# THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Sunday is the golden clasp that binds together the volume of the week.—Longfellow.

## A BILL TO BEAT

DRAWING 27.3 feet, and carrying more than 8000 tons of cargo, the British steamer Willesden passed down from Portland to Astoria, during the week, with the river practically at its lowest stage.

Less than 25 years ago, or just before the Port of Portland began working on a definite plan, vessels drawing as low as 17 feet of water were obliged to lighter a considerable portion of their cargo, and at some of the shoal places when the river was at its lowest stage, it was necessary to wait for the tide in order to get vessels of 16 feet over in safety. This difference between 16 feet and the 27.3 feet of the steamer Willesden is the net result of the work of the Port of Portland.

Is it not a satisfactory progress? Does not a net increase of 11.3 feet brought about by the work of the port commission show a very splendid efficiency?

Why then make a change in the method of selecting port commissioners?

A measure to be voted on at the special city election, proposes to reduce the number of commissioners to three, to make them elective, and to pay each $3600 a year.

Does anybody think for one minute that if the old commission had been elective it would have increased the depth of the channel more than 11.3 feet?

Does anybody think for one minute that if the commissioners, instead of serving without compensation, had received salaries, they would have increased the depth in the channel more than 11.3 feet?

Does anybody think for one minute that if there had been only three paid commissioners instead of seven unpaid commissioners, they would have secured an increase of more than 11.3 feet of depth in the river channel?

Why make a change when the plan under which we have been working has been so effective and so satisfactory?

Why abandon the present efficient system for a plan that will be certain to make the great and tremendously important port of Portland a mere plaything of cheap office seekers?

There is not a home owner, or a rent payer, or a salaried man or a taxpayer in Portland who is not directly concerned in the defeat of this bill.

The men who are pushing it, doubtless without knowing it, are urging a plan that will be harmful to themselves.

## ENGLISH ANOMALIES

THERE is seen in England a country of immense experiments, one following so quickly on the heels of another that there is no breathing time to adjust old backs to new burdens, nor yet to test out the new machines before determining if more wheels and levers and motors are needed to make them do their intended work.

So far facts look one way. With 13,000,000 policies already on foot the insurance act may be rightly styled irrevocable because indispensable.

The middle classes—the business men and storekeepers—are more prosperous than ever. There were in 1911 fewer bankruptcies in England and Wales than for twenty-five years past.

The export and import trade of Britain showed increases in August, 1912, over the same month in 1911 of 44½ million dollars worth of imports and fifty-three millions of exports and re-exports. The total foreign trade for the first eight months of 1912 reached the unprecedented total of four billions and one hundred and seventy-four million dollars.

The trade of Britain in iron and steel, cotton goods, woolens, cutlery, machinery, new ships, railroad material, and so on, betokens ample employment for workers in all trades and such profits as will enable the income tax and other imposts to be easily borne. On September 10 a new schedule of wages in the cotton industry, good for a year ahead, was signed by both masters and men, adding an average of 17½ per cent to wages.

All this looks one way only. As a whole the nation is undoubtedly prosperous, and should be ready for the next move forward in the war on poverty in which Lloyd-George has engaged to lead it.

Yet what are termed the upper classes hang back with one consent. To them Lloyd-George is anathema maranatha. The case of the Honorable Irene Lawley is in point. The Escrick Park estate—with mansion house, park, gardens, woods, farms, cottages, and a great etcetera, was devised to her by her father, Lord Wenlock. So great is the value that no less than $305,000 falls due for inheritance duty to the government. Miss Lawley has no cash to meet the eight yearly installments by which the tax must be paid. She says that to keep up the house and its belongings in their accust med style costs $50,000 a year, which absorbs all the rentals of the lands. So she apologizes publicly to her tenants, gamekeepers, gardeners, butlers, maids, footmen and coachmen, for paying them off and cutting expenses to the bone to meet Lloyd-George's demands, he being the father of all this evil.

Yet the nation needs this growing income, and the few must be pinched for the benefit of the many. Hence these tears.

## GOVERNMENT BY THE SLUMS

HOW many people are supporting the so-called majority amendment without knowing what it means? Without knowing it, how many people favoring that measure are voting to abridge their own rights?

Here is the Portland Spectator, always clever, always interesting, always intelligent, but sometimes fearfully and wonderfully mistaken. It is backing the amendment, and is unaccountably in error as to what the measure means. Not in anger, but in sorrow, not in censure, but in helpfulness, The Journal seeks to guide its neighbor into the light.

The Spectator says:

> The majority rule amendment declares that no measure shall become a law unless it has the approval of a majority of the voters who vote on it.

Again it says in the same article:

> The majority rule amendment says what it means and means what it says: That no proposed measure shall become a law unless it shall have the approval of a majority of the voters who vote on it.

The majority required by the proposed amendment, is not a majority of those who vote on the measure, but a majority of all those who vote at the election. The so-called majority amendment, page 84 of the state booklet, says:

> No measure submitted to the people at any election under the initiative shall take effect or become the law unless it shall be approved by a majority of all electors voting at such election, whether voting on such measure or not.

The language of the proposed amendment, shows the Spectator to be brilliantly mistaken. Thus, under the amendment, if 100,000 votes were cast at an election, and if 50,000 voted for a measure, 20,000 against it, and 30,000 did not vote on it at all, the measure would be beaten. The votes of the 30,000 who did not vote on the measure would be counted with the 20,000 who voted against it, and their combined vote would block the 50,000 who voted for it.

Indifferent electors do not vote on initiative bills. Ignorant voters do not. Illiterate voters do not. Careless voters do not. Slum voters do not, except on liquor measures. These non voters on ballot measures, the so-called majority amendment proposes shall be counted on the side of the opponents of every initiative measure.

It is nothing less than a proposal for government by a minority, government by indifference, government by ignorance, government by illiteracy, and government by the slums.

## PEACE SOCIETIES

THE Inter-Parliamentary union has a history of eighteen years. It has more than 3000 enrolled members, and all of them are present or past members of national legislatures. Nineteen nations are represented in it. The union has just met and determined to hold its congress next year at The Hague, to inaugurate the Palace of Peace.

Yet its voice was silenced in one instant in the smoke of the first skirmish between the mountaineers of Montenegro and the Turks.

Dread it, deprecate it, denounce it as we may, every one of us hurries to follow the fortunes of the field.

This is no ordinary war. It is set on a far different plane from the miserable fightings and lootings in Mexico and Nicaragua. Four young nations, but ancient peoples, are staking on the result their lives, their fortunes, the progress to this day of their revived national existence.

Conscript armies — the entire trained and able men of these nations are called out. As in France the Napoleonic campaigns, draining the country of her most vigorous sons, left her where fifty years did not replace the loss, so with the combatants of today. Whatever the end may politically be, Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, Montenegro, and the many tribes from which the Turkish army is recruited, will be, like Rachel of old, found mourning for their children and refusing to be comforted.

The immediate issue of the fighting will probably turn on whether the Albanian and Macedonian tribes rise in support of their kinfolks and champions. If yes, then the Turks will have to deal, in addition to the organized armies of their antagonists, with large guerilla forces of undoubted courage, and adepts in the warfare of their native mountains.

The first question of the politics of the war is whether Roumania will draw the sword, or be contented in armed neutrality. If she takes the Turkish side, as is possible, she will put Bulgaria between two fires and ruin her. But the fear of Russia will probably restrain her.

At present the black coat of the statesman must yield place to the uniform of the soldier.

## CONCERNING LEGISLATORS

FRIDAY, The Journal printed the names of the Democratic legislative candidates along with a brief impartial statement of what they have done, and yesterday it published a similar statement as to the Republican aspirants. A similar account of the third party legislative candidates will appear.

Statement One has made the legislature an almost strictly non-partisan body. In effect, party measures come before the legislature. Practically its sole function is to enact, amend or repeal laws and make appropriations.

There is no legitimate reason for politics to enter into selection of legislators. The real test should be the question of fitness, integrity and capacity. The real aim of the body should be patriotism and progress rather than politics and partisanship.

Legislators should be selected with extreme care. They determine what shall and what shall not be the law of the land respecting crime and criminals. Beyond the few measures passed under the initiative, they regulate the civil and criminal code. Is it not a tremendous power for good or evil? Should it not be exercised only by men of proven worth and intelligence?

They exercise the taxing power over $890,000,000 of Oregon property. They spend at a session $5,000,000 and upwards of the people's money.

Is it not a tremendous power? Is it not a power to be exercised only by the best men obtainable?

What higher duty does any citizen owe himself, his home, his family and the state, than is the duty of selecting legislators patriotically and intelligently?

In a matter of spending $5,000,000 of the people's money, is it a party brand, or the man that should be considered?

## RELIGION BY THE EYE

NOVEMBER 17-24 is to be Home Mission week over all America, as far as the influence of the Home Mission council will reach.

This council represents the focus of the best thought and purpose of the 27 largest Protestant denominations of the Christian church. The first startling fact is that there are 27.

Previous ways of attracting the attention of thousands of people in and outside the churches to the call of religion have been by variations on the campaign idea. Sometimes one star, with a group of supports, has traced the circle round America. Sometimes a company of the preachers has been heard in all great cities.

But this is to be a campaign of publicity, and the ideas have been borrowed from the last Ad. club. Money is to be freely spent in advertising in the papers, daily and weekly, and in the religious press. Graphic charts are prepared, to be hung in churches and school rooms. Tracts, articles, circulars, bulletins—every kind of publication which will draw the attention of the church, the community, and the individual, will be used.

But what is to be the keynote of this novel campaign? It is the bringing home to the churches the state of religion in America, and to the people the condition of the churches and the works, great and little, in which they are engaged.

It has besides a still greater aim. It is to prove to the churches the needs of the nation for their active service. It is to show how the problems of the world must be met in the spirit of the great founder of the church.

The main topics are to be these twelve: Negroes and Indians. Spanish-Americans. The Frontier. Immigrants. Country Life. City Problems. Women and Children in Industry. The Saloon and Temperance Reform. Social Conditions and Movements. The Church as a Social Agency. The Church as a Religious Force. The Churches in a Unified Program of Advance.

The Rev. Charles Stelzle of New York was chosen as the executive secretary of the committee, charged with the enormous task of organization. He has grappled enthusiastically and with comprehension with the volume of work. He has formulated details for the local work in 2500 cities. His hand is seen in the great design of extending the domain of the churches over social work.

## ADULT SUNDAY SCHOOLS

IN many of the manufacturing and industrial cities of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Leicestershire, in north England, men who are intellectually awake, and morally disposed, have recently joined in founding what are called adult Sunday schools.

The idea has spread fast. Visitors there are impressed, in these wide-awake cities, by seeing numbers of men who have been working hard during the week trooping together to their respective Sunday schools on Sunday mornings.

The schools are broad enough in purpose for any decent man. Once inside the doors, political and sectarian differences are laid aside. Healthy, sensible talks are given, introducing subjects in biography, history, literature, science, art, travel, or whatever else is of human interest. Conversation, rather than debate follows. Moral bearings are kept in view. Sectarianism is excluded. Direct religious appeals are absent. A pleasant hour is spent. A blow has been struck at that listlessness which hangs round the house too often, when once the Sunday paper has been scanned.

It is said that friendships are made and strengthened, men are set to reading and to thinking. No class distinctions are permitted any weight whatever. A man is there because he desires it, and no test besides that of orderly behavior is required.

The first adult Sunday school in Vancouver, British Columbia, has been formed, and it is said that the idea "takes" well there.

## TWO WIZARDS

THOMAS A. EDISON and Luther Burbank are, of course, the living Americans entitled to the name. To each of them his last days are his best days, he looks back over the long vista of past years, his ambition deepens to leave behind him monuments of perfected invention or discovery.

Twenty years ago this fall Edison opened the first electric light station, in New York City. He has watched its development from that day to this. For many years he has had the vision of a storage battery, whereby a reservoir of electricity can be filled with accumulated power, be controlled in its gradual and regular expenditure, be easily transportable from place to place, being of practical and easy handling, and of cheap and simple construction. Several times has he believed his endless experimenting ready to be crowned with success, only to find some flaw or weakness in design or execution. But never acknowledging defeat, he has taken for his own Charles Darwin's motto—"its dogged as does it."

So we read in the New York American a week ago that, after successful tests of a three car train, drawn by an Edison storage battery on the Erie railroad, a public demonstration was given on a trip to Long Beach. The point of novelty is in the application of the "multiple unit control to the storage battery car." The result is that more than one car will be operated by one controller. Each car holds forty passengers, and, with a full load, the train is said to be capable of a speed of thirty miles an hour. Thus the weary hours of experiment seem at last to have ended in performance in this last work of the first great wizard.

Luther Burbank is the patron saint of the field, garden, and orchard. Whatever he has touched during these forty years of the common and natural things he has turned to gold.

He has divined the possibilities of improvement in the humblest of the natural products of the land. He has needed no costly equipment nor trained assistants to achieve these wonders, the records of which have compassed the world. The field of his labors has covered but eight acres, and of this his experiments only needed three.

His great legacy has been eight years in preparation. With a stored wealth beyond computation in the forty years' records of experiments tried and results attained these records were not written in the language of the common people. They have taken eight years to translate, and the work is all but done.

The multitude is soon to know the secrets of the Burbank potato, of the spineless cactus, of the quick growing walnut, of the matured chestnuts from a six months' seedling, of the evolution of the prune, of the Burbank tomato, asparagus, squash, and winter rhubarb, we shall know the inner history of the Burbank cherry, and plum, and blackberry, and new grasses, and peas, and beans, oats and rye. To tell them all would need a seedsman's catalogue. To select and to follow out in one's own garden will give interest, and profits to a multitude impossible to number.

## Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the name published, he should so state.

### Plea for Heusner Franchise.

Portland, Or., Oct. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—In regard to the Heusner franchise for granting this new company the right to operate street cars from Kenton across the Broadway bridge, I will say that, as I understand it, this company is to give regular city service, and the franchise it is seeking covers territory entirely within the city limits. We who will patronize this line ought to have as much right to ride up Seventh street, the most direct route to the city, as the patrons of any other carline. There should be no more objection to these cars than to any other cars. They may be larger, but more convenient. To compel these cars, after crossing the Broadway bridge, to dodge down to Fourth street or to Tenth street or any other street, will be unjust discrimination against the patrons of this line and against the company operating the same. There are only a few objectors and owners of property on Seventh street, but there are thousands of residents of the city who thus would be discommoded.

Mr. Wemme and others want us to vote for thousands of dollars to be expended on the improvement of roads and streets, but when it comes to our riding to the city in the only conveyance at hand and which we can afford, they would have us take a back street and turn over Seventh street to the exclusive use of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Co. and the automobiles. This would give the Portland Railway, Light & Power Co. a preference on this street, as it now has on many other streets.

A great majority of the people are positively opposed to granting the Portland Railway, Light & Power Co. or any other company any special privileges, as will be shown on November 2, when the matter of granting or not granting to the new electric company a franchise to compete with it in distributing electricity in this city is decided. If this matter could come before the people at the same time it would receive similar treatment.

If, after a few years, when the interstate bridge is built across the Columbia river, this company should run interurban cars into the city, there should be no more objection to them than to the manner in which the Portland Railway, Light & Power Co. is now running its cars into the city on the St. Johns line, Alberta, Mount Scott, Oregon City and other lines on which they are now hauling from two to four cars in one train, and do not even now take proper care of the service. More single cars, run oftener, would be preferable.

In my opinion, those who are objecting to this franchise are not so much opposed to the style of cars to be used as they are to the company. We living in North Portland on the peninsula and served by the St. Johns carline have especial cause for complaint. Many residents have to walk nearly a mile to a car and may then be compelled to stand.

This district has been retarded in its development on account of not having sufficient carlines and car service. Now that we are about to be given some relief, we feel that no discrimination should be made against us or any company giving this relief and competition. I could secure, in one week, 10,000 signatures to these expressed sentiments, but it should not be necessary.

H. A. PITTENGER.

### Industrial Solution Proposed.

Portland, Or., Oct. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal.—The Journal has called attention to the fact that, under our present industrial system, increased efficiency in industry has the paradoxial effect of working hardships on the laboring people. The existence of this condition would appear to be a serious reflection on our modern civilization. Is it rational that increased ability to produce necessaries should be accompanied with increased suffering for the lack of them?

It is said that centuries ago China tried labor-saving devices, but, finding their use accompanied with economic disturbances similar to our present ones, decree that the machines were to be destroyed and no more made. They killed the patient to cure the disease. Do we wish to apply any like remedy to ourselves?

As our present capitalist system had its beginning during feudalism, the roots of this problem lead back to the days of primitive industry, when the first capitalists were merchants and moneylenders. Then appeared the small manufacturer, developed from household industry and the small workshop. During a period of several centures this system built up a thrifty class of small capitalists.

During the latter part of the eighteenth century came a great change. Waterpower, steam and then electricity were used to drive machinery and soon the big factories were superseding the smaller shops with their less efficient hand methods. Since then specialization and concentration have increased and with them has come greater production. Man can now produce more food, clothing, shelter and other necessaries and comforts than he could conceive of in former times.

But how comes it there is still poverty on the earth? Because the industrial machinery is owned by and operated for the profit of a comparatively small capitalist class. The workers receive as wages barely enough for subsistence, the surplus going to the capitalist owners. When the capitalists cannot produce at a profit, work slackens until there is again a demand. The illy-paid workers cannot buy the articles they need, so the capitalist must sell them to countries less developed industrially. A shrinking of these foreign markets may mean disaster to the home industries. Increased efficiency in production demands either fewer workers or a quicker supplying of the markets. In either case the workers suffer, for it is a fact that the more clothing, food and shelter they produce the more precarious becomes their condition.

Is it rational to fear efficiency whereby the output of a day's labor is increased or by which the time required for a given task is reduced? Should we fear having too much food, clothing, shelter, education, books, travel, and recreation; or, rather, should we not fear a system that puts the enjoyment of these things largely into the hands of idle owners of industry while denying them to those doing the work?

"Let the people own the trusts!"

W. M.

### The Cowardly Panic Threat.

Dairy, Or., Oct. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In a letter to The Journal some months ago the writer called attention to the fact that the Republican campaign managers had during several national campaigns succeeded in frightening the American electorate into its support by making threats of disaster to labor interests, or of an impending panic, in case the Democrats should be successful, and I predicted that such would be their tactics near the close of the present struggle. That prediction has already come true. Recent news dispatches announce that Mr. Hilles, Mr. Taft's campaign manager, is endeavoring to coerce labor into the support of Taft; that he has written letters to employers, urging them to demand of their employes that they shall vote for Taft; that "Wilson's election means destructive tariff measures," and the only thing to prevent this is "a protest from the workingman," etc. He wants employers to furnish him lists of their employes who are voters, with their postoffices, and "each will be asked personally to vote for Taft and Sherman and told the reasons why."

There you have it. The old program is to be carried out. The ghost of "pauper labor of Europe" is to be dangled before the vision of workingmen, no doubt to be supplemented by the threat of "losing their jobs," to coerce them into submission to the wishes of the beneficiaries of the robber tariff. No doubt Mr. Hilles thinks this process will easily succeed, because he knows these men have hitherto been under the lash and dared not resist. I do not doubt that before the election this scheme will be supplemented with the declaration that a panic is certain to follow the election of Wilson, to make sure of the labor vote for Taft.

What the effect of such a threat will be upon the voters of Oregon and the Pacific states is problematic. Our people are pretty independent, and still possess much of the spirit of the Boston tea party, and that which later saved the nation from dismemberment at the behest of secessionism in the interest of slaveholders. The gospel of greed, as exemplified in the formation of the trusts, has ruled this nation far too long already, and I do not believe the people can be further coerced, or that they will this time take counsel of cowardice. The spirit of freedom in the air; that spirit which says to Wall street, "Do your worst," for "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." I believe not only that Wilson will be elected, but that through his enforcement of the law the power of concentrated capital in trusts will be forever broken, and by the enactment of just tariff laws privilege will no longer be able to force up the cost of living beyond the ability of the laboring man to afford the comforts of life, and a period of prosperity for the common man will ensue, such as he has not seen for many years.

C. W. SHERMAN Sr.

### Unusual Demand.

Southern Textile Bulletin

A paint manufacturer recently received the following letter: "Gentlemen—Will you please send us some of your striped paint. We want just enough for one barber pole."

## Always in Good Humor

UNCERTAIN INVESTMENT.

From the Boston Transcript.

"Have you ever loaned Brown any money?"

"I don't know."

"Don't know? How is that?"

"I transferred some to him, but I'm not sure yet whether he considers it a loan or a present."

FRACTIONS.

From the Boston Transcript.

Lodger—My brother is coming on a visit; have you a couple of spare cots?

Landlady—A couple! Is he so big as all that?

Lodger—No, but, you see, the fact is he really consists of two half brothers.

AN ARTFUL APPROACH.

From the Pittsburg Post.

"Son, why don't you play circus? It's great fun. First you make a sawdust ring."

"Where'll I get any sawdust, dad?"

"Here's the saw. Just saw some of that cordwood into stove lengths. You can have all the sawdust you make."

## SEVEN FAMOUS LAWGIVERS

### Moses.

Moses may practically be considered the first of the great lawgivers. The wise prophet of the Israelites not only taught his people how to worship, but there is also abundant justification for the belief that he also gave them injunctions which were not merely ritual. Moses would have been below the standard of an ordinary sheik if he had not given decisions on social matters, and in Exodus it is told that the people were in the habit of going to him for oracular answers from God. It is in itself probable that the man who founded the nation and taught them their religion would plant in them the seeds of social morality.

A study of the history and development of Hebrew laws leads to the conclusion that many of them were very ancient, yet it is impossible to say to what extent they were derived from Moses himself, and some of them have the imprint of a time certainly later than was his.

To what extent the law as existent in the Pentateuch is of Mosaic origin cannot be satisfactorily determined, but Moses may safely be regarded as the originator of the divine ordinances contained therein. It is certain that he was better qualified for this work, both by education and by divine guidance, than any other Israelite.

As a legislator educated in Egypt, it may be assumed that Moses wrote down the divinely inspired laws from the very beginning, or at least the essential portions. Reminiscences of Egypt abound in the law. (Ex. xx:2; Lev. xix:34; Num. xv:41; Deut. v:15.) The legislation does not imply a complex civilization, but is adapted to a people devoted to agriculture and cattle raising and so rude as to require the sternest repressive laws, at the same time it breathes a simple and childlike faith. Nevertheless, the law, in its present form, was as little written at one time as were the historical parts of the Pentateuch. There were additions and supplementary laws which may belong to post-Mosaic times. For example, it is clear that the royal laws did not exist in Samuel's time; indeed, they seem to have been composed by him.

The conclusion is legitimate that not only was the oral tradition from Moses' time written down and edited later, but that prophets who proclaimed laws in the spirit of God incorporated these in the code of Moses. Still, the foundation of the Torah is Mosaic, above all, its simplest form, the Decalogue. This, however, heads the Book of the Covenant, which is especially archaic and is arranged on the same numerical scheme. This section is now generally regarded as the oldest part of the Pentateuch.

Deuteronomy is in clearer accord with it than are the remaining laws in Exodus, Leviticus and Numbers, although in its present form it must be assigned to a later period. We do not doubt that Mosaic traditions told of a parenetic repetition of the laws in the fields of Moab; in thought and spirit this body of laws is thoroughly Mosaic. The remaining Elohistic legislation, more priestly than prophetic in its character, may have been edited, as the modern theory assumes, at a late period.

By the miracle wrought at the Red Sea Moses was pointed out to the Hebrews as the man of God, to whom accordingly they now committed the task of caring for their outward life as well as their spiritual guidance. He led them first to Sinai where the law was revealed and the worship in connection with the ark of the covenant instituted. When he had communed face to face with the godhead for 40 days on the holy mountain the skin of his face shone so that he had to wear a veil (hence the horns, properly rays, of his forehead).

Driven from Sinai in consequence of their worship of the golden calf, the Israelites removed to Kadesh with the view of entering Palestine. But this plan was defeated by their unbelief and faint heartedness and, as a punishment, they were compelled to sojourn 40 years in the wilderness of Kadesh. It was here and now that the people went to school with Moses; here, at the sanctuary of the camp he declared law and judgment; and here, according to the view of the oldest tradition, the foundations of the Torah were laid. The region of Kadesh was also the scene of almost all the miracles and other circumstances we rear about Moses. Here he showed himself to be at once the father and mother of the people; their judge, priest and seer. It was not till the very close of his life that he led the Israelites from Kadesh into northern Moab, which he wrested from the Amorite King Sihon of Heshbon. Here he died on Mt. Pisgah, or Nebo, after taking leave of the people in the great legislative address of Deuteronomy.

Tomorrow—Confucius.

## A New Kind of Leadership

From the Omaha World-Herald.

If we may judge from the aftermath of the Woodrow Wilson meetings in Omaha Saturday, the Democratic nominee is a remarkably successful campaigner. Many a charming and eloquent orator who thrills his audience and sways it as the wind sways a wheat field, fails, nevertheless, to win votes. Woodrow Wilson does not thrill his audience. He in nowise excites it. But he does make votes.

Governor Wilson is a new type of political speaker. He talks very much as a man would talk in the process of demonstrating a problem in mathematics, without heat, or bias, or theatricalism. The only effort he makes is mental effort; an effort devoted wholly to the problem in hand. He is thinking every moment he is talking. His audience is obliged to think also in order to follow him successfully.

It is not only his masterly handling of the problem that wins the audience. It is, quite as much, the unquestionable simplicity and sincerity of the man. He shows such qualities of thoughtfulness, fairness, moderation and accuracy as command instinctive confidence.

Nobody will question, who was there, that Wilson made a profound impression on his Omaha audience. He impressed people as a man who knows what he is talking about and means what he says. His personality is as compelling as his logic.

Nobody who saw and heard Wilson can go away doubting that he will make a president of whom his party can well be proud, and in which his country may have implicit confidence. The length and contour of his jaw as well as the incisiveness of his remorseless logic indicate plainly enough that in whatever capacity he serves, he will serve as a free man whom it would be grotesquely hopeless for any man or any interest to attempt to control or influence against his own convictions and sense of duty. And he made it just as plain that, while he will act with courage, he also will act with care. Woodrow Wilson will do nothing foolish, nothing rash. He will do nothing from impulse or in passion. The thousands who heard his Auditorium speech, though all do not intend to vote for him, left the meeting feeling that, if elected, he can be trusted to be both wise and fair.

In the person of Woodrow Wilson the Democratic party has a candidate it is an honor to support. And in his person, too, intelligent and patriotic Republicans desiring to vote against their own party for their party's and their country's good, find a candidate for whom they can cast their ballots without doing the slightest violence to either conscience or judgment.

## News Forecast of the Coming Week

Washington, Oct. 12.—The greatest naval show in the history of the United States will reach a climax Tuesday, when President Taft and the Secretary of the Navy Meyer will review the great line of armorclads and lesser naval craft now assembled in the Hudson river. The president, aboard the Mayflower, will review the line of ships as they pass down the river and out into New York bay. More than 700,000 tons of fighting ships will be in the display, and of this grand total more than 450,000 tons will be superdreadnaughts, dreadnaughts, first class battleships and armored cruisers.

On the day following his review of the fleet President Taft has promised to go to Worcester, Mass., to help the American Antiquarian society celebrate the 100th anniversary of its organization.

More than a score of cases of unusual consequence are on the docket for the early hearing before the supreme court of the United States, which will convene Monday for its fall term. The cases include those of the anthracite coal trust, the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger, the intermountain rate cases, the Kansas election case, the cotton corner case, the suit to dissolve the bath tub trust, the Louisville and Nashville rate case, and several cases involving the interstate commerce laws.

Delegates from many countries will assemble at the end of the week in Lethbridge, Alberta, to take part in the international dry farming congress. Other gatherings of the week of more or less general interest will include the international convention of Disciples of Christ, at Louisville; the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga; the annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters, at Memphis; the annual meeting of the American Humane association, at Indianapolis, and the convention of the American Meat Packers' association, at Chicago.

Of interest in church and educational circles will be the inauguration of Dr. Ezra S. Tipple as president of Drew Theological seminary, the inauguration of Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn as president of Amherst college, and the laying of the cornerstone of the new Southern Methodist university at Dallas.

The consecration of Rev. Heber J. Hamilton, the bishop-elect of the new Canadian diocese of Japan, is scheduled to take place Friday in Christ Church cathedral, Montreal.

A distinguished body of Pennsylvania civil war veterans and public officials will go to Culpoper, Va., Thursday for the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of the Keystone state soldiers buried in the national cemetery at that place.

### Life in a Flat.

I have a folding toothbrush, I have a folding bed;
A folding comb adorns my home, and helps me comb my head.
I have a folding table, I have a folding sink;
A folding rug helps make things snug, and is the latest kink.
I have some folding sofas to seat my kin and kith;
I got my wife a folding knife to peel potatoes with.
I have some folding pictures of objects that I love;
And yesterday, I'm proud to say, I bought a folding stove.

—Pittsburg Post.

## Warning to the Voters of Oregon

The proposed amendment to the state constitution which will appear on the official ballot in November as "Nos. 308-9," if it carries, will take away from the people the right to govern themselves in taxation matters and return to the legislature and predatory and private interests the power to "regulate" and "arrange" taxation measures, the inference being that the people are not intellectually competent to pass upon such things at the polls. Every voter who believes the people should rule and who believes "unequal taxation is robbery," and who further believes that the people at the ballot box should have the right to pass upon taxation measures before they become effective, should vote No. 309 "No," and thus prevent the amendment from becoming the "law of Oregon." C. S. JACKSON.

Portland, Sept. 10, 1912.