The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1906.

THE CHAMBERLAIN CAMPAIGN.

Ivania avenue

Governor Chamberlain is a Demo crat. He is the Democratic candidate for re-election. He is not in accord with the Republican party in the great principles and policies for which it stands, and in any partisan matter be takes the Democratic view, promotes the Democratic interest, helps along powerfully the Democratic cause. have no great fault to find with the for his administration of state affairs, though we think it is not better, nor worse, than the average, The Oregonian unhesitatingly gives the Governor credit for honesty of purpose and faithful, intelligent and efficient discharge of his duties in all matters not partisan. But whenever there has been a call upon him from the Democratic partry he has not been found The grave consequence of electing a Democratic Senator and a Democratic Governor at a time when issues of profound moment are to be decided by the Nation has already been made strikingly and significantly obvious to every voter. A Democratic Governor has appointed a Democratic United States Senator, and the Democratic Senator may at any time have it within his power to decide absolutely the fate of any given Republican policy, and thus himself defeat the whole purpose for which the Republican party is maintained. Herein there is no ote possibility; it is always immi-We know too much about the critical history of the United States not to understand how many times a single Senator on one side or the other has determined the fate of measures

The Republican party has a mission Its mission is to devise, support and enforce measures of legislation and advance the welfare of our whole citizenship. And it cannot do these things by knocking out from whole structures the very cornerstone, which is the election or appointment of United States Senators. The Oregonian opposes Governor Chamberlain because he is a Democrat and supports Mr. Withycombe because he is a Republi That is sufficient reason-good reason. It thinks Mr. Withycombe make a satisfactory executive and it knows he will not, because he cannot, appoint Democrats to vital political

of immense National importance.

This much by way of introduction to consideration of an address delivered inst night by Governor Chamberlain in opening his campaign for re-election The substance of the Governor's address is printed elsewhere in this paper and is entitled to full and fair consideration from all voters. In it Mr. Chamberlain sets forth the policies he has advocated and will advocate, and the results he claims to have accomplished during three years of his incumbency. Having served as chief executive of the state for the greater portion of one term, he has a record that is open for discussion and he is suffiled to all the advantage he can get out of it. If the people of Oregon him for Governor another four years it is their privilege to elect him.

It is very evident to any observer that Governor Chamberlain has his ear to the ground and has heard the distant mutterings of public sentiment, He is in accord with the demand of the times in the matter of franchise egislation and regulation of banks. and makes himself perfectly clear upon these subjects. There is no reason to believe, however, that he has advantage over the Republican candidate in respect, and there can be no doubt that when Dr. Withycombe opens his campaign he will take a position as advanced and specific as that announced by Governor Chamberlain,

Upon the subject of the initiative mary, Governor Chamberlain is very pronounced. A great many people have state government, but features of in them and says so, without reservation. He goes further and boasts that was through his instrumentality that the people were enabled to hold up the \$1,000,000 appropriation bill by referendum petition. He makes this a promittent part of his speech and evidently deems it an important issue in this campaign. Very well; let Chamtake all the credit he can get and bear att the censure for lack of for state institutions and the acof interest upon unpaid

ministration order has been brought out of chaos in the State Land Office may be conceded, but it is difficult to see wherein this is particularly to his credit, since he is but one member of the board which has charge of state land affairs, while the other two members are Republicans. Are not the two Republican members of the board enforms in the State Land Office? And more, is it not a fact that state land frauds were perpetrated during Governor Chamberlain's administration as they were in previous years? It is true prosecutions have been commenced out has anyone b en put behind prison bars for landgrabbing?

Governor Chamberiain's administration of the affairs of the State Prison. over which he has exclusive control, then again it may not. He tells us that he has instituted the community dining-room system, has discarded prison stripes, has improved sanitary nditions, abolished the whipping-pos and accomplished other reforms which will prove elevating rather than degrading to the convicts. Unless we miss our guess, we shall hear more about the management of the prison before the campaign is over.

In the meantime, the Governor's first campaign address is before the people; they can read it and pass judgment. In due time the Republican candidate will open his campaign and we shall have the pleasure of reading his views upon questions of moment in affairs of state.

PROSPECTS OF THE RATE BILL.

The controversy over rate regulation in the Senate has now narrowed down to the question of how much or how little power of review the courts shall have after the Interstate Commerce Commission has heard the evidence in a contest and fixed a rate. Both sides agree that the decisions of the Commission must be subject to full review by the Supreme Court. Over that point there is no difference of opini But the railroad Senators hold that the nferior Federal courts must be permitted not only to review the orders of the Commission, but also to suspend them by injunction while the case is pending. They contend that Congress cannot take this authority away from

the inferior Federal courts The anti-railroad Senators contend on the other hand, that the orders of the Commission ought to stand until the courts have issued a final judgment declaring them void, and they say also that Congress has the right to deprive the inferior courts of the authority to enjoin the enforcement of a rate fixed by the Commission. This opinion has been ably supported by Mr. Bailey of Texas, whose arguments are said to be wholly unanswerable Mr. Spooner is to attempt to refute them in a day or two, but nobody expects him to do more than to advance some plausible sophistries. Mr. Bailey's speech produced a profound effect in the Senate. Before he made it scarce ly anybody agreed with his opinion afterward it was accepted by a large number of Senators, perhaps by a majority, a fact which tends to prove that sound logic is not without some value even in the Senate.

There is now some hope that the rate bill will come to a vote within a few days. The Senators have already been lined up on one side or the other by those who profess to know more o less accurately how they stand. Platt Depew, Aldrich and Foraker, of course head the list of railroad Senators, a pleasing array to contemplate. Gor man is naturally with them; also Kean, who represents the United Railways of New Jersey; Penrose, the delegate the Pennsylvania system, and Alger, of embalmed beef remembrance The whole crowd of shady characters in the Senate is lined up with the railroads and against the people, as might be expected. On the other side we find such men as La Follette, Dolliver, Fulton and Gearin. The probability is that when the test occurs the railroad Senators will become panic-stricken and the bill will pass. Even their brazen indifference to public opinion is no quite impregnable and they will prefer to offend their employers rather tha outrage the people past forgiveness.

UNPOPULAR CONSTITUTIONAL REPORM The Russian ostrich appears to have again stuck his head in the mand.

where he will remain in fancied securtty for a brief period until another resounding whack from the proletariat will cause a temporary awakening to the true situation in that blooddrenched land. The Japanese war, with its fearful train of disasters, cost Russia much in blood, treasure and prestige, and, when this was followed by revolution at home, before which the hated autocracy went down with a rush, the Czar was weak, tame and ready for peace. But with the Little Father it seems to have been another case of "When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be. When the devil was well, the devil a monk was Feeling "cocky" over possession of the millions brought in by the big loan, and believing that this money and credit brought with them security in any policy which he might pursue the Czar has practically refused to abide by his promises for reform, and all the sane and sober efforts of men of the Witte class to form a new sys tem of government have been nullified The new constitution, which has just been made public, is so far at variance with what was promised the people that nothing but bloodshed and revolution can be expected unless it is has

tily withdrawn and supplanted with one of more liberal construction. well-known writer on European political history once said that the Rugions were governed "not by realities but by phantasms-by political conceptions without the sense of definition of limits, and projected into the vague -by an extravagant estimate of the and referendum and the direct pri- own powers and an inadequate conception of the magnitude of their tasks." These characteristics of the lost their good opinion of these new Russian autocracy are plainly reflected in the present strained situation Chamberlain has not, He believes Cable advices regarding the new constitution show quite plainly that every salient feature of the reform policy advocated by M. Witte has been rejected or toned down to such an extent that the people have gained practically

> With so much promised and so little performed, it is not to be wondered that they are boiling with indignation and that another crisis is rapidly approaching. It is this continual break ing of faith with the great middle class, which does not believe either in the autocracy or in the Gorky school of

anarchists. With the Czar repeatedly iolating his word and refusing relief to which they are entitled, the great number of people who until now have held to a moderate middle course between the two extremes will forced under the red flag. pending cloud of civil war which is novering over the land of the Muse vite will hardly be viewed with seriou misgivings by Russia's late ally, the Emperor William, unless the trouble should reach a stage where the integ-

rity of the country is imperiled It is interesting to note in this con nection the rapidity with which the world's mapmakers shift their territorial alignments. When the Japanese were reducing the Russian navy scrap iron, and robbing the Czar's army of all of its prestige and most of its soldiers, Germany was the only friend that had even moral support for Russia; but a few months later, at the Algeciras conference, the Czar refused to practice reciprocity for past favors, and threw his strength to England, thus defeating the plans of Ger many. As a result, when the Czar negotiated his \$450,000,000 loan, Germany refused to participate, and England and France supplied the greater part of the money," not omitting to exact the rather exorbitant rate of 5 per cent in addition to a substantial commission, which brought the full amount of interest up to nearly 6 per cent.

The Czar has undoubtedly strength ened his financial position by forget-France in his recent trouble with assistance in isolating Germany at the Moroccan conference. Now that both England and France have greatly in creased their credits in Russia, there is a possibility that they may interfere for their own protection, and demand construction and enforcement of a policy which will put an end to are caused by injustice of the

MINNESOTA'S GREAT PLAN.

The State of Minnesota is planning an exposition which "in extent and interest will more than eclips that of the Lewis and Clark Exposition," says the St. Paul Ploneer-Press. Here is a neat compliment that will make Oregonians feel kindly toward the enterprise which the Gopher State is about to undertake. It is pleasing to see that the Lewis and Clark Fair is acknowledged as the height of exposition achievement up to the present time and that another state will be proud to surpass it. At the same time one cannot help but feel that Minnesota has set herkelf a difficult task-a task too great for a people less enterprising than those who live around the headwaters of the Mississippl. The special purpose of the exposition will be to celebrate in 1908 the semi-centennial of the admission of the State of Minnesota to the Union. The State Fair Commission has decided to ask for a state appropriation of \$500,000 and believes that \$200,000 can be added to this by private subscriptions from citizens of the Twin cities.

Should the exposition be held, as planned, Oregon will undoubtedly be there with an exhibit that will be an effective reminder of the beauty and excellence of the Lewis and Clark Fair, which so many Minnesotane visited. Minnesota is inhabited by an industrious, frugal and patriotic people, many of them foreigners by birth, but al loyal Americans and citizens of which any state may well be proud. We have ousands of such people in Oregon and need more of them. We know how to get them. We added many of them to our population by bringing them here to visit the Lewis and Clark Fair, and we will secure many more by making an exhibit at Minnesota's Jubilee Exposition in 1908. When the inhabitant hills and plains gets one view of Oreearns that they grew in a country which knows no cyclone or blizzard, where grass is green all Winter and sunstrokes are never known in Summer-when he learns of the natural advantages and the growing opportunities of Oregon, he will sooner or later become an Oregonian. Here's success Minnesota's 1908 exposition, and we'll make the Oregon exhibit the feat-

CHINATOWN LAID BARE. Tales are told, partly mythical, no doubt, of the secrets of Chinatown laid bare-voiceless but suggestive-by the earthquake and fire. Joss houses and mission schools; stores filled with quaint wares and repulsive-looking edibles, optum dens, gambling hells and theaters with their gaudy trappingsall went down before the fiery hurricane. Buildings and contents like paper, and from them fled frightcrazed yellow men carrying their chi dren, moneybags or such of their stock in trade as they could setze as they ran, and grotesque-looking women some of whom hobbled painfully. It was as if Fury were scourging and putting to flight gnomes and furies. The flames made clean work of what had for years been unclean, eating ever into the subterranean ways of underground Chinatown and driving out oc cupants who lived there in dismal gloom and unimagined squalor.

As reported by eyewitnesses, then now remain on this once populous site only holes and runways, showing depths of which the police never knew These holes pit the hillside like swallows' nests. Uncovered by fire, they disclose the burrows of human creatures who seldom saw the light. This may be to some extent a pic ture of lurid fancy, but there is enough of truth in it to substantiate the state-

ment that the results of the great fire

that but now swept San Francisco

were not all evil.

A party of engineers is en route for the Philippines, where they will build a railroad across the islands of Panay. Negros and Cebu. The road, which approximately \$12,000,000, is to be financed by the United States Government. It will open up a wonderfully rich country, and bring to the ocean termini a vast tonnage of products for which there is a good market in this country. The road will not be completed for four years. By that time unless the law is repealed, the American coastwise navigation laws will be extended to the Philippines and we shall witness the unpleasant spectacle of an American railroad acting as a feeder for foreign steamship lines

ould come, if we do not shut them out with the absurd navigation law bargo.

The proposed advance in insurance rates in the business centers of all of the great cities to enable the insurance companies to recuperate for their losses at San Francisco is unfair and unjust. It is a well-known fact that fire insurance on the Pacific Coast has always been a highly remunerative business, which has returned large profits to those engaged in it. Rates have been very high and losses until this time comparatively small. When the premium-paying public objected to the excessive rates, the objection was always met with the explanation that they were necessary to provide a surplus fund to take care of abnorma losses which were liable to occur. would be a fine business, indeed, that would permit accumulation of profits by excessive charges when there were no losses to be paid, and then compel the public to make up for the losses with increased premiums. It is quitclear, from this proposal, that high finance has drifted into other branches of underwriting than life insurance.

The defeated candidates for Congress in the First District have congratulated the successful aspirant and tendered their assistance in his cam paign. The men who failed to get the coveted nomination for Secretary of State have in the same manner assu ting the position of England and their more fortunate opponent of their party loyalty. This is a proper spirit Japan, and they in turn are under and one that foretells party success, some obligations to the Czar for his It is a spirit that wins popular approval for those who possess it. The defeated aspirant for nomination who sulks in his tent while he nurses his sores gets small sympathy even from his friends and soon loses their confidence and good-will. It is difficult to come up cheerful and smiling after defeat, but the man who cannot do so the continual political uprisings that has no right to engage in the great game of politics. The boy who pouts every time he is thrown should engage in wrestling.

> In ordinary times Tacoma giadly sends out reports of "eruptions" of Mount Rainier. These little stories nothing to have them on-are deemed fine advertisements for the town that claims a right to give the mountain a name. It puts the name of Tacoma in the newspapers, which is all Ta wants. But right on the heels of the earthquake disaster at San Francisco

mes a statement that there has been a "powerful eruption" of Mount Rain er. It is the wrong time for such canard and the Tacoma newspapers fly into a rage about it, and the Ledger uses the incident to assert that it is another proof that the Seattle Post- divert your attention. Intelligencer is "always lying about Tacoma."

President Earling, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, denies that his company has purchased the Oregon Water Power Company's lines and terminals in this city. He also etates that "we arranged for terminal facilities long ago." As it was not very "long ago" that Mr. Earling denied that his road was coming to Portland at all, his last statement is open to question. We trust, however, that it is true and that some other big transcontinental line has secured the O. W. Co. If Mr. Earling's company terminals here, those now owned by the O. W. P. Co. can be available for some other company. It will be some time yet before Portland will complain of too many railroads.

As if with special view to cheering up San Francisco, Baltimore announce the result of the first census taken since the great fire. This is a quin quennial police census, and it may not ommand quite such authority as the federal census. But it shows on its of Minnesota's wind-swept, ice-clad face that Baltimore's growth in population has continued at practically the me rate as before the unsurpassed variety and quality, and lation discovered by the police enumerators in 1906 is 543,034, a gain of 34,077 in five years; this despite known falling off in negro population. It may he expected that the federal census for 1910 will show that San Francisco made a greater gain in four years.

A dispatch from Havana says that Professor Joseph Frederick Norvack, the Vienna scientist, declares that the coast part of the Cuban capital is to be destroyed by an earthquake or a tidal wave between May 15 and 19. He stated that he based his opinion on scientific computations, as a result of the Vesuvius eruption and the San Francisco disaster. That's easy. Here in Portland psychological computations based upon the dethronement of Dowie in Illinois and the renewal of Holy Rollerism in Benton County conclusively prove that Professor Norvack knows nothing at all about it.

When you look over the list of Republican nominees you find the names of no aristocrats and few worshipers of "vested interests." The men who won out in the direct primaries are men who were strong with the common people. The voters of Oregon are in no frame of mind to support candidates whose sympathies or interests are likely to make them special proectors of corporate privileges. This is the time when the man who represents popular rights is in favor with the voters and the man who hobpobs with plutocrats is looked upon with sus-

Even the sheep seem to have caught the spirit of rivalry that exists between Oregon and Washington. A few days ago the newspapers reported the case of a Crook County, Oregon, ewe that gave birth to four lambs. Now we are confronted with the well-authenticated statement that on April 21, a Klickitat County, Washington, gave birth to five healthy specimens of Spring lamb.

The Czar of Russia seems to have developed rapidly from a weak tool into an implacable tyrant. Or perhaps he was a tyrant all along and weak only in seeming. In any case, the predictions of Spangler that he will be as-sassinated before the year is out seems in a fair way to be fulfilled.

Will all this debate in the Senate over the railway rate bill really change a vote? If any man now on the side of the people gets on the other side of the fence will it not lend a color of suspicion that some influence more potent than oratory has been at work?

"The House Talks on Agriculture," the autocracy or in the Gorky school of The claim, made by the leader of Oregon Democracy that during his ad-

THE SILVER LINING.

By A. H. Ballard. That Big Haystack.

meet a lovely charmer Of the dreamy, female kind; kiss does not alarm her After you have dined; But when she swipes your diamond pit Tie hard to find a needle in a big hay

Once a modest actor-man Lived in this vale of tears, But since our modern times began He nevermore appears; Modesty behind the scenes is that they lack,-

'Tis hard to find a needle in a stack.

fortune-hunter seeks this land To marry a wealthy maid: He may make one give him her hand. Or wish that home he'd staid: Wise girls give him the stony stare making such a crack,-"Tis hard to find a needle in a big hay-

Many men in life's affairs

Are looking for a snap, Inaction all their worth impairs But they don't care a rap; To get something for nothing they try to catch the knack .-'Tis hard to find a needle in a big haystack. se are quite dissatisfied

To get rich quick they want, A daring venture they will ride Or Wall street's wiles they'll flaunt; And down upon their silly heads falls 'Tis hard to find a needle in a big hay**stack**

Who's straight and tells the truth May joy be his, or peace attend her, From New York to Duluth! seek our friends among th of lying do not smack But 'tis hard to find a needle in a big

A person, of whatever gender,

hay-stack

When you are impatient walk around the block-a house may fall upon you and put you out of your misery.

Always walk up on the front steps with muddy feet-it relieves the embarrassnent of the dog who has been there before you.

If you always ask for what you want you are likely to get more than you want. Be calm, If you can't be calm, say it over to yourself. If that isn't enough, shut your finger in the door and it will

If your heart aches cut it out. If thy family offend thee omit to come

some a few nights. If thy city oppresenth thee take a trip.

If thy thirst bothereth thee take a nip. If thou wantest to be delivered from thy friends tell them to go to.

Unsafe Advice.

Don't marry for wealth and find a bore But marry for love and sigh no more. Never give up the ship, but watch the seather and prepare for storms before

they come. Your mother-in-law is the thermometer

that indicates the weather. Losing sleep means losing dollars. If you want to relish a dinner row live sensibly today.

Suit the balt to what you are fishing for, and have a strong enough line.

Also don't expect to catch a salmon

If you have made up your mind to be good, bid farewell to the people you like. Shredded character is popular in so-

A fool is happy. The first thing a wise man learns is that he knows very little.

When you arrive announce it distinctly and audibly. Don't wait a few days for people to discover you. You must show your working edge to the public if you

A Plague of Birds.

London Graphic. Birds have never been condemned in so holesale a manner by the farming interest as in the latest decision of the Asso ciated Chambers of Agriculture. Farmers in England are as bad ornithologists as American farmers are good, but it is nev-ertheless true that the balance of nature is becoming seriously upset. Protection of nests has so helped the unsecretive blackbird to multiply that growing fruit has in places become sheer altruism. The sparrow prospers in spite of sparrow clubs. Starlings are becoming an over-whelming plague by reason of their un-aided vigor in the struggle for existence. Few who have studied economic crnith-ology can doubt that repression of these feathered "friends" is a present necessity. But the protest against rooks and larks cannot be so readily indersed. The Hungarians, the best economic farmers in the world, are all in favor of the rook, and he does not multiply in England. The dietary of the lark, in quality and in distary of the lars, in quanty and in quantity, has for sentimental reasons been less minutely studied, but in spite of the enormous flocks of larks in many of the shires, we know no instance of serious damage, and until the case against them is proved to the hilt they should be left unhurt even by the most jealous farmer.

A Slave to Habit.

Lippincott's.

Pat is sexton of a Buffalo church, and, before holding his present position, he was a street car conductor. His sailies of wit are discussed and keeniy enjoyed by the congregation.
Pat presented the collection box to a "pillar of the church" one evening, and in fishing out some change from his vest pocket, where he had slipped it for convenience, the man brought to light two cigars. Pat leaned over him and in the most solemn of tones said. "Smokin" in the three rear seats only."

& New Immigration Policy.

Vancouver (B. C.) Voices.

Mr. Dooley says: "Why, if Canada iver wants to increase her population, all she has to do is to sind a man in a balloon over th' United States yell Stop, Thief!"
At th' sounds iv th' wurruds sivinty million men, women an' little scoundhrelly childher wud skedsddle fr th' frontier, an' l'ave Jerome, Fo'k an' Bob LaFollette to pull down th' blinds close th' dure, an' hang out a sign, 'United States to rent.'

SOME FAMOUS APOTHEGEMS.

T. J. Flaherty in the Pittsburg Dispatch Have you ever wondered who first made this oft quoted declaration: "To the vic tors belong the spolls?" It was United States Senator Marcy in a celebrated debate-in secret session-January, 1832. And there are other equally noted

The tu quoque spirit of politicians in the on of political favors might be said to have first made its appearance when Washington wrote to Timothy Pickering: "I shall not, whilst I have the honor of administering the government bring men into any office of consequer knowingly, whose political tenets are verse to the measures the general government is pursuing, for this, in my opinion would be a sort of political suicide." To these opinions of Washington, President Adams readily assented; but he also add Adams readily assented; but he also added to them the venial political sin of nepotism. However, with Washington and Adams, it was merely a task of selecting those who were politically orthodox, or at most, not antagonistic to the administration; but when the Federallists fell in 1500, after a bitterly contesting of selection. ed election, on Thomas Jefferson was placed the onus of throwing out of office not only those who differed from him politically, but many who were using their official positions to defeat the work the Republican party had set itself to accom-plish. During President Jefferson's adninistration about thirty-nine removals were made, and small as that number is, it brought down on his head the oppro-brium of such men as Alexander Hamilton and William Coleman, then editor of the New York Evening Post. Presidents Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams regarded public office as a trust; and the thought of using it for political capital never entered their minds. Theodore Roosevelt, in his life of Tom Benton, SAYS: "Indeed, Adams certainly went al together too far in his non-partisanship when it came to appointing Cabinet and other high officers, his views on such points being not only fantastic, but abso-lutely wrong. The colorless character of his administration was largely due to hi having, in his anxiety to avoid blind and unreasonable adherence to party, commit-ted the only less serious fault of paying too little heed to party.

But during the years from 1800 down to the incumbency of Adams, from 1824 to 1825, the States were sending men to Washington affected with the poison of the spoils system. "Many members," says Russell Fish, "chosen in New York and Pennsylvania, owed their election to

and Pennsylvania, owed their election to a skillful abuse of the patronage at home, and few abandoned their arts at the threshold of the Capitol.

In Andrew Jackson these spoils politicians found a Ulysses for their bow. He was scarcely in the White House, when the dreaded proscription began. During the first term he removed 451 postmasters and 29 other officers. Washing-ton took on the appearance of a con-quered country, the "victorious army ex-

quered country, the "victorious army expecting their general to distribute among mem the spoils of the land."

In 1832 the presumptive candidates for the Presidency were Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Van Buren, Jackson favored Van Buren, because that wily politicism, knowing the weakness of the President, and being willing to act as his tool, stood by him in all his arbitrary acts. In the "Mrs. Eaton Affair" he especially championed the cause of Jackson. He also aided by giving up the Secretary of State "Mrs. Eaton Affair he especially championed the cause of Jackson. He also aided by giving up the Secretary of State portfolio. In disrupting the Cabinet, a consummation much desired by Jackson. On his retirement from the Cabinet, he was at once appointed Minister to England. This occurred in the summer

 At the following session of Congress a combined attack was made on this nomi-nation by Senators Clay, Webster Clay-ton, Ewing, Holmes, Poindexter, Chain-hers and several others. Senators Marcy, Smith, Forsyth and Brown defended the Administration.

The debate took place mainly on the 3th and 25th of January, 1832. The session was secret; but after the question was decided the injunction of secrecy was

removed by a vote of the Senate.

About a dozen set specches were delivered against Van Buren, accusing him of humillating the Republic in the treaty with England on the question of the West india trade; of making a breach of friend-ship between President and Vice-Presi-dent (Jackson and Calhoun) and of foisting on the National Government the spoils system as practiced in New York and elsewhere. It was a brilliant array of talent against one man, and that man

away in Europe,

As usual, Clay was the most vituperative. He said: "I believe to this gentle-man (Van Buren) is principally to be as-cribed the introduction of the odlous system of proscription for the exercise of the elective franchise in the Government of the United States, a system drawn from the worst periods of the Roman Re-

public."

Marcy immediately got the floor. He said he had not intended to speak, "but the occasion which rendered it proper that he should do so had arisen. It may be, sir," he continued, "that the politicians of the United States are not so fastidious as some gentlemen are, as to disclosing the principles on which they act. They boldly preach what they practice. When they are contending for victory they arow their intention of enjoying the fruits of it. If they are defeated, they expect to retire from office. If they are successful they claim as a matter of right the advantages of success. They see noth-ing wrong in the rule that to the victors belong the spoils of victors." ng the spoils of victory.

The nomination was not confirmed. When the news of his rejection reached Van Buren he was at a party at Prince Tallyrands—then the representative at the British court of the new King of

Prance-Louis Phillipe.
Calhoun thought this rejection would kill Van Buren politically—that "he would never kick again." Calhoun was wrong. Van Buren was elected Vice-President in 1822 and President in 1835. William L. Marcy became Governor of New York in 1833, was Secretary of State under Pierce and Secretary of War under Polk. He might have been elected President in 1856, but he took the wrong stand on the Kan-sas-Nebraska bill. He died July 4 1857.

Object Lesson in Vases.

Liverpool Post.

An English manufacturer of pottery is the subject of a joke. While on a Continental tour he purchased a Sevres vase for some hundreds of pounds, and brought it home most carefully. Thinking that the foreman of his works might gather a hint from the design, he called that gentleman in and showed him his treasure. "How do you like it?" he asked. The foreman took the vase in his hand, turned it over and returned it with the brief reit over and returned it with the brief re-ply, "I don't think that I can learn much from it." "Why not?" asked the manu-facturer. "I don't like telling you, sir." "Come, out with it." "Well, I designed that vase myself. It is a foreign imita-"Come, out with it." "Well, I designed that wase myself. It is a foreign imitation of one own work, and is worth £5 at the outside."

Do It Now. Corvallis Times.

Professor Cordiey requests the Times to give notice that it is now time to be soon as the blossoms are off the tree the spray should be applied. After ten days from the dropping of the blossoms it begins to be too late for this particular spraying, and one good chance at the worms will be lost if no spray is applied now. Arsenate of lead is the proper solution to be used, and it is to be obtained at all drug stores. Its cost is about one to one and a half cents per tree.

IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Needs No Constitutional Amend Fairview Cor. Wallowa News. Miss Lufa Feagin is working for Mrs. Wisener at the sawmill.

Bumped Into It Sometime.

Medford Tribune, If the earthquake had succeeded in disrupting the organization known as the Native Sons of the Golden West, it would have done the State of California some service.

The City Man's Garden.

Walla Walla Statesman. The home-grown radish rep devotion. It is eaten in the excited glow of excitement. The market radish has no sentiment, and frequent-ly it is hollow otherwise. excitement. The

One-Man Age.

Albany Herald. Individualism is not dead. It re-fuses to be crushed out. In the field offering the greatest opportunity and the richest reward, the individual of fominant personality will rule,

Parallelogrammatic.

Bellingham American. Dowie openly declares that he is sor-ry he has a son, and it is believed that he has at various times repudiated his father. It is commonly understood that the mule also is without pride of ancestry and devoid of hope concerning his progeny.

Gave 'Em Payne.

Pendleton Tribune.

A rural correspondent named Murphy voices the cry of a million hearts in a letter to a Vale paper. "Say." he wails. "can't you call the assessor back up to Vale? He has been pestering us long enough." Perhaps Vale has also had Vale? ne experience

He Lived for Something. Spokane Chronicle.

The successful man is not the idler, the good fellow or the miser. He has ac-complished something. He has an aim in life and he is helping others to reach their goal. The truly successful man is better when he leaves the world than when he came into it; and the world is a little better for his having been here.

Gorky.

Boise Statesman. Before this Russian dreamer got here and exhibited his weakness, it was sup-posed he was one desiring to secure for his people those political rights to which civilized men are entitled, but so soon as be came within range of analysis he shriveled up into a representative of the class which wish to escape from the restraints which organized society places upon its members in the public inte He fizaled out, and there are few among honest people to entertain even ordinary respect for him.

A Merciful Act.

Pendleton Tribune. It is an awful thing to end a human lfe. The future reaches out all too un known for a human hand to lightly send a human soul on its eternal exploration. But when a horrible death is certain, as in this instance, then such an act be es an act of mercy. The officer who put a period to the agony of such a death should not be followed by any carping criticism, for he was in truth following out the precepts of the divine command-ment, "Do unto others as ye would have others do unto you."

Infringing a Scattle Patent.

Lox Angeles knows how to take ad-antage of the presence of tourists when calculating her population. She has just had her directory issued, and this time in the month of April instead of waiting until July, as other cities Naturally enough, the claim is do. Naturally enough, the claim is made that the city has a population of 225,000, based on the direct ratio of names to number of people. If Los Angeles had waited until July and then applied a strict rule, she would easily have lost that 28,000 surplus.

Uncarned Increment.

Baker City Herald. vacant. to any community. Vacant lots are of no earthly good when held merely for speculation and at a selling price that is prohibitive. The adjoining property owners erect buildings and the value of the lot belonging to the miser. The miser immediately raises his price, but has done nothing whatever to add to this increase which he puts on when buildings go up near his vacant lots. If these vacant lots were taxed good and heavy the miser would either let go or put on improvements.

A Dog Vorth Knowing.

Boston Herald. Gyp, the storekeeper's dog of Poland, Me., smokes a pipe and is a typical little countryman. Furthermore, Gyp delights in his pipe, and doesn't mind if his master puts real tobacco in the bowl. And Gyp delights in having his picture taken. He likes to sit on the counter and go through his an-

Gyp will carry a note in his mouth

Gyp will carry a note in his mouth to a neighbor's, haif a mile, away, and will return with the reply. He will carry a basket of eggs from the store and never break one.

One day another dog bothered Gyr when he had a hasket of eggs, but Gyr wouldn't pay any attention to the insults the other dog heaped upon him. This dog followed Gyp home, and when the eggs had been carefully left on the eggs had been carefully left on the doorstep Gyp's attitude changed, and he soundly thrashed his tormentor.

Cutting His Own Tombstone.

Cincinnati Enquirer. Samuel H. Yeaman, 72 years old, em-ployed in the Scearce Marble Works, Noblesville, Ind., has been at work on his own tombstope at odd times for several years, and he now has it almost finished. Originally it was a huge granite boulder, picked up on the public square. Yeaman has been a stonecutter for 50 years, and says the stone is the hardest piece of granite he ever handled.

CURRENT COMMENT CLIPPINGS

Portune teiling should be prohibited, not taxed. No svil practice does more harm to a certain order of weak minds.—Burtalo Express.

Somebody has discovered that the letters in the word senator, differently arranged, spell treason. Thus is the man with a muck rake vindicated.—Kansas City Journal.

Now that Mark Twain and Mr. Dooley have enlisted under Maxim Gorky's revolutionary banner, the Caar may see the element of humor in the situation.—Washington Post. In twenty-six American cities the building permits last month represented a value of \$40,000,000. The flow of capital into the studidings in this country is one of the great investment features of the period. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.