorney for Pendleton, Or., is registered at the Bonson.

Those Who Come and Go. Tales of Folks at the Hotels. "We've been a little slow in Montana about the road game," said E. B. Harrison in the lobby of the Hotel Portland, "but we intend making up for lost time. Somehow, the possibilities of good roads have never been given serious consideration by leading citizens. With other western states building and paving highways, much through traffic has come into Montana and we have suffered by comparison. We know that to build roads cost millions of dollars and we thought that the only way to pay for roads was to have higher taxes, and no one wants to pay more taxes than necessary. Only within the past few days has the Oregon idea been explained to Montana people. The Oregon franchise to the legislature bonds to build roads and then paying the interest and principal from the motor vehicle license strikes me as an excellent solution and good. Some of the big men of our state are now getting behind a programme to talk good roads and submit the Oregon plan to the legislature. It is now entirely a matter of education and no time will be lost in explaining the proposition to the people."

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Burroughs Nature Club. Copyright, Houghton-Mifflin Co. Can You Answer These Questions? 1. Is the Canada goose a brant? I thought the brant was a different bird. How old do elephants live to be? 3. Do the trees in sections where climate is mild all the year round lose their leaves in autumn the same as elsewhere? Answers in tomorrow Nature Notes.

Answers to Previous Questions. 1. Is there any choice in buying a Boston fern for the house? As house conditions are usually poor as to light, pure air, moisture, etc., the hardest variety should be used for ordinary home culture. An experienced greenhouse man recommends 'Harris', 'Rosenveit', 'Secor' and 'Terry', giving the preference in the order these varieties are named.

2. At what age will foxes mate? They mate in late winter following the seasons of their own first year, which began the previous April or May. The young are hidden in the nest or den until about 6 weeks old, when they commence experimental sorties prior to learning to hunt for themselves. The male mate assists with feeding the family, and the pups can find their own food.

3. Please describe the blue-winged warbler. Someone pointed out a bird as that, but it did not look blue at all. The blue-winged warbler, Vermivora pinus, is chiefly olive and yellow, its crown forehead and underparts being bright yellow, the back of head and back olive; but the wings are a bluish or perhaps slaty color, very different from the green and blue of the plumage. The wings have white bars. A narrow black stripe runs from the base of the bill backward, appearing across the eye. Female similar, but duller.

CHARGES ARE BEWILDERING. Slams at Jews Contradictory—Ex-Nun's Statements Denied. PORTLAND, Oct. 19.—(To the Editor.)—I read with interest the account in The Oregonian of ex-Sister Lucretia's pleasant lecture on Catholicism, completed today without at least one aim at the Jews. I am of Jewish birth yet it remained for Henry Ford, General Luendendorff and now Sister L. to tell me things about myself and my race that I never would have known before.

Each day brings me new information. I am a Jew, and I don't look upon myself as a member of a hopelessly bolshevik people, because some one said so, alone comes another speaker, a writer who tells me that we are all hopelessly capitalistic. Then when I try to search the history of my own life, as well as that of my race, I find myself with whom I am acquainted, to find how they tally up in this capitalist stuff. I look in the paper and find, lo and behold, all prophets. We hold our prices and grind down the poor. No sooner does this sink in and I decide to reform than I read that I am on the wrong side of the tracks. No matter how hard I try, but in putting them down in "cut-throat competition and price slashing." Now most of the standing of the situation is in the hands of the Jews and Catholics and in league.

To any thinking person this statement is too ridiculous to carry weight, but unfortunately today people are not thinking very much; they are too busy being swayed by the propaganda of the Jew who can find something to anti about. The Jews and Catholics can never be in league against anything or video any other place, but the Jewish faith is founded on one truth: "Hear, O Israel, The Lord our God is one God." The Lord our God before me, and the essence of the Jewish faith; and the next commandment, "Thou shalt not bow down to other gods, and thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, etc.," but makes the first commandment the more binding. Now it must be remembered that the Jewish faith is founded on one truth: "Hear, O Israel, The Lord our God is one God." 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