The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1906.

CAMPAIGN OF SUBTERFUGE. When The Oregonian gives as an

only reason for the success of the Republican party that its candidates are Republicans, it descends from its usual high standard of journalism, to the basis of a mere party organ." This from the Santism News, a thick and thin Democratic party organ, which is supporting its party ticket now, as it has always done heretofore. It supports its party ticket thus because believes doubtless, or feels at least, that the policy and purposes of its party are better for the country than those of the Republican party. Reversing the statement, The Oregonian supports the Republican party because it fully believes, and it undertakes to say and to maintain, that the advantage here lies with the Republican party; that is to say, the policy and course of the Republican party have been the better for the country. In the long course of experience and history lies the vindi-

As to the candidates of the two parties at the present time, their ability. reputation and personal character, it would be ungracious to institute comparisons; but The Oregonian will say that it supports the candidates of the Republican party not only because they are Republicans, but because they are equal at least, fully equal, in ability, fitness and character to their opponents. Should comparisons be instituted as to personal character-but we shall not now proceed on this head, though numerous flings made by Democratic organs might seem to justify It is enough, we trust, to say that as men and citizens the Republican candidates, both as to their public and private character, could fear no test Tiresome and odlous are these Den cratic partisan assumptions that the candidates of their party are men of that the Republican candidates have nothing but their party name to commend them, and that that name has been debased and degraded, till the only honorable thing Republicans can now do is to vote the Democratic

A single word, directly, to those who utter such expressions as that quoted from the Santiam News. Since Mr. Withycombe-though his character and talents are of a different description from those of Mr. Chamberlain, yet are such as make him as fit for the office and as worthy (there might be comparison or contrast, but we shall not pursue it), why does the Santiam News support Mr. Chamberlain? Simply and solely because Mr. Chamberain is the Democratic candidate and the Santiam News wants a Democratic striumph. It is the same motive that actuates the pluto-demo organ of Portland, with this difference, that the pluto-demo organ would stand with the Republican party if it could control it. The Oregonian frankly and fully admits that it prefers the Repub-Hean party, chiefly because it has learned from the history of the coun try and from its own long observation to distrust the Democratic party; but they who support the Democratic party, as Mr. Chamberlain always does, and such organs as the Santiam News always do, are those who like this party, because of its sins, which the American people have thought it necessary to rebuke these fifty years.

Let the history of the past fifty years say what there has been in the his tory of the Democratic party to justify these assumptions. The country has regarded this party, during this long period, as dangerous to its welfare, and so has kept it out of power; at times the country has regarded its doctrines and purposes as not merely odious, but infamous, and on such occasions has administered uncommon rebukes. It never has been necessary to assume perfection in the Republican in order to find reasons for opposing the Demo cannot escape its history and character, and the country justly regards the Democratic party-on its history and character-with apprehension and dis-

There is no issue in Oregon at this time but the issue between the historic parties. If one party offers its candioffers its candidates as Democrats. In ept, that in Senator Gearin's opinion, if he had been able to take care of three

tory that comes before the electors, and upon which their judgment is in-The Democratic tickets are voked. composed of Democrats throughout, contending for party advantage. They will obtain it, if Republicans give then the election which they are striving to win, disingenuously, by pretense of 'non-partisanship." It will amuse, if could not and did not try to deceive you stop to think of it-these Democratic candidates, Chamberlain and Gearin, Galloway and Graham, for Congress, the candidates for the Legislature and county offices, on down to the bottom of the list, posing as nonpartisans for Republican votes, but soliciting and expecting, as Democrats the votes of the party that nominated them. If these candidates should be elected it would be a Democratic victory, wouldn't it? If not, what would constitute a Democratic victory? Clean politics require truth-telling and no shams. Does it lie in the mouths of these intense Democratic partisans, nominated as Democrate, devoted to their party, to its policy, its purposes and its historic character, to denounce others for their adherence to their party and declare that they themselves want a "non-partisan election?" Ter giversation is not less censurable in politics than in other affairs. The Demcrat, it seems, who is doing everything possible for his party is not a partisan while the Republican who stands by his party is. The organs and candidates of the Democratic party talk as if they supposed that those to whom they offer this transparent subterfuge

ouldn't see through it. The Democratic argument, addresses to Republicans, is that "there are no politics in this election." Then there are no politics in any election. Besides, if there are no politics in this election how is it that Chamberlain. Gearin and all the rest of them have been nominated as Democrats, appear on the official ballots as candidates of the Democratic party, and intend to stand and certainly will stand by their party if elected-or if not elected will still stand by it anyhow? In false pretences in politics there is dishonesty as in other things.

HOME BULE FOR CITIES. Probably none of the proposed con-stitutional amendments now before the people commends itself to such general favor as that which provides for creation of municipal corporations under general instead of special laws. The purpose of this proposed amendment is to take from the Legislature power to enact city charters, and place that power in the hands of the people of the territory to be affected by the act of incorporation. The constitution a present provides that corporations shall not be created by special act except for municipal purposes. One of the amendments drafted by the People's Power League, of which W. S. U'Ren is the head, proposes to amend section 2 of article 11 of the constitution so as to prohibit creation of either private or public corporations under spe cial laws. It declared that "the legal voters of every city and town are here their municipal charter, subject to the constitution and criminal laws of the State of Oregon.' effort to bring about

"home rule" for cities. It is a move-ment based upon correct principles and almed at needed reforms. It has the louble object of relieving the Legislature of a vast amount of work that it should not be called upon to perform, and of placing in the hands people themselves the power to determine the fundamental law of their city government. The present system is unbusinesslike, undemocratic and open ich their opponents could accept. to gross abuse. The practice under the nstitution in its present form is for the members of the Legislature from the county in which a city is located to draft a charter, introduce it in the superior virtue, ability and character; Legislature, have it referred to themselves as a special committee, report it favorably, and secure its passage upon their assertion that it is satisfac tory to them. Charter bills are not even read in the Legislature, and, if they were read, no member could un derstand their provisions unless h spent many hours studying them and nany weeks investigating the conditions for which a city charter is upposed to provide. A charter enacted by the Legislature is the product of he work of from one to half a dozen men, who have personal or political in-terests to serve. A charter bill may be introduced in the Legislature one day and be passed through both houses and signed by both presiding officers before the close of the next day. The people of the city to which it applies nothing of its contents, and if they did they have, as a rule, no time or opportunity to make their wishes known. Occasionally a divided delegation causes delay in the passage of a charter bill, and a protest goes up to the Legislature, with the result that the measure stands or falls according to the weight of influence that can b

> Political tricksters, proficient operators in high finance and franchise grabbers, are the chief beneficiaries of the charter, with the requirement that the essions of the commission shall be public. After it had been drafted, the charter would be submitted to a voteof the people of the city, and would be adopted or rejected according to the measure of approval it met when read and discussed by those who must be subject to its provisions. Under such system, plutocratic influences could secure enactment of charters drawn for the protection or promotion their special interests. The people of a city would have the power to say upon what terms franchises shall be granted, and what shall be the genera policy of the city regarding the many important questions that arise in every municipality. This proposed amend-ment deserves an affirmative vote.

brought for or against it among mem-

bers of the Legislature.

MR. GEARIN'S OPINIONS.

"At no time," says Senator Gearin 'have I said that a Republican Legislature should elect a Republican Senator unless he received a popular majority. If Bourne receives a majority of the votes of the people he is entitled to the Democratic votes in the food as the driver of one of his o Legislature. If I receive a majority of wagons. If Rockefeller were generous the votes of the people I am entitled to the Republican votes in the Legislature." This is in answer to a recent statement of The Oregonian, on audates as Republicans, the other party thority of its Washington correspond-

elect a Democratic Senator, no matter not deny his former statement, or endeavor to alter its expression. A Republican Legislature will not elect Mr. Gearin or any other Democratic Sens-tor and he knows it. He is not decelving himself about it, just as he the public about it in his previous statements. All he says now is that a Democrat if he shall receive the popular vote in June will be "entitled" election in January. But neither the Senator nor any other sensible person expects it, no matter what he may be

entitled to A Republican Legislature will elect Republican Senator. A Democratic Legislature will elect a Democratic nator, and probably it will be Gearin. We don't see that a Demo-cratic Legislature could do better,

PACKING-HOUSE METHODS.

In the World's Work for the present nonth a "Picture of Meat Inspection. profusely illustrated, is given by W. K. Jaques, M. D., at one time head of the meat inspection at the Chicago stockyards. The article is more than timely, in that it was long overdue. The same may be said of the action lately taken by the President and by Congress fa-vorable to rigid inspection of fresh meat from the stockyard shambles, tended for domestic use, to which this and kindred articles, sown broadcast by the press, give peculiar emphasis.

The packing-houses, says Dr. Jaques, are the kitchens of the Nation, and they ought to be clean; but they are far from it. And when he adds that a far greater question faces the public than that of the taking of rebates of the raising of prices of meat productsthe cleanliness, palatability and safety of these products-he makes a statement that will receive the unantmous indorsement of all intelligent per sons, even as the amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill providing for inspection of meats intended domestic use received last Friday unanimous indorsement in the United

As a private citizen and a physicial who consumes with a million others the products of the Chicago packing ouses, Dr. Jaques has taken up this matter and spread before the public his findings in the premises. The first of these sets forth the fact that a few men dominate the meat supply of the It is no longer a matter of choice with consumers as to what and where they will purchase; they must buy the products of the packing-he of these men or go without meat. He shows that some of the packers go to the very limit in obtaining emaciated and diseased material to convert into food products which they place on sale. Perhaps all do not offend in this way, but the findings are against all, and to say that they are alarming when viewed from the standpoint of public health, revolting when viewed from that of common cleanliness, and dis-tressing when taken in connection with the lives and homes of the multitude in Packingtown-a teeming suburb of great city-is not stating the case too strongly.

There is found political influence giving the instant impression of a power above law; animal misery that beggars description; human habitation; overcrowded with child life and redo lent of foul odors; stagnant pools and disease-breeding "dumps" about and over which little children play the liveong Summer day, while over all rises the steam from the great vats and the isome exhalations from dark, ill-ventilated, unclean cattle pens.

It is conditions such as these that been brought before the President and Congress, impressing the ne-cessity not only of providing a system of meat inspection by the Governmen that may be depended upon to inspect, but the contingent necessity of remodeling the packing plants in order to obin buildings where this great industry carried on. Furthermore, the President insists that ample facilities be provided for employes to live, enough removed from the rooms in which meat is prepared for the tabl or for sale, to prevent contamination from tuberculosis or other disease germs, and that lavatories be provided to insure personal cleanliness of those stages of preparation for market. His oncern is to secure fresh, clean, uncontaminated meat for the American people, and to remove the suspicion which the prevailing methods of the great packing-houses have fastened

upon American meats abroad. General Miles may be forgiven if he sees in this attitude of the Government oward an inspected and otherwise pur fied meat supply for the Nation, in an always possible emergency, for its Army, afield and afloat, a tardy windication of his course in regard to the tainted meat supply of the Spanish war, which, as he asserted, was far mor fatal to the United States soldiers than were the bullets of the enemy, the fatigue of the campaign or the exhaustion of the tropical climate all combined.

John D. Rockefeller, who has been centioned by the Eastern papers lately in connection with the investigation of gasoline business and railroads, present system. Under the proposed Spring, and by way of explanation amendment, the people of a city could adds: "I never felt better in my life. elect a charter commission to draft a My digestion does not trouble me and I can travel about my place here with comfort and pleasure."

It was not so last Summer. On the contrary, he felt very bad, and not at all like a rich man. Perhaps Mr. Rockeeller's unsupported statement concern ing his digestive apparatus will not be accepted by an incredulous public which has heard him speak through his lieutenants about rebates, but we have the testimony of a trustworthy correspondent who saw him the other day and says: "He certainly looks well now; his color is good, his step springy and his spirits are as high as if Theodore Roosevelt and Commis-sioner Garfield never existed."

While the contrast in Mr. Rockefel ler's condition between last year and this has the flavor of an introduction to a patent medicine reading notice, news must be accepted in good faith. Dyspepsia is no respecter of persons One feels just as as miserable as an other: the richest man in the United States, and, according to Ida Tarbell, the meanest, suffers quite as much from the depressing influence of undigested food as the driver of one of his oil he would let the world know what

cured him. Lack of the power to assimilate normal food may have had a psychologica effect on this abnormal man. Perhaps such case it is the party record or his- a Republican Legislature would not square meals a day and then get eight people see better and know more.

hours of restful sleep-dyspepsia is no what Statement No. 1 provides. It a soporific-he would have been conten will be observed that the Senator does to stop at half a billion and then in imitation of Carnegie devote the remainder of his days to giving away a part of the income.

It may be that somebody has given Rockefeller some such advice as Secre-tary Taft received recently-to eat plain, wholesome food and give his ner-vous organization something to build on; or maybe some one has told him that the seat of his indigestion was his mind, not his stomach. Whatever the cause that led to improved health, it wasn't more money. We should like at this late day to see the change in Rockefeller's physical condition we change in his attitude toward his fellow-man.

Alfeady President Roosevelt is making engagements for a speaking tour of the Middle West which he is ning for a year from this coming June Invitations to make college commence ment addresses and county fair addresses are pouring in and there is no likelihood that the President will need to shorten his trip by reason of scarcity of places to which he has been assured a welcome. Though Roosevelt's popu larity has been at a more demonstra-tive stage than it is today, the people have lost none of their confiden his integrity or their admiration for There was for a time tendency to put him in the list of heroes who should be worshipped and It was almost assumed that he could not err. The strenuous life incident to trying to lead or drive an obstreperous Senate has shown that he is human and subject to human limitations. The American people may be excused for over-estimating him, for he is the greatest man in America today, and the nearest approach to the ideal in American citizenship. No man who has raised his voice to question Ro velt's honor will ever stand half as well in public esteem as does the present Chief Executive.

"How can The Oregonian tolerate Jonathan Bourne, who was an advo-cate of free coinage of silver and supported Bryan?" The question comes on a postal card to The Oregonian. Further, "How can The Oregonian forget or overlook what it said in those days about Jonathan Bourne?" Because times and conditions now are not what they were ten years ago. If Jonathan Bourne then was an advocate of free coinage of silver, so was John H. Mitchell, and almost every other active Republican politician of Oregon, excep Joseph N. Dolph. The Oregonian dealt with Mitchell, Bourne and all other advocates of silver alike. But Bourne was straightforward enough to go to the support of Bryan, where the logic carried him. Others, however, hung ound the Republican fieshpots, But it'e over; or The Oregonian would at this noment still be making it interesting for all advocates of silver. Democrate what right has any Democrat, whose whole party was for silver, to be throwing bricks at Bourne because he

A Washington, D. C., policeman has ing criminals of a particularly low or While the scheme might get too old to work successfully many times in one place, it promises enough excite ment to commend it to any Portland policeman who may find their labors monotonous. The Washington keeper of the peace feigns intoxication, staggers along the street and into a dark alley or lumber yard and finally falls down in apparent stupor. The human vultures who infest every city have folowed his simless wanderings and when he falls the more fortunate has ten to relieve him of his pocketbook and watch. He revives at the proper moment, flashes a revolver in the rob ber's face, makes a capture, and rids the city temporarily of a dangerous character. Perhaps he may sometime if he should fall to make the game win some day, he will at least be entitled to an epitaph showing that he went the limit in an effort to earn his salary.

The Portland Labor Press scolds as The Oregonian for commending the frankness of a Democratic candidate for the Legislature, who proclaimed himself a Democrat running as such and advocating Democratic principles. The Press thinks he is a pretty bad man. Well, this paper did not nominate him. He won out in the Democratic primaries in opposition to the Democratic machine. He is probably now opposed by the Democratic mathine for announcing himself as a Dem ocrat instead of trying to get Republican votes by the over-worked device of political tricksters who call themselve non-partisans" in the hope of getting office thereby.

What is party? A combination or secciation of citizens, to support or promote the public interest upon some general principle on which they are all agreed. If the Republicans of Oregon are to have a party they would do well to stay with it and support it, and leave Brother Chamberlain and his coadjutors to their devotions to their own party, whose purposes are at all points at variance with those of the Repub lican party.

Behold the gall of them. That is the intense Democratic organs of the state, including the pluto-demo, of Portland, reclaiming against the "partisanship" of The Oregonian because it supports the Republican party. Yet they support the Democratic party and its ticket straight through. that isn't partisanship. It is liberal

The Senate fears to make haste in retiring Mr. Burton from the public It will wait till the Supreme Court acts again. The Senate has for gotten that it is the sole judge of the qualification of its own members Meanwhile, there is a possibility that Burton may resign, or die

What Mr. U'Ren wants to do by one roposed initiative measure is to punch present state constitution full of holes, and then make it impossible for the people to get a new constitution.

Mr. Bryan thinks Mr. Roosevelt has surrendered to the plutocrats. Remem-bering 1904 and St. Louis, Mr. Bryan ought to know what surrendering to the plutocrats is.

purposes only—are strict non-partisans until they get office, and then of course A new light is illuminating Ohio. It comes from Standard Oil and by it the IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Trend Lightly.

Plymouth Review.
Candidates should not disturb the editor on Sunday. Editors need a chance to Simply cannot get on without

Things That Look Good.

Hood River Glaciet.

Among the many things in Oregon that looks odd to an Eastern man is to see the Irish vote the Republican ticket, prohibitionists among the Democrats, and to see water run up hill.

Round 2.

Newport News.

We failed to receive a copy of the Toledo Leaders last week—a usual thing
when the little feeble-minded diseased exPopulist runt that is miscalled its editor
has anything naughty to say about us.

Despite the Frosts, us Usual, Vancouver Columbian.

Reports from all over the county indicate that many extra fruit driers will have to be built in almost every community to take care of the bumper fruit crop that will be harvested this Fall.

A Clackamas County Prospect A nugget of gold was found in the giz-zard of a spring chicken bought of A. H. Giesy & Co., of Aurora, last week. The chicken was raised on D. Harme's place, near Macksburg, eight miles from here. A test showed the nugget to be pure gold.

To Make Him Earn His Money.

Sheridan New Sun. There is some talk of the City Council There is some take of the Chy Canton putting the Marshal on as a night watchman instead of having him on duty during the day. We believe this a good move, we need a watchman at night much more than during the day.

Right Kind of Father.

La Grande Chronicle. G. A. Casper informs your corre-spondent that he is about to reward his small daughter for her diligence at school by purchasing for her a grand piano. He expects to visit Port-land in the near future for a close inspection of the instruments.

Dreary and Depressing.

liwaco Journal. There is an aesthetic side to the good roads movement that is of no little im-portance. What is drearier, what more depressing than to drive along a country road deep with mud and furrowed by ruts, the water standing in pools in the road and where ditches ought to be?

Right Kind of Roller.

While meandering across the fields Sat-urday morning we observed a young Miss on the hurricane deck of a field roller, doing as good work as her big brother could do. Some persons might not think as we do on matters like this, but we can assure her that she is at least 10 points higher in our estimation and we giory in

Disowned.

The Dalles Chronicle.
"What's your name?" said the judge
in the recorder's court this morning. "Filloon's me name," answered the victim of too much "Oh be joyful."
"You're a ——" said the judge. "None of the Filloons have ever been bums Thirty days." Anyway that's the way they are telling the story on Recorder Filloon this afternoon.

Throwing Away Money.

Corvallis Gazette.

If a man was to throw a roll of green-backs out into his pasture and let the calves cat it everybody would think he was crazy. The newspapers would tell about it and everybody would talk about what a fool he was. Yet that is exactly what every farmer is doing who lets his calves run with the cown. The calves calves run with the cows. The calves eat cream, which if separated and ship-ped to the creamery would yield a handsome income every year.

"Turning the Other Check."

Tillamook Headlight. wish to thank the donors of the endid suit of clothes recently given me by the citizens of Tillamook in lieu of the coat of eggs donated me some Both suits were duly appreclated, and came in both instances from parties outside of my church. I am sure I meet the parties that gave me both suits almost every day, and I wish to express my appreciation in this public way J. E. CONNOR.

Oregon's Old Folks.

Dallas Remizer.
Uncle Johnnie Rhodes, who is 88
yrs. old rode to town last week on his saddle horse.

One pleasing incident of Uncle Ire Butler's 94th birth last Sunday was the attendance of the Evangelical church people in a body to congratulate him on his long life. As has been the custom for many years past all the inhabitants of the town, old and young, were invited to call and many accepted, thus showing respect for the aged.

> Hen Worth Knowing. Freewater Times.

Mr. Campbell's egg challenge, published in a recent issue of the Times has been accepted. And when the eggs were compared the one laid by Mr. Campbell's hen was compelled to take a back seat. It went down to defeat before an egg whose dimensions were 7 5-10 in diameter and 6 7-10 in circumference respectively. The egg was brought in by Mrs. George Mil-ner. Although the Campbell egg was out measured, the hen as an egg-producer has not been equaled, as she laid two eggs the same day.

> Boy Who Will Get There. Marshfield News

Marshfield News,

A boy named Sleep, aged II years, who had been visiting a family at the head of South slough, started Thursday last for his home at Prosper, on the Coquille, and got lost in the woods. A search was made for him, and he was finally found on Saturday by an Indian woman named Annie Minor, whose dog followed the boy's tracks to a log, underneath which, in a depression in the ground, the boy was lying down. He hal slept in the timber two nights, and had wandered around in the daytime trying to thind a trail that would lead him to the find a trail that would lead him to the Empire-Bandon road. He had taken a lunch with him when he started out on Thursday, but ate only a little of it, thinking he might need it later on.

Grant County Bear Story.

Long Creek Ranger.

Sam Bower owned two bears and they were the nicest kind of pets. They grew fond of Sam and would run to him whenever he came in sight. They did not distinguish between individuals as some bear and whenever her here here have been been to be the came to be the came they here here they bear as him. bears do and whenever they became hungry would beg of the first man they met. One day one of the bears went out into the woods and got lost. A Canyon City sport went bear-hunting about the same time. The pet bear saw the sport first and being hungry ran toward him to beg for food. As soon as the sport saw the bear he ran and when the bear saw the man was running it ran faster. The pace became furious, for the sport was becoming more frightened every second and the bear was trying to keep up. Finears do and whenever they became hun and the bear was trying to keep up. Fin-ally the sport saw a cabin and made for it. In an exhausted condition he reached the shelter, threw open the door and hurrying in siammed it shut and crept to the window. There stood the bear The non-partisans - for campaign to the window. There stood the pear wagging its tail. But the poor sport re-mained in his hiding place until Sam came and took the pet away.

VOTE "NO" ON THIS AMENDMENT

Proposal to Make it Easier to Change the Constitution Should Not Receive Public Approval-No Demand that Present Limitations be Removed

There is one proposed amendment to ! the Oregon Constitution which is unwise in its purposes and should not be adopted make it more easy to amend the Constituion section by section and more difficult to revise it by means of a constitutional to revise it by means of a constitutional convention. The effect of this change in the Constitution would be to encourage constitutional amendments in response to temporary, fitful public sentiment, thus making the fundamental law of the state unstable and uncertain, where stability and certainty should be its chief characteristics. It is already easy enough to amend the Constitution, and no demand whatever exists for further longening of whatever exists for further loosening of those limitations which guard against ill-advised action.

The proposed amendment to which ref-

erence is made was drafted by the Peo-ples' Power League, of which W. S. U'Ren is the active manager, and is be-fore the people for approval or disapproval at the coming June election. At present the Constitution provides for its own amendment in either of two ways; first, a proposed amendment may be approved by two successive sessions of the Legislature and then submitted to vote of the people; or, second, an amendment may be proposed by initiative petition and submitted to vote of the people without action on the part of the Legislature. Un-der the first method, a proposed amend-ment must receive an affirmative vote of a majority of all the votes cast as the election in order to effect an adoption. Under the second method, a proposed amendment may be adopted by a majority of all the votes cast upon that subject. The first method has been in force ever since the State Constitution was adopted.
That process of amendment is slow and
somewhat cumbersome, but carefully
guarded. The latter method is authorized by the initiative clause of the Consulta-tion and may be pursued by any person who will take the trouble or sustain the expense of securing the signatures of 8 per cent of the legal voters to a petition.

Briefly summarized, the proposed amendment provides that an amendment to the Constitution may be submitted to a vote of the People, after being approved by one session of the Legislature, and oy one season of the Legislature, and may be adopted by a majority of all the votes cast upon that subject. It further provides that no convention shall be called to propose a mendments to the Con-stitution, or to propose a new Constitution, unless the act calling such conven-tion shall first be approved by a vote of the people at a regular election. This proposed amenument, if adopted, would not affect the right of proposing amendnents by initiative.

miliar to the average citizen and is one not easily understood, let us state the situation more in detail. Prior to 1902 any person who wished to have the State Constitution amended must draft his proposed amendment and secure its introduction. posed amendment and secure its introduc-tion in a Legislature composed of 60 Rep-resentatives and 30 Senators. If adopted by a majority of the members of each house, the proposed amendment must wait two years until another Legislature convened and be there presented for com-sideration. At each session the proposed amendment would be referred to a com-mittee for special towastication and remittee for special investigation and re-port. If adopted by the second Legisla-ture, it would then be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election, and to be adopted must receive the affirmative votes of a majority of all ersons who cast ballots at the polls. Thus, if 100,009 persons voted at the elec-ion but only 20,000 marked their ballots ion but only 20,000 marked their ballots upon the proposed amendment, over 50,000 must be for the amendment in order to

FRANK TALK IN THE HOUSE. "Be Brave and Raise Our Salaries," Saya Gaines.

From a Washington, D. C., Dispatch. During the discussion of legislation af-fecting the interests of the District of Columbia in the House vesterday, an exceedingly interesting colloquy occurred between Messrs. Gaines, of Tennessee,

and Babcock, of Wisconsin.

Mr. Gaines inquired: "Why do we sit here like a lot of cowards and raise everybody else's salary and not raise our

Mr. Sims, of Tennessee-Because we want to come back here. Mr. Gaines-We are a lot of moral cowards not to raise our own salaries. A whole lot of us get a whole lot more than we ought to have, and others do not get enough. Of course, a lot of people are opposed to it, just as a lot of people were opposed to the passage of the law against members riding on railroad

passes.
"A great railroad man told me he had issued a free pass to every federal judge in my district," said Mr. Gaines, "and all had kept them except one and he used to be a member of Congress. He had given every member of the Legislature a free pass and they had all kept them, as had the Governor. I told him it was con-trary to law, and asked him why he did it, and he said his company felt it had

Mr. Babcock replied he was very sorry the gentleman from Tennessee had falled to tell the House where transportation could be procured. Mr. Gaines-It is in your pocket, like it is in mine. That is all I ever used, my

wn money.

Mr. Babcock—There is no transportation in my pocket. I always pay my own way in the trains and in the street cars. Mr. Gaines—Have you always done that? Mr. Babcock—Not always Mr. Gaines—Then I am a little ahead

of the gentleman. I'm no saint. (Laugh-ter.) I am satisfied that when the time comes he will vote to cut off free passes ter.) I am satisfied that when the time comes he will vote to cut off free passes interesting fact about the picture is issued to the judiciary and members of that it was painted from an actual oc-

secure its adoption. Thus the proposed amendment was before the people for about three years and had the special consideration of about 190 men selected from all parts of the state.

In 1962 the initiative and referendum amendment was adopted, under the pro-visions of which the people reserved the right to propose either laws or constituthe sid of the legislature, and adopt them by popular vote. Under this new clause the constitution could be amended in the constitution could be amended in exactly the same manner that laws could be enacted by popular vote. One man may draft a proposed amendment to the constitution prepare petitions and have them circulated until he has secured signatures of eight per cent of the voters, or about 8000 in all. Then the measure goes to a vote of the people, four months later, and, if it receives a majority of all the votes cast upon that subject, it becomes a part of the constitution. If 100,000 voters go to the polls and only 90,000 mark their ballots upon an amendment proposed under the initiative, 45,001 affirmative votes will adopt it. Only one man may have approved the measure be-fore it goes to the people, for the 8000 people who sign the petitions do not even read the proposed amendment.

With these two methods of amending the constitution in force it would seem that there is no need to loosen the restrictions upon constitutional amend-ments. Empowering one session of the legislature to submit an amendment will pen the way for trading on constitutional open the way for training on constitutional amendments in the same manner that legislatures now trade on ordinary legislation. A looser system will breed a spirit of carelessness and a willingness to adopt without full consideration policies which wise statesmanship would not approve If there be fault to find with the constitution at present, it is that the provifor its amendment are not now sufflet ently restrictive. The fact that there are now five constitutional amendments be-fore the people for their action in June leaves little room for doubt that Oregon has already gone as far as she ought in this direction.

The last provision of the proposed amendment now pending before the pro-ple has no merit. The legislature has now the power to call a constitutional convention at any time, but such a con-vention could take no action that would vention could take no action that would be effective until it had been approved by a vote of the people. If a convention were called, its sessions would be public, its recommendations would be before the people for discussion, and any new constitution they might propose could not supplant the present unless it met the approval of a majority of the people. Why then the need of revident that no conthen, the need of roviding that no convention shall be called until after the act authorizing the convention has been approved by the people? This merely makes one more popular vote necessary. Oregon legislatures have not shown themselves be favorable to conventions, and there is no indication that they will provision is ostensibly an effort to guard the constitution against unwise amend-ments; but it meets no public demand or

need.

In fact, there is no part of the proposed amendment that has its origin in a public demand. There has been no discussion that has shown such a change in the constitution to be desirable or necessary. The constitution is a part of the governmental system which should be changed only to meet a clear and contrain sublice. only to meet a clear and certain public need. There is nothing to be gained by the adoption of this proposed amendment and the people of Oregon will do well to rote: N.O.

A. W. P.

COWBELL COST \$100,000.

Creek Indian Story of an Old Boundary Line Dispute.

Kansas City Star. A 25-cent cowbell caused the Creek Nation to lose a strip of land which is now worth at least \$100,000, according to an old Creek story which is told in the Can-adian district of the Cherokes Nation. This is the district in which are now located Porum and Russell, two thriving towns. The story runs this way: The boundary between the Creek and Cherokee Nations had never been definitely located, so government commis-sioners were sent out to locate the dis-puted boundary line. A council of the Creeks and Cherokees was called and the day set when the matter was to be de-cided. The Creeks wanted for their eastcided. The Creeks wanted for their eastern boundary the western banks of the
Arkansas River and Boley McIntosh, then
chief, was a powerful man, and it was
expected that he would get what he
wanted, though the Cherokees wanted the
line to be fixed so that the rich Canadian
district would be theirs. In those days
the Indians had cheap cowbells on their
coules as that when the horses extracted penies so that when the horses strayed they could be found. The night before the council the pony belonging to Chief McIntosh came in without its bell. The next day he worried about the bell and finally set out to find it. He forgot all about the council of the tribes and when he finally came in the matter had been settled and the Cherokees had won. The

search for the cowbell had cost the Creeks the rich Canadian district Miss Hatch Was a Famous Model.

Boston Dispatch. Miss Olive Hatch, who years ago posed for a picture painted by W. M. Brown, called "Christian Endeavor," which has been reproduced all over the world, is dead. The scene of the picture is laid in front of the Old South Church, and shows a sweet-faced young woman helping a drunkard, who has

THE DEMANDS OF THE DOUMA

THE CZAR HAS MADE UP HIS MIND TO STAY AWAY FROM ST. PETERS-BURG THIS WINTER.