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PORTLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

THEIR LITTLE PROGRAMME. In Lane and Umatilla Countles the

Democrats have held conventions and nominated candidates. This, doubtless, will be the Democratic policy in all parts of the state. These assembly conventions are, or will be, "run" by the wheel-horses, the old stagers of the party, who will select the tickets to suit themselves. Form of ratifying them through the primary law will be followed; but in fact it is the same old nethod of clique or ring rule in party affairs that has provoked so much objurgation, and which we have been londly told had forever passed away. At the same time these Democratic conventions, having already done the whole business, so far as the Democratic party is concerned with nominations, commend warmly the primary law, declare with-simulated enthusiasm "Statement No. 1." and exclaim that this is the way to put down bossism in the Republican party. There is no danger from Democratic bossism.

The ruse is intended to bring the Democratic party into power through juggle with the primary law, while pretending to uphold it. The old Democratic politicians and bosses, in all the counties, will direct and control the action of this party by making the nominations in advance of the primary election. Their primary will simply be a form and farce. But they are mighty anxious that the Republican party shall be bound to a literal interpretation of "Statement No. 1." and will vehemently denounce as re vival of boss rule the holding of Republican conventions, assemblies or caucuses, to put candidates forward

for the primaries. The darling object of their desire is the United States Senator. They believe they have some prospect of electing the Governor again, through Republican divisions or indifference. Now, if they can get a majority in the Legislature, through a juggle with the pri mary law-even though the Republicans might have a plurality on the popular vote-they could and would go on and elect their Senator, most joy fully; or if they could entangle the Republicans into promises or pledges under "Statement No. 1," and their own candidate for Senstor, through any lucky chance in affairs for them, as division or indifference among Republicans, should obtain a plurality of the popular vote, they would shout justily that the Republican majority in the

This will be the Democratic campaign. It will be as fair, doubtless, as the generality of political schemes in general"; only it is to be questioned whether they will find the Republicans of the state so dull or indifferent as to permit them to carry it out.

Legislature was bound to elect their

THE PART OF PRUDENCE. Prosperity-unexampled in the sense that it represents or pertains to growth in business enterprise and a development in natural resources that are the outcome of the processes of the year-is now abroad in the land Depression has followed a corresponding condition of affairs before this ere is no guarantee that it will not follow the present conditions. This being true, the bitter lesson of "bard times," as it was learned by wageearners through slow and painful tutoring should, by this class especially, be applied to the opportunities and the fullness of today. Abundant earnings give encouragement to abounding expenditures; extravagance follows, and the rainy-day fund is depleted. possibly destroyed thereby. This is an old tale, told over and over again since many have profited by its rehearsal there is no doubt; but that many more have disregarded it to their distress in years of industrial depression has been proven as often as these periods have followed periods of prosperity. - It is useless to preach upon this topic; the prudent do not need the warning, the careless will not heed it. But to those who, of their own volition, take warnpresent opportunities and see to it that the earnings of prosperous years are not balanced and perhaps overbalanced by expenditures, the cry of "hard

times" will lose its terror. The cost of living increases with the It regulres con-

ware-earner to come through a period, of prosperity with a balance in the shape of a home and perhaps some surplus in money to his credit; but he who is thus equipped can look the future in the face without apprehension assured that he has made intelligent thoughtful provision against the worst that can come to him and his. This is the lesson of industrial depression as applied to industrial activity, and a careful conning of it at present is the part of prudence.

THE "BOLT" IN SEATTLE.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer vigorously denies that it has "bolted" nomination of John Riplinger for Mayor; and it ought to know. After the mination of Mr. Riplinger, the Seattle Republican paper, which had not theretofore viewed the prospective success of the young "organization" politician with any great degree of happiness, stated distinctly that it preferred the Republican nominee and what he stood for to the Democratic nominee and the "isms" he stood for. The Democrat is running on a munici pal ownership platform, and, if he shall be elected, the street railways expect trouble. The Republican is for eventual municipal ownership-a declaration that seems to have excited no noticeable measure of perturbation among the corporations and other vested interests, probably for the reason that "eventually" may be a long, long time, It may be recalled that the same issue divided the parties in Chicago at the last municipal election, and the Democrats won. They haven't municipal ownership yet, nor anything approaching it, in Chicago; but that is another

Indignant at persistent statements that it has "bolted," the Post-Intelligencer of Saturday last again made known its attitude toward Candidate Riplinger, saying among other things: It is unnecessary to add that the Post-Intelligencer hopes that Mr. Riplinger will be elected Mayor of Scattle, Mr. Riplinger himself knows that when he can divest himself of the political idiots who are running him to de-struction; that when he comes out squarely and save holdir and indiscovable are aniand says boidily and indisputably not only what he will do, but what he won't do, he will be apt to receive much stronger and more forethe support from the press and public than he is receiving today. That support will not be suided by any assistant Democrata, but by real Republican party for Clancys, their consecutive to the support will not be for the support of the sup coparemers, jobbers and grafters, and for men who are in the party for conscience.

That would seem to be clear enough. The Post-Intelligencer wants to see Mr. Riplinger elected, but the idiots who are running his campaign defeated. It wants him elected by real Republicans, not by assistant Democrats. That ought to be a perfectly easy problem for the Seattle voter to solve it March.

A common saying today is that cooperation is in the air. Almost equally mmon is the broad statement that "It stops short of the farm, for farmers cannot and will not combine." latter is to some extent true, as otherwise granges would be numbered by thousands, instead of tens, in each state, and the co-operative provisions and powers would be more generally tested and developed.

But in both France, and pre-eminently in Denmark, the farmers, as well as dairymen, chicken-raisers and others obtaining their living from the soil, have devised means for securing com-mon and friendly action, and mutual advantage. In Denmark this is especially true, and co-operation on the

Farming in Denmark is carried to the conditions of a science. Not only is every foot of land doing its work, but the arrangements for production and for sale are systematized. A co-operaciety at Esbjerg of 23 The milk is taken to their creamery, and there each man is credited for quantity and quality. Nearly all is converted into butter for the English market, special arrangements being made for rapid transportation and delivery. The egg and poultry department is equally exact in its dealings, the eggs being taken by weight and graded into three sizes. Large vats are provided in which the eggs are kept in lime and water and sold out as market prices demand. In one town egg-society, 450 members contribute from their farms, the collecting, grading and testing costing about 2 cents per dozen. It is stated that the investment of the farmers in this society is about \$65,900 in buildings, and the returns from the dairy and poultry division about two of control is chosen by and from the farmers, and serves without special pay, but the managers are well paid. Ten years' experience is behind them, and the credit of these societies stands

In France trades unions, and societies for co-operation of this order, have been legalized since 1884. In the case of the farm associations, they are under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. Their main object is to obtain special advantages in buying improved implements and farm machinery, and securing higher grades of stock for breeding purposes. They are advancing also along the line of assoclated seiling, and the increase in strength and number of associations is

In Oregon our farmers have, in general, progressed as far as "pooling" wheat, wool and mohair. Efforts have been made repeatedly in the hop industry to secure such association as should relieve individual growers from the either real or apparent necessity of sale of their product at prices far below those prevailing in world markets. In Hood River the organization of fruitgrowers has effected great things in raising the standard of their orchard and etrawberry products, and in securing a high average of sale values. It is satisfactory to see the same spirit spreading, both in Southern Oregon and in several counties of the Willamette Valley. With many successful examples in

might it is safe to predict combined work in other directions on the farm. The societies formed by irrigation settiers and fermers in Eastern Oregon for mutual protection in water-rights and administration have already proved effective. And, out of these associations for practical and busines benefit have sprung eocieties for social and family enjoyment. It may be taken, then, that the trend of life on the farm is in these directions. So, with the benefits coming from better roads, local mail deliveries, farm tele-phones, electric roads—and, before long. culating libraries, the farmer's life will share many, in fact nearly all, of the attractions of the city, yet holding

Horsce, have drawn the thoughtful tryman's peace and independence.

RECORD-BREAKING FOREIGN TRADE. Complete details of the foreign trade of the United States for the month of January are new at hand, and they show that the country is still booming along on a high tide of prosperity. According to the statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the opening month of the year broke all previous records for the month, with exports of \$170,634,162, and imports of \$106,561,450, a gain in exports of nearly \$50,000,000 over January, 1905, and in imports of more than \$5,000,000 over the month last year. These totals were slightly smaller than those for the closing month of 1905, but this is a natural feature, due to the heavy decrease n exports of cereals, which reach the greatest volume just before the turn of the year, in November and December In our exports, breadstuffs, cotton, provisions and mineral oils made up the greater part of the enormous sums due from the foreigners, these commodities alone reaching a total of \$36,184,138. compared with \$65,584,617 in January.

Much of this heavy increase over January, 1905, is due to the enormous mount of grain and provisions shipped into Germany in anticipation of the new tariff which is to go into effect March 1, there being an increase in lard shipments alone of more than \$3,000,000 for the month. An interesting feature of these official figures is the reduction in proportion of exports as compared with imports. It used to be a popular belief that, in order to enjoy the greatest prosperity, it was necessary to sell as much as possible to the foreigners and buy just as little as possible from them. This system of political economy resulted in a large balance of trade in our favor, or at least the general supposition was that it was in our This theory has been falling into disrepute of late, and our measure of prosperity is now reckoned as much from our ability to purchase as from the ability to sell. If the manufacturers and tradesmen and farmers of this country are prosperous, they will buy as well as sell, and if the foreigner has goods of which we are in need it is to our advantage to exchange with

At no time in the past has the United States enjoyed greater prosperity than is now in evidence, but this prosperity is not due to heavy excess of exports over imports. Indisputable evidence of this fact is found in statistics covering the first seven months of the fiscal year. For that period, ending February 1, 1906, the foreign trade amounted to \$1,752,421,330 and the excess of exports over imports was \$360,892,198. For the same period ending February 1, 1901, our foreign trade amounted to \$1,361,-276.111 and excess of exports over imports was \$443,199,829, and yet money was less plentiful and general prosper ity much less pronounced than at the present time. It is highly probable that this country will not reach its highest stage of commercial and industrial de velopment until we find a home market for nearly all of our agricultural products. Our farmers are today growing wheat and corn in competition with the peons of South America, the pauper labor of India and the slaves of the Russian nobles.

We have not developed our manufac turing industries sufficiently to make a home market for this grain except in unusual years like the poor-crop year of 1904. Our domestic requirements up nearly all wheat produced that year at higher prices than could possibly be secured in Europe, which continued to get supplies from the sources mentioned... Cotton is also one of the big factors in swelling our statistics of exmuch the worst of the bargain, for, instead of manufacturing it at home, we ship out large quantities of the raw material and import large quantities of manufactured cotton goods. It would be much better in this case if we could cut down both exports and imports by manufacturing more at home and exporting only the surplus that was not required in this country. If the remain ing five months make as good a showing as those which have preceded them the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, will show even greater gams than were scored during the calendar year 1906.

Truly, we live in a "moving age. This is not more true of the annual flitting about in cities on the first of May than in the pell-mell rushing from place to place under the tourist motto suggested by a witty Irish-American: "Anywhere but here." Ruskin, an impractical man in many things, said nany years ago:

The railroad is in all its relations a man ter of carnost business, to be got through an soon as possible; it transmits a man from a traveler into a living parcel. For the time he has parted with the nobler character-istics of his humanity for the robe of a planetary power of locomotion. Carry him safely, diamine him soon, he will thank you for nothing else.

But this was long ago, and the people of the present day scout the Ruskin standard in regard to railroad traveling by vastly preferring it to remaining at home. The well-to-do, as the Saturday Evening Post says, seem to build homes in order to live somewhere other as they flit to California or Cuba or Alaska or Japan.

This is true. And when it is added that we are a country of vast hotels, homes for the day or week, restingplaces in endless voyages, the tale of the daily life or the home life of our well-to-do people is told. Our country has become literally a "moving antits inhabitants running hither heap." and thither, hurriedly passing each other on the way without stopping to exchange the common courtesies of life.

If this state of affairs continues and increages, as it seems likely that it will, since each year means of travel are made more luxurious and inviting. and each year the moving habit be comes more fixed, it is easy to see that we will become a people, geographically experienced, but with love of home and its environment weakened if not oblit-

erated. work steadily for twelve months in the year in order to make money out of their occupations. Why, then, should a farmer expect to reap good profits if he so plans his work that he has little more than his "chores" to do during several months of the year? Yet that is the plan some farmers pursue Instead of diversifying so that they will have something to occupy their attention all the time and bring in revenue at all seasons of the year, they signt oversight of expenditures for the those delights which, from the time of center their efforts upon one or two other plutocrats,

crops and waste time not only in the Winter but through a part of the Summer. There are many exceptions to this, of course, but a very large number of farmers have no income except at the Fall harvest season. On nearly every farm, secondary crops could be produced, or "side issues" undertaken, such as poultry raising. whereby the farmer would have occupation and income at all seasons Poultry raising is an occupation that equires particular attention in the Winter, when eggs are high-priced. To make hens lay at that season of the year requires intelligent feeding and

care, but with good management the eggs can be produced and sold at big

The burning of an electric power lant at San Francisco a few days ago deprived the telegraph companies of their electricity and, so it is reported. became necessary for newspapers to receive their dispatches by circuitous routes. In these days of thorough organization of public-service concerns. and the zealousness of newspapers in gathering the news of the world, it akes an accident of much more than local effect to shut off communication for a considerable length of time. As an illustration, reference may be made to an instance in this state two or three years ago. A heavy Winter storm blew down all wires in the Willamette Valley and both telegraph and telephone communication between Portand and Salem seemed to be entirely cut off. A dispatch to The Oregonian was filed in Solem and in reaching Portland it went to Ashland, San Francisco, Sale Lake, Chicago, Winnipeg, Vancouver, B. C., and finally down to Portland, taking about two hours for the circuit and at an expense no greater than would have been charged for direct 'communication.

It is argued by the Eugene Register that the actual choice of the people for Senator may not, and probably will not, be ascertained by demanding ompliance with "Statement No. 1. because the plurality candidate named through the primary-since there will be many candidates-may not be acceptable to a majority of the voters. That is, a man may get a plurality in the primary, the least worthy man, in the esteem of a majority of his party and of the people. He may therefore fall in the general election, yet his party may be the stronger one in state, and may elect a majority of the members of the Legislature. Is this majority, then, to turn about and elect man of the opposite party to Senate? It never will. And this is as sure, and the argument is as good, for one party as for another.

The typhoid fever now prevalent in Eugene has been generally of a slow rather than a malignant type. Though there have been a very large number of cases, but five deaths have resulted. The latest victim was Charles S. Henderson, who was convalescent but imprudently overate and died in a few ours thereafter. This feature of tychoid, described as "an insane hunger" that possesses convalescents, is most distressing and one of the most difficult to control. A large percentage of deaths that follow the disease come from this seemingly uncontrollable hunthat succeeds the long period of liquid nourishment and semi-starvation necessiry to overcome the disease. It is only by compulsion that patients are tided over this period to safety.

A statement published today shows how a scheme was worked through the Oregon Legislature last session, by Mr. Mills. Speaker of the House, and president of the First National Bank, of Portland, and carried through on referendum by the voters of Portland. which the banks of the first families, holding certain bonds, the only available securities allowed by law, can get the deposits of city money for their own use, while they at the same time draw interest on the bonds. It is one of the "hog games" for which this high, hely, and virtuous combine is so justly celebrated.

Progress of Industry in our Southern States is well illustrated by a writer in Moody's Magazine. He shows that in 1895 about 3600 locomotives sufficed to maintain the train service on the four principal rallway lines traversing the Southern States east of the Mississippi River. The freight traffic was of such proportion that less than 95,000 cars of this class were then necessary to equip these lines. In the last ten years, however, the records show that the expansion of these transportation systems has been so rapid that 5000 comotives are now in service and the freight equipment has been increased to 200,000 cars.

If Harry Orchard is not guilty as charged of the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, he is the most noted example since that furnished by the misfortunes of "poor dog Tray" of the evils of having been found in bad company For of all the reckless, desperate, determined criminals that have gone unhanged, those of the "inner circle" of mining desperadoes operating in Colorade and Idaho are the worst.

One candidate for the Legislature anounces that he would "pension the bosses and require them to keep their hands in front of them." Painful, humiliating and physically and morally impossible. Why can't candidates be

Now we know what Collier's Weekly means when it says, "the siege of the Senate is begun." It means that the President, backed by the House of Representatives, is bombarding the citadel of the Senate on the rate bill.

readily take a pledge to vote for the candidates named by their respective parties for United States Senator, but not for the candidates of the other party. Note that the dispatches say, "the

and." Mr. Longworth needs nothing but an excess baggage check on hi watch-chain. How many of the candidates for the egislature already have their eyes

President's daughter and her hus-

on the chairmanship of the committee on milroads? The seed planted by the James boys n Missouri's soil germinates and bears

harvests perennial, Pause to consider that Millionaire Stetson had seen the grandchildren of

THOUGHTS ON THINGS. Did you ever know a man who loved

o tell his own joke, and was popular? Who spoke? . . .

If you had your wish, which would you have-friends, doughnuts, or dollars?

A woman's opinion about a member of her sex when that person is 18: "You are as thin as a rail." At 45: "You are stout enough to re-

ater."

A girl up the Willamette Valley who was engaged two days ago to be married wants a press agent.

"Who's there?" shouted the occupant of hotel bedroom, as he heard a noise in the corner of his room. There was no answer, and the queer noise stopped. "Anybody there?" No answer. "It must have been a spirit," he said to himself; 'I must be a medium. I will try." "If there is a spirit in the room it will signify the same by saying ayeno, that's not what I mean. If there is a spirit in the room it will please rap three times." Three very distinct raps were given in the direction of the bureau. "Is it the spirit of my sister?" No answer. "Is it the spirit of my mother-in-Three very distinct raps. "Are Nine raps. "Do you want you happy?" anything?" A succession of very loud "Will you give me any communicstion if I get up?" No answer. "Shall I hear from you tomorrow?' Raps are very loud in the direction of the door. "Shall I ever see you?" He waited long for his answer, but none came, and he turned over and fell asleep. Next morning he found the "spirit" of his motherin-law had carried off his watch and purse, his trousers and his great-coat.

The Masculine View.

She's really a lovely girl," he said, "A blonde, and extremely fair, With a gracefully small and classic

"Indeed? And what did she wear?"

Her eyes-you know those eyes like Just the color of skies, at dawn,

With lashes the longest, silklest-"
"Yes-yes, but, what had she on?"

I liked her manner. Its gentle charm Suggested a soul at rest: And then-her smile was so sweet and

"Good gracious! How was she dressed? She must have worn some sort of

"Why-yes-that is certainly clear; But I did not see it, I frankly own-I saw only her, my dear!" MADELINE BRIDGES.

Four freak wells have been "brought in" In the Kaness oil and gas belt in recent years. One at Dexter is a hot-air well. It shoots a hig volume of hot air a hundred feet and warms things up all around. Near Sedan warms things up all around. Near Sedan is another bot-air well, not quite so large. Near Beaumoni a white-gas well brought itself in, tearing out casing and wrecking the derrick. A column of white gas shot up 200 feet in the air. It looked like smoke, but burned all right. A mud well has just been siruck in Chautauqua County. At first there was a roar and some gas, and then a column of mud shot out of the well about 25 feet high. This has kept up intermittently for some weeks.—Kanese City Journaf.

And still we hear nothing about that

And still we hear nothing about that wondrous hot-air eruption in the State of Washington called Seattle.

This is said to be a true story: Missouri Pacific train No. 166, from Omaha, was running around a curve in the Cypress yards, in Kansas City, Kan., about 7 o'clock one morning. In the semi-darkness the engineer, P. H. Burns, noticed a small yellow dog barking furiously at but he knew there was a treatle there, so he stopped the train and investigated. He found that the small yellow dog had probably prevented a wreck. A horse had wandered out on the trestle, got its feet tangled in the ties and couldn't get out. Burns and his fireman helped the animal out of its predicament. They cut away parts of the ties, and it was an hour before the train could proceed. Then they looked for the canine hero, thinking at least to give him a pat on the head or a bone as a reward, but the dog had disappeared.

have advocated apples as a cure for drunkenness. In that time I have tried the apple cure on some @ or 30 drunkards. and my success has been most gratifying. Let any man afflicted with the love of drink cat three or more apples daily and the horrible craving will gradually leave him. The cure will be greatly heined along if he also smokes as little as possible." Let us see. Was it not an apple that Eve gave to Adam? Look at the trouble that has since ensued.

A Look Straight Through It. Toledo (Lincoln County) Leader.

Mr. Gearin will in all probability be the only Democratic candidate for the place, but several Republican candidates place, but several Republican candidates are readily in the field, with others expected. Very naturally, this will chop the Republican vote for United States Senator into several blocks, while Mr. Gearin, with the solid Democratic Indorsement, may stand before the people with a primary plurality. Now, with a Republican Legislature, does any sane man expect Mr. Gearin to receive the vote of that body and be regularly elective. vote of that body and be regularly ed to represent Oregon in the t States Senate? Hardly. And again; With three or more Republican candidates in the primaries and one or more of the cent of the people, is a representative of this element expected to vote for the candidate who is objectionable to the candidate who is objectionable to the people simply because said objectionable candidate happened to secure a plurality indersement in the primaries? Such a result is possible if an objectionable candidate has a big "barl" and is a resident of a thickly possible. didate has a big "part and is a resident of a thickly populated part of the state. Under the Constitution United States Senators must be elected by a majority vote of the Legislature, and a plurality indersement of a candidate in the primaries cannot change the method. So much for the famous "pledge."

Great Newspaper Deeds.

Baltimore Evening Herald. The Washington Times exposed the Postoffice grafters six months before off-

cial action against them was begun. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch exposed the St. Louis boodlers six months before Mr. Folk joined in the anti-graft campaign which made him Governor of Missouri. The Philadelphia North American fought the Republican ring in Philadelphia for five years before the five years before the upheaval of last Fall. The New York World supplied most of the evidence that aroused public indignation against the insurance grafters.

(Twenty years before the official graft that ended so tragically in Oregon last year was run to earth The Oregonian exposed it.)

WHAT WILL IT MEAN?

One of the Many Cloudy Schemes of Initiative and Referendum.

There is a proposed constitutional amendment, to be voted on in June, whose purpose is to give the people the power to demand the referendum upon single items, sections or parts of a bill passed by the Legislature, and extending the initiative and referendum powers to municipalities, so that an ordinance may quire two chairs when you visit a thebe proposed by initiative by the people of a city, or an ordinance passed by a City | did not put on more pressure to conceal Council may be held up by referendum petition and submitted to a vote of the the People's Power League, of which W. amendment, if adopted, will become practically a part of the initiative and refer-

> to 1900. It reads as follows: Article iv. of the Constitution of the State of Orogon shall be and hereby is amended by inserting the following section in said article iv. after section 1, and before section 2, and it shall be designated in the constitution as

section is of article iv.; Section is. The referendum may manded by the people against one or more items, sections or parts of any act of the Legislative Assembly in the same manner in which such power may be exercised against a complete act. The filing of a refer petition against one or more items, a or parts of an act shall not delay t numer received to the legal voters of every numerically and district, as to all local, special and municipal legislation, of every character, in or for their respective munici-palities and districts. The manner of exer-cising said powers shall be prescribed by gen-eral laws, except that cities and towns may provide for the manner of exercising the initi-ative and referendum powers as to their muni-cipal legislation. Not more than 10 per cent cipal legislation. Not more than 10 per cent of the legal voters may be required to order the referendum nor more than 15 per cent to propose any measure, by the initiative, in The effect of this amendment, if adopt-

ed, may best be shown by illustrations. If this section should become part of the constitution, the people could demand the referendum upon any item of an appropriation bill, or any section, part of a section, or several sections, of any act passed by the Legislature. Thus, if this clause had been in the constitution last year, the referendum petition which held up the million-dollar appropriation bill could have been so framed as to apply only to the most objectionable features of that bill, and the remaining appropria tions could have been left undisturbed. Under this amendment, if the Legislature should pass a charter bill for the City of Portland, the people of the City of Portland could demand the referendum upon it, without any interference from the rest of the state, and have the bill referred to the voters of the city for their adoption or rejection. Presumably, the people of a municipality could also propose a charter bill by initiative and adopt it by popular vote, though it is evident that some sort of legislation will be necessary prescribing the procedure, as to place of filing petitions, the officers who shall prepare the ballots, pass upon the sufficiency of the petitions, etc.

Upon this general subject the proposed amendment is not entirely definite and certain. It says: "The initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people by this constitution are hereby further reserved to the legal voters of very municipality and district, as to all local, special and municipal legislation, of every character, in or for their respective murelates to municipalities, it is clear, but Its application to "districts" is not so clear. Let it be supposed that the Legislature should pass a bill making it unlawful for hogs to run at large in Marion wildcat leaped onto his breast and County. Would the people of Marion County alone have the right to demand the referendum upon that measure? If they could propose a hog law by initiative. Mr. Carlon was confronted by a pile could they not propose all sorts of laws by tution, and would not each county be a sort of independent legislative common-

If the Legislature should pass an act making Marion County a judicial district by itself, would that be such a local act applying to a "district," as is referred to in the proposed amendment? If so, would the referendum power rest with the voters of Marion County alone, or would it rest with the voters of Marion, Linn, Polk, Yamhill and Tillamook, which are now in the same district, and which would all be somewhat affected by a change in the district boundaries?

If the Legislature should pass an act making it unlawful to hunt ducks in Mult-comah. Line and Klamath Counties, rould this be a local act, and, if so, could each county demand the referendum sep-arately, or would they be compelled to de-mand it together, and the whole act stand or fall as to all three counties? If the Legislature should pass a bill fixing the salary of the County Judge of Clackamas County at \$1200 a year, would that be a local act upon which the voters

of Clackamas County could demand the referendum, and, if so, would the referen-dum petition be filed with the County Clerk or the Secretary of State? Could the voters of Clackamas County propose by initiative a law fixing the salary of the County Judge or other officers, and, if so, where would the petition be filed? These questions are pertinent as to the proposed amendment, because it does not seem to be entirely clear. Under present practice, the hog laws, judicial district

laws, game laws and salary laws are in the form of general laws, yet they have a local application. The creation of a judi-cial district has a local application, yet the salary of a Circuit Judge is paid out the salary of a Circuit Judge is po of the State Treasury, so that the of the state Treasury, so that the people of the whole state are interested in the of the whole state are interested in the question whether a new district shall be created. It is not easy, therefore, to say that such a law is local, and should be voted upon by the people of the county or counties named, and not by all the voters of the state.

If this amendment should be adopted by a vote of a majority of the people of the state, it would raise questions for the

a vote of a majority of the people of the state, it would raise questions for the courts. Just now the proposed amendment is before the people for their consideration, and they must vote upon it in June. he question is, do the people know what they will mean by adopting it? If they do, what is it? The constitution is not the best place to put a thing unless you have a pretty certain idea of what it means. what it means.

unless you have a pretty certain idea of what it means.

The remainder of the proposed amendment seems pretty clear. It provides that the people of a city may propose municipal legislation by the initiative, or demand the referendum upon such legislation passed by the City Council. With this amendment in force, the people of any city could propose all the gambling, Sunday-closing, side-walk, street-improvement or cows-at-large ordinances they wished, and if the Council passed ordinances that were unsatisfactory to 10 per cent of the legal voters, the referendum could be demanded. Probably the referendum could be demanded if much less than 10 per cent of the people were dissatisfied, for it is a common remark that signatures can be obtained for any kind of a petition.

ceive the attention of the people of the state, for when the vote is cast theron in June it should be cast intelligently and advisedly.

GAS AND PRESSURE.

Municipal Journal, June, 1906.

During the legislative investigations into the cost of gas at Albany recently, Pro-fessor Charles F. Chandler, of Columbia University, was introduced before the the relations between increased pressure nd good light which Professor

Hallock gave.
Professor Chandler said the statement
of Professor Hallock that the poorer the
gas the greater the presure was nonsense. cause the witness knew the companies

the deficiencies in the quality.

The table Professor Chandler presented. owever, showed that with a pressure of four inches or more, such as is the People's Power League, of which W. put on at the mains, seven or more feet S. U'Ren, of Oregon City, is the head. The of gas is burned in a so-called five-foot endum amendment adopted by the people | that if a gas calculated to give ten-candle power at normal pressure was put under a pressure of, say, four inches, it would rn with a 22-power flame. At the same the consumer would pay for more gas than he expected his burner was ca-

pable of handling.

There was a grin on the face of Counse Hughes, for the consumers, as the expert for the company's side calmly proceeded to admit categorically that the more the pressure the more gas was burned "The consumption of gas is increased by the increasing flow through the pipes." he admitted. "The ordinary consumer would fall to notice the increase with his Then, in answer to Mr. Hughes question, he said "yes" to the following

"A greater or less quantity et gat may be consumed according to the va-riation in pressure, without any per-ceptible change in the illumination."

THINGS DOING IN COUNTRY

Overlooking a Good Job.

Kerby Corr. Grant's Pass Observer. Candidates are as thick as fleas in a hog bed, but Kerby cannot scare up a candidate for Constable.

Keeping Up With the Times.

Enterprise Chieftain. Joseph seems not to be behind in anythere have been a number of fist fights here lately, as well as in some other parts of the county.

George Makes Call and Gcts "Puff."

Shaniko Republican. George Stege was a pleasant caller at the Republican office this week. He is the genial attendant at the Palace saloon. and will at all times administer to your acquainted with George, and you'll find him a convivial, companionable gentle-

How Old Is This Ann?

Corvallis Gazette. W. E. Paul, of this city, who is now in he neighborhood of 90 years of age, related to a number of friends the other evening the fact that when he visited Do-ver, N. H., a few years ago the same who taught him at school when he was a little boy is still teaching. She still teaches in the same old town and the

The Varmint and the Chickens,

Prineville Journal. Henry Carlon, who resides 25 miles up rooked River, had 75 pure-blooded chickens in his henhouse recently. One night not long ago he heard his dog barking at some length, but as a high wind was blowing he thought the dog was disturbed ascertain the cause. Next morning he arose at about 5 o'clock, and on going out found his dog sitting quietly by the broken glass window of the henho He the ought this action peculiar. opened the henhouse door, when a huge him to the ground. Mr. Carlon gathered himself together and made for the where he got his gun and returned to the so, would they not also have the right to ing him. One shot dispatched the varfray, to find the big cat screnely awaitinitiative, unless inhibited by the consti- and heaped up. Every one of the 5 choice fowls had been killed and placed in the heap. Mr. Carlon would be glad to sell the cat's hide for a sum equal in value

The Cherry-Tree Incident.

to the chickens.

New York Christian Advocate. The editor of the Evening Post of this sity, having alluded to the cherry tree prisode in Washington's boyhood, W. W. Elisworth, a careful student of Ameri-

can history, wrote this letter:
You say that little George Washington replied to his father's question as to who chopped down the cherry tree (as reported by his biographer, Parsons Weems) in "a somewhat prolix and high-sounding speech several lines long," and you add that "we invariably boil down George's noble speech into "Father, I cannot tell a lie. I did it with my little hatchet." This is less than half as long as the

This is less than half as long as the Weems version, and very much better. I am not sure how George's speech may have been reported by Weems in all the various editions of his biography (there were 70 or more of them), but in the first printing of the cherry-tree story Weems reports George to have said: "I can't tell a lie not you know I can't tell a lie not you know I can't can't tell a lie, pa; you know I can't tell a lie. I did cut it with my little hatchet," except for the repetition, not zo very different from the current quotation, but more quaint.

This first printing of the famous incident occurs in the fifth edition of the book, printed in Augusta, Ga., in 1805. The first edition had in it no stories of Washington's boyhood, but in the fifth the author, pleased no doubt with the success of his earlier efforts and delight-ed to have united himself with the memory of the great Washington, lets him-self go. There is only one copy in existence, so far as the present knows, of this fifth edition. He leged to have photographs made of its most important pages, and the words of George as given above are copied verbatim from one of these photographs

Is It a Mistake?

Milwaukee Sentinel. Mr. Bryan writes to complain that our universities are muzzled by rich men's gifts. Has he noted any curtailment in by those Chicago professors, for instance?

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

she looks.—New York Mail.

He—I would be willing to exchange the responsibility of riches for the houds of love at any time. She—Unfortunately one cannot cut coupons from the bonds of love.—Town and Country.

Fractical.—'Why should we cant our bread on the waters?' asked the Sabbath school teacher. 'Becuz dey'll arrest youse far t'rowin' scraps in de street,' was the knowing response of little Mickey Flynn.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

She is 6 years old, and her father is

Ing response or mire succey right.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

She is 6 years old, and her father is a
traveling man. When the curtain rines he
is at home and she is saying her prayers. Little Daughter—'God bless mamma and UncleWill. Mamma—Ged bless mam, too, dear.

"Oh, no, he doesn't need it. He's home
now!—New Fork Sun.

Customer—But that umbrella looks so awfully cheap and common the price you ask
for it is preposterous. Dealer—My dear sir,
that's the beauty of that umbrella. It's really
the very best quality, but it's made to appear
cheap and common so that no one would think
it worth stealing—Philadelphia Press.