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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1906.

PHASES OF OREGON'S ELECTION. The New York Sun says Chamberlain

was re-elected in Oregon because of his complete acceptance of every doctrine labeled Roosevelt." The Sun also notes that "all the candidates for other offices on the Republican state ticket were elected"; also that "Jonathan Bourne, the Republican candidate for United States Senator, will succeed John M. Gearin, Democrat." The Sun adds:

Probably Mr. Chamberiain's encouse would have been impossible but he not announced bis hearty sympathy with President Rossevell. The President's popularity in Oregon is overwhelming. Those wise men of poliwho looked for a great change in pub-feming lowerd Mr. Roosevelt after the stion of 1904 have seen their prophecies sor-dided so far. There is no sign that a hold on the mass of the people is not as firm as ever, This may be an invaluable help

The Sun notes further that the Republican candidates for Congress were elected; but adds that "the revelations concerning Mitchell, Hermann and others high in the Republican state machine were bad enough to have caused the defeat of every Republican candidate for office."

The loss to the Republican ticket was from another quarter. The people, in keneral, approved the prosecution of the delinquents; but the influence of the delinquents went largely against the Republican party. Chamberlain, probably, would not have been re-electd but for the desire of the friends of the land thieves, dispersed all over the state, to "rebuke" President Rooseyelt for his "perpicious settvity." From many parts of the state The Oregonian hears that the land thieves and the old Republican ring did their utmost to elect Chamberlain, for a setback to the Administration at Washington.

INSURANCE THAT DOES NOT INSURE. The murmurings over the dilatory tactics of the insurance companies that have risks in San Francisco are increasing, and promise to develop into a wronging and destroying helpless indisurance adjusters claim as necessary to enable them to make an equitable settlement of fire losses, and as yet very little has been accomplished. Not only is wholly constructive. are there numerous complaints over the seemingly unnecessary delay in setof most reprehensible treatment where settlements have been effected. The starving man who has money actually due him, when confronted with the alternative of accepting one-half or onethird of the amount now, or possibly the full amount at some indefinite period in the future, will, of course, satisfy the pangs of hunger by taking what is offered now, although it is not right that such an advantage should be taken of his unfortunate predicament.

being followed by some of the underwriters who carried risks on San Francisco property. The practice would be the foundations are laid. The soil is abominable under any circumetances, turned over in spite of shricks and but it is particularly outrageous in the present instance, where the insurance heaven permeate and purify it, and by bread together amiably, listen to money due them is in hundreds of cases and by there stands a mansion and a words of admiration for past achievethe sole remaining asset of the stricken home for happy human beings where people. In attempting to excuse their the obscene reptiles wallowed and a their homes full of the cheer of the repudiation of just obligations some of these insurance magnates sneak behind the limited liability barrier for protection. Notable among this class is the Traders, of Chicago, with a capital and surplus of \$1,876;000 and liabilities of nearly \$3,000,000. The aggregate wealth of the stockholders of this company is estimated at \$50,000,000, and it. can easily be understood that the underwriting agent could use this fact as a powerful argument in securing business for the company. There are individual stockholders in this company who could pay the entire losses for which the company was responsible at San Francisco and still be left with larger fortunes than the unfortunate victims of the disaster.

Whenever an insurance company writes a policy for a given amount, the natural assumption is that the company, in case of total loss, expects to pay the full amount of the policy. The insured pays his premium in this belief. for the agent in quest of business will not fall to call his attention to the financial responsibility of the men who are at the head of the company. basic principle of the business is thus shown to be, to a large extent, confidence. The policy-holders of the Trad-ers, of Chicago, knowing that the scandalmongers could settlers from desolation, and the women profits of life insurance and other ventures had enabled the directors of the company to pile up fortunes to the ount of \$50,000,000, had perfect confidence in their ability and willingness to of the world for us or have cost the pay any loss sustained, even though it be in excess of the comparatively lim- really been slanders. They stung be- of the yearly dwindling host gathers ited amount involved in the insurance This confidence has now been destroyed, not only in this disreputable "fair-weather" companies which made no attempt to ride out their first storm | clean, just and righteous costs effort

expensive one for the policy-holders, but if the proper publicity is given of the methods of this class of underwriters, they will soon find their occupation gone.

AGAINST SMOOT. "Assume a virtue if you have it not. It seems to be the motto of a group of Senators who have pronounced against Senator Smoot, of Utah, and want to unseat him. Against Smoot, as man, citizen or Senster, not a word is to be said. He is a man of exemplary personal and private character; but he is a member of the Mormon Church, Some Mormons practice polygamy, or have practiced it; but Smoot is not one of these. A man must be turned out of the Senate, if any of the members of the church to which he adheres do This is the substance of the dictum of the majority of the Senate's ommittee on efections. Everything that could stir prejudice against the Mormons is lugged in to support this view. It matters not that Smoot himself is a man of irreproachable charac er. All who have testified on the sub ject admit that he has led and is leading an upright life, free from immoral practices of every kind. It is shown that he never has countenanced or enouraged polygamy, but has done as much as any one to bring about the prohibition of the practice. Suppose close inquiry were made into

the private character and secret prac-tices of the Senators who condemn moot, what one of them could get from any quarter such report as the minority of the committee, eschewing cant and pharisaism, render in Smoot's favor? Smoot's religious beliefs or church nections concern nobody but him self. No one has a right to pass judgment upon them. At least or at most they cannot be more absurd or errone ous than those of a lot of other people But it is a fashlon of old sinners to pretend to saintship, as opportunity may offer, in order to cover delinquencles of their own. For it is to be unlerstood that such virtue as backs up this raid on Smoot not only stands frozen Alps of purity, but would give no quarter to trusts or other plunderers, or to any kind of misbehavior. deputy in temporary authority, "Measure for Measure," is a type of in lot of "mighty good people."

DR. DAY AND THE PACKERS.

In Chancellor Day's baccalaureate sermon a sentence may be found here and there which is neither false nor foolish. His remark that large corporations are the result of strides the world is making cannot be controverted, but it is still open to question which way the strides are taking us. Do they lead forward to a state of greater happines for the greater number or backward to a state of extravagant luxury for the few, with deprivation and oppression for the many? Surely it is quite as interesting to know where we are goin as to know that we are going fast. The enlightened and disinterested thinkers of this country, with no exception, beieve that the tendencies of the large orporations as exhibited during the ast thirty years are toward the conentration of the Nation's wealth in a few hands. This is a fine thing for those colleges and missions which the corporate magnates may take a fancy to endow, but it is bad for the country as a whole. Upon this all are agree except those who benefit either as principals or parasites by the evil.

For a tendency whose unchecked course is certain to bring destruction upon the Nation thoughtful American citizens seek a remedy. Mr. Roosevelt vishes to control the corporations, Judge Grosseup wishes to peopleize them. One man suggests one remedy and another another, but by none of the multitude who have studied the evils which the corporations have brought upon the country has it been proposed to destroy or wrong them. The sole and single purpose is to find some way to keep the corporations from roar which may be heard beyond the viduals. It is admitted that corporaterritory directly affected by the great tions may be made a means of good; disaster. Less than a week remains of the desire is to find out how to do it. the allotted sixty days which the inened publicists is to make the corporations honest and beneficent instead of dishonest and predatory. Their desire

But construction implies excavation In attempting to create a wholesome tling claims, but there are ugly stories system of corporation law the American people are like a man who sets out to erect a mansion upon a where sewers have discharged for many years. The grass is dank with pestilential slime, the soil recks with deadly filth, fetid odors hang in the air. When the workmen begin to excavate for the foundation the birds and the angels hold their breath as they fly past. The neighbors are incommoded. The reptiles and obscene bugs which have the sewers' Something similar to this method is mouths are scandalized. They cry to ing this year upon June 13. Forgetful heaven against this invasion of their for a time of the years that have vested rights. But the work goes on. wrigglings and the blessed winds of garden bright with sinuous rills blos- great occasion. Not all of the men, soms where the dank poison weltered and rotted. We are excavating for a foundation to a just and righteous sys-

tem of corporation law, and heavens, how it smells! The excellent Dr. Day calls our work half a hundred years ago, and more, of excavation scandalmongering. "We but all were willing to do whatever have fallen upon an age of scandal-duty fell to them in going out against mongering," he told his students. "The the savages. All shared the blanket foul harples of slander have created a bivouac on the snow or the ground and condition" such that the world gags at took turns at watching while their comus. It is dreadful to be gagged at rades slept, and all shared the toil-Tears and lamentations beseem our moral plight; but in the depths of our campaign. And finally, all waited for mortification, let us not forget that more than half a lifetime the tardy there is such a thing as truth. Even a recognition of their services by the college president may make profit for Government in granting the modest his soul, if not for his college, by an pension claim made in their behalf. occasional comparison of what he wishes to say with what he would say if he told the truth. Is it really "the War Veterans. It was no picnic in foul harpies of slander" who have made which these men engaged, when, in the us a stench in the nostrils of the world? They have let the odor loose, but did went out against the hostile Indian they make it? Could they have re- bands that menaced the settlers' homes. leased it if it had not been there al-ready waiting to escape? Who are really blameworthy, the physicians strongly, but underlying their response whose probes have revealed the symp- to the call to arms was the sturdy toms of disease, or the millionaires never have gained a hearing if they had and children who cowered shudderdealt in falsehood. What Dr. Day calls ingly the slanders of the magazine writers death. would never have lessened the respect

cause they were true. Dr. Day's position is easily understood and described. The truth is unpleasant, he thinks; therefore let us continue to tell lies. To make things

beef trust a cent of money if they had

foul and dishonest. This is noble doc roes, saints and martyrs may we expect to graduate from a university which nurtures them on such precepts? Which is really more dangerous to the Nation, moral teaching like Dr. Day's or the industry of the scandalme whom he denounces? The facts which have recently come to light have, beyond question, injured the business of some insurance companies and the beef Dr. Day's system of morals would canker the soul of the Nation were it accepted. The falling off in the beef trust's trade is nothing more than a timely and much-needed exemplification of the copybook maxim that honesty is the hest policy. In our haste to be rich we had begun to forget the precept, some of us even denied its truth. Now it comes home to every body that morality is no less a law of Nature than gravitation. "Ill-got gains are dearly bought," according to the old song, and the old song is right. The pity of it is that in this case, as in many others, the innocent must suffer with and for the guilty. The stockgrowers who have committed no offense against morals or decency, seem likely to bear the penalty which outraged public opinion would inflict upon the packers; but their loss is only tempor ary. It can injure nobody in the long run to insist upon sanitary conditions in the packing-houses. Who will be wronged by preventing the sale of dis-eased and filthy flesh for food?

REFORM A TWO-PARTY WORK.

How to curb greed in beef, coal, oil, nsurance, railroads and other essaries, is an uppermost problem in America, but it is so unanimous an effort that it cannot be an issue between the two great political parties. The privileged plutocrat, who grafts from the humble store of the saving own class.

curing of vices more flagrant-because show." -those by which plutocratic parasites have fastened themselves on the body politic, absorbing the ordinary man's earnings by cheat and fraud. It cheat vice to invoke the law against stature, victims of the drink vice, all the while themselves pretending to a superior vir tue. Now the tables are turned and the special privilege that gives an insurance president a salary fit for a Prince, and the beef packer and the coal baron inordinate profits, and the Standard Oll rate favors, are eeen to be the worst abuse in the Nation.

Socialists propose, as remedies, the overturning of the present social struc-ture; Republicans and Democrats, a opping off of the evil which has fas ened itself on the structure, like moss n so many of Portland's roofs. cannot be alleged by a Republican or a Democrat, against the other, that his the reform. There are partisans, howgrandizement, have endeavored to make out a monopoly for their party.

Bespeaking the President's views, Arthur W. Dunn, who has had long association with Roosevelt, has described in recent publication this attitude of he President. Says he:

Theodore Rocevelt has not advocated new political organization. He thinks re-forms can be accomplished in the present political organizations. He would not have his own party alone a party of reform, but would have the Democrats give equal attention to all matters pertaining to decent politics and interested in better things politically, want to do something in the direction of good government, do all in their power in their own parties, and especially in the primaries; strive to have themselves represented in conventions by men of character who will support the best men for political offices.

Many persons, believing that the old lines between the parties are breaking down, have preached reform as the new issue, and not a few have proposed a new political organization. But the evils of bad government can be laid at the doors of both parties. Democratic politicians and Republican, becoming intoxicated with success, have practiced and permitted excesses alike. This has not altered the stand of each party on fundamental lesues. These remain as the basis of political organization in the future as in the past. Reform is to be worked out by both parties together.

Indian War Veterans, from near and as far as they are able, will flock to this city this week-the day and date of their annual reunion full passed, these one-time defenders of the homes of the settlers in the Pacific Northwest will renew their youth in reminiscence, song and story, break ment and of gratitude, and depart to bloodthirsty foes of civilization in the border wars that beset the settlements some march and scant rations of the No class of ploneers is entitled to more consideration than are the Indian flower of their young manhood, they determination of men to protect at all hazard to themselves the homes of the

Honored among their fellow-citizens of later days, these men should be; honored they are. And as the remnant around the banquet table spread for them on Wednesday of this week, to partake of the kindly hospitality those who appreciate them most, may they realize the honor in which they are held by a generation to whom Inof adversity. The lesson will prove an and money; therefore let us leave them dian wars are but myths and Indian tion that this is the dead of Winter. American revolution,

ingly within them from outrage and

massacres but shuddering fables. Let trine for a college president to preach to ingenuous youth. What sort of hedially, listen patiently to their thrice see that they are entertained fittingly and fed abundantly, and with true cordiality invite them to "come again."

Antone Woode, who gained notoriety ome years ago as the "boy murderer of Colorado," who was paroled from the penitentlary of that state last Fall after having served fourteen years of a term of twenty-five years for murder, was married a few days ago in Newburgh, New York, to a daughter of Judge Terry, of that city. It is inconceivable that any young woman would risk the perpetuation of the criminal tendencies of this man, through her own children, by marrying him. A murderer at the age of 10 years, the inciting cause being a desire to possess the watch which his victim carried, experts in criminology decided was a degenerate beyond hope of reformation. The dark portent in a marriage of this kind discloses the weakest point in the system that dares to parole a criminal of this character. The time will come when the state, for its own protection will take measures to prevent the per petuation of his species by the degen-erate. In the meantime, the privileges of the parole system should be denied to criminals of this class, since, in marclage or out of it, they are likely to make trouble for the body politic,

Baron Takaki, of Japan, would like to see his countrymen overcome their diminutive stature, which, he says, is a cause of national humiliation. This, he says, can be done by breaking up the national habit of squatting or eltting in homes and offices, and by eating nourishing food in greater quantity and variety. Dr. Griffis, writing upon this subject, says: "The Japanese have always been an underfed race. Never toller, has no backing save that of his at any time did the Japanese have abundance of food. Only unceasing toil The correcting influence which has and rigid frugality among the people invaded so many of the realms of the at large kept them from starvation. greedy in the last two years, is what is Even then the most awful famines, called "reform." Formerly reform sometimes sweeping off a million or meant the checking of gambling and drink vices; latterly it has meant the curing of vices more flagrant—because show." It is a historical fact that the they broke the first rule of honest liv- Japanese are getting taller and it is confidently asserted that with wise forethought, including proper attention to the maternal state and the care of young children, these people, in a cenhas been common for devotees of the tury or two, will hence enjoy normal

It is announced from Washington that Secretary Taft has abandoned the race for the Presidential nomination in 1908. In lieu of the joys of being a candidate, he will stump the West in the interest of his pet measure, the Philippine tariff bill, which received a speedy death blow in the Senate. Secretary Taft's insistence that justice be coorded the Philippines aroused con siderable opposition among the representatives of the sugar and tobacco noss trusts, and contributed to his unpopu It larity as a Presidential candidate. In asmuch as the Government must event ually choose between abandoning the own party has a monopoly of the cure Philippines and extending to them the methods. Roosevelt does not, though as same fair treatment that is shown to Republican he has started most of otherwlands over which the American flag flies, this campaign of education who, for their own political ag- about to be inaugurated by Secretary

> The wreck of homes and business and labor opportunity by earthquake and fire in San Francisco was at first appalling; nearly two months have passed and the stupendousness of the calamity is shown in the daily appeal for rations to prevent a host 35,000 strong from starving. How long this feeding process will have to be kept up is be yond conjecture. The best that can be said is that the number in the bread line is slowly diminishing. Later, the who have become accustomed to drawing rations, will be up for solution The number of those who propose to live upon the donations of charity will be relatively small, but this will prove as the months go on, the most perplexing factor in the problem, and the most difficult to eliminate

> Who shall say that there is nothing ew under the sun? In Kansas they have a man who, being offered a seat in the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Senator Burton, refused the proffer for the reason that his indination did not lead him that way, and he doubted his ability to adapt himself to the political requirements of the position. His fellow-citizens of the Sunflower State looked on in amazement and the Nation with undisguised astonshment while F. D. Coburn, agriculturist and author, with this explanation declined the proffered seat, bowed himself out of the Governor's presence and drove back to bis farm.

Sheriff Stevens still insists that he will not stand for an open town, but will enforce all laws with strict im-This will be very pointing to a large number of religiously inclined Republicans who assisted he Democrats in their endeavors to defeat him, and will now be deprived of the pleasure of saying, "I told you so." If the voters had placed the same degree of confidence in the promises of Stevens, that they placed in those who misrepresented and maligned him, the election would not have been close enough for a recount

One compensating feature of our June weather is that it has lessened the deficit in rainfall which Director Beals has been carrying on his books ever since the season opened.

Mr. Bryan has been abroad a year and is the most popular Democrat in America. There is no telling what a couple of years more of absence might

Senator Smoot is a good man; but he

belongs to a church that encourages the practice of polygamy. So he is to be fired from ahe Senate-perhaps. It is to laugh. Mr. Bryan, of course, will make clear the difference between running the third time and holding the job the

third time. Oregon Democrats will not find their National convention disposed to nominate a non-partisan for President of Vice-President.

In Mississippl, whence Oregon's Governor comes, Democrats never are so non-partisan as to elect a Republican Governor.

Has Mr. Brownell ever heard of the Hon. Mr. Cataline, of the Roman Sen-

Where did Jupiter Pluvius get the no-

VIEWS OF THE OREGON ELECTION.

The Democratic View.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

When it came to the Congressman elect od from Oregon there was even more rea "turning the rascals out," three out of four of the Oregon members have been covicted of corruption and crime. The fact, however, that the ex-President, and that he persisted in the presecution of the criminals in spite of their high position in the ranks of the party and the great pressure brought to bear on him to stop prosecution, has ap-parently convinced a majority of the Ore gonians that they ought to stand by the President by sending to Washigton Re-publican Congressmen, but honest men instead of the crooks that formerly rep resented the state. The Republican litical leaders are praising the Presid for his courageous course in insisting that the prosecutions be pressed-against which, by the by, they protested vigorously-but in secret they are denouncing him for the trouble he has caused them and for the defeat of their state ticket. The lesson of the Oregon election would therefore, seem to be that the scandals with which the Republican leaders are mixed up have burt the party, which would have suffered still more popular belief that the President is not going to let a man's politics cover up crookedness, and that he is in earnest in his demand for reforms and public hon-esty and decency. The election was, therefore, a Republican defeat but a

What Is a "Roosevelt Democrat?"

Chicago Record-Herald. While it may be impossible to draw any general political moral from the results of the Oregon state and Congressional elections, which took place on Monday last, certain features of that election possess considerable interest. Certain politicians had predicted "a reaction" against the national Republican party, but there is no sign of any reaction in the returns. The one topic discussed during the contest appears to have been the Roosevelt policy toward illegal mo-nopolies and abuses of corporate power, and the Republican orators told the voters that a heavy majority for the Republican ticket would be regarded all over the country as an indorsement of the President's work for rate legislation, enforcement of the commerce and anti-trust laws, and so on. But the Demo-cratic Governor, Mr. Chamberlsin, who is re-elected by a small majority, ran as "a Roosevelt Democrat." He had declared himself, in full sympathy with the President's position, and therefore a Republican vote for him was not in any sense "a vote against Roosevelt." He owed his election in 1902 to Republican division and defection, and as he has made a good record and is unquestionably popular, thousands of Republicans voted for him a second time. Otherwise the election was a complete Republican victory. There will be but six Demografs in the new Legislature and two crats in the new Legislature, and two Republicans will represent the state in the House of Representatives.

Roosevelt Spirit Dominates.

Omaha Bee,
This election is only one among a mulititude of signs that the coming campaign
and election will not be perfunctory and
that it is not safe for Republicans to rest upon the mere fact of the immense Roose velt majority two years ago. The wave sesent a verdict on mere traditional par ty divisions, but on the contrary, a popular sentiment wiping out those distinctions because it found in Theodore Roosevelt and his programme the answer and re-flection of its desires and purposes,

The Oregon Republicans, although they have had a solid congressional delegation elected by safe majorities and a state Legislature almost exclusively Republican in both branches, would have beer deefated in ...onday's election if they had not put themselves in line with Roosevel Republicanism by nominating candidates and proclaiming platform purposes that genuinely embody its spirit. The significance of the vote is that the people de-mand men who will stand with Roosevelt.

Chiefly Local Issues,

had latterly more opposition than Republican Governors. Pennoyer was elected in 1886 and re-elected in 1890. Lord and Geer. Republicans, followed, each for a single term. Chamberlain was elected in 1902, and is now re-elected. During all this period the Republicans controlled the Legried the Republicans controlled the Leg-islature and held the state in national elections, except that in 1832 the electoral vote was divided between Weaver and Harrison. In voting Monday it is clear that the people of Oregon were concerned chiefly with local issues, and were not in the least influenced by any purpose to re-habilitate and vindicate the Democratic national organization or to express their devotion to known or supposititious Democratic principles.

> Wavering Political Sentiment. Boston Transcript.

Even under ordinary conditions, Ore-gon's political sentment lacks stability. It can never be told one year what will happen the next. In 1892 the electoral vote was divided between Harrison and Weaver. In 1902 the Democrats elected a Governor by a small plurality, but in 1904, as between Parker and Roosevelt, the vote was more than three to one for the latter. Of course it has been the pol-tey of the leaders to put in nomination, at this time, men in whom the public has confidence. The state has had its lesson, but it should not misread it. Its shortcomings have been pointed out and properly treated by its own friends, and its safest policy is to continue to put its trust in those who put a higher value on public virtue than on party labels,

Personal vs. Party' Politics.

Inter Mountain Republican, From present indications Oregon seems have elected a Democrat to the office to have elected a Democrat to the office of Governor once more. But all the rest of the state ticket was carried by the Republicans. It is unfortunate that conditions that may well be called personal were allowed to interfere in the progress of the party in that state, and lose the opportunity to reclaim Oregon's gubernatorial office. It is one of the few states of the north which have Democratic governors today, and there is no reason why it should not have taken its proper place in the general line. It must be said for n the general line. It must be said for Bovernor Chamberlain, however, that his administration has been in the main credtable. And in any event, his people have

> Roosevelt the November Issue. Springfield (Mass.) Republican

It is not surprising that the President should be almost the sole asset of the Republicans of Oregon in this campaign. Mark it well. He promises to be the chief Republican issue in the rest of the country when the Autumn elections approach, for there would be little to write about in the history of the party the past year with Mr. Roosevelt left out.

But Oregon Didn't. Kansas City Star.

Oregon is reported to have gone Democratic yesterday. With every member of
its Congressional delegation excepting
one under indictment, goodness knows Oregon had sufficient pro

Upset.

Anaconda Standard. While not quite so feroclous in its development, the woman's suffrage movement in Oregon seems to have been crowned with all the success of a South

HAS FOUGHT ALL HIS LIFE. Stormy Career of Colonel William C.

Greene, Mining Expert. New York Times. So many stories have been told about Colonel William C. Greene, one of the rincipal men in the recent American-Mexican shooting affray at Cananea, Mexico, that it is difficult to believe that one man could have survived all the adventures that are accredited to him. He has been in every kind of a scrape, from an Indian ambush in Mexico to a hold-up on Broadway. He has engaged in countless fights, in the courts and on the plains, but he has nearly always come out ahead of his enemies. In any event he never failed to bob up, smiling and happy, ready to start another encounter. He is not a Westerner by birth, having been born in Westchester County, N. Y., in 1851. One of his grandfathers was a Long Island clergyman and the other was a blacksmith, who helped forge the famous fron chain that was stretched across the Hudson to prevent the Brit-

ish ascending that river.

After a brief experience in the teabusiness in New York, he drifted out West, and before many years had passed he was exploring the Southwest in search of a mine that would pay. For 15 years, from 1885 to 1900, he avers that he prospected 2000 mines according to the prospected 2000 mines according to t pected 3300 mines, none of which panned out for much. During this time he had 18 different partners in his ventures, and every one of them was killed by Indians or in shooting affrays of one sort or an-other. Greene escaped serious injury, though one finger of his left hand is missing and his body still beers two or

An old friend of the colonel's told a story of this period of his life that has never been printed before. Greene, with two partners, left Nogales, in Arizona, and crossed the border to prospect a new mine near the present camp at Cananea This was in the early '90s, and the country was a good deal more dangerous for travelers than it is now. As the three men were riding through a canyon, one of them remarked: "Well, if the Indians

of them remarked: "Well, if the Indians are going to trouble us at all, this would be a fine place for them to do it."

He had hardly got the words out of his mouth when shots rang out from some rocks on their right, and both of Greene's companions dropped to the ground. Greene Jumped from his horse and walked lit is 8 when the hawkweed opens. for the Indians to advance on him, They charged from their hiding place, about a hundred yards away. He emptled his closes. At 10.12 A. M. the sow thistle closes, at noon precisely the yellow goat's beard hundred yards away. He emptled his closes. At 2 P. M. the hawkweed closes, rifle at them as they came toward him. At 5 the white lily closes. The dande-and was lucky enough to kill their leader

and two others. At this the rest lost courage and retreated. Greene found both his partners dead, but he would not leave them to be mutilated. He strapped their bodies on their horses and took them back to Nogales, where they were buried the next day. He has always said since that this jour-ney back, a whole day's trip, was the saddest experience he ever went through. His fortunes took a turn when founded the Greene Consolidated copp company in 1900. This looked like as other risky venture, as the property had previously been in the hands of such men as Senator William A. Clark and the late Marcus Daly, both of whom spent large sums of money on it with no results. Greene, however, after prodigal presents of stock in all directions, got the enter-prise under way and made several mil-

Life Uniformity From Sen to Sen.

Pittsburg Dispatch.
"I tried very hard, indeed, to find the West," about which I had heard so much. out I came to the conclusion that it is a myth," said Mr. Nabuco, the Brazili Ambassador, in an interview today f lowin- his return from a visit to the Pa-cific Coast. "There is no difference he-tween the people of your various states that I could perceive.

"The one thing about Americans which must impress visitors more than anything else is the absence of any so-called lower strata in your society. In this count; there are no men and women of the so always referred to in Europe as the Men and women here never admit that they are at the foot of the social ladder, and if they are there, they don't

look it; they appear to be at the top,
"I looked in vain for some place t
would look provincial. In Europe if Oregon's record in Governorship contests a peculiar, for, though the state has been afely Republican for many years, it has all fe is wanting; but in this country, where all is change and interchange, railways, allectric light, telephones, lifts and all contests are everywhere. This uniformity of your life from sea to sea is amazing."

Keeping House on \$10 Per Week.

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Chicago Cor. New York Evening Post.

Diplomas certifying that the recipients are qualified to "keep house" for husbands receiving \$10 a week were given yesterday to several young women at Chicago Commons. The graduates, all of whom are to be married soon, were members of a class in economical housekeeping and cooking.

The economical graduates offered theses in the way of exhibits of breakfasts, luncheous and dinners that were attractive, had cost little, and were palatable. Each dish bore a card indicating its cost. A breakfast was shown that was prepared at an expense of 15 cents, and would suffice for four persons. Dinners ranged somewhat more expensive, one consisting of meat, two vegetables, a salad and a pudding for four, being rated at 40 cents.

dead since Teddy has been there!"—Brooklyn Life and since Teddy has been there!"—Brooklyn Life and some year.

Appropriate—"De Riter hasn't been very successful with his new paper, has he?"

No. I think he ought to change the name of it: ought to call it 'Advice.' "Advice.' "Advice." "Advice." "Advice." "Why." "scalaimed the visitor who was being shown over the house, "this picture is by one of the old masters!" "Well, maybe on the frame is quite new."—Chicago Dally News.

"My son." said the good old man, "If you only work hard enough when you undertake a thing you're morally sure to be at the top of the heap when you're through." "Oh I must have the heap when you're through." "Oh I must have the heap when you're through." "Oh I must have the paper has he?"

I work to call it 'Advice.' "Advice." "Ad

WHAT IS A TRUE PARTISANT He Is the Best Type of High Ameri-

can Citizenship. Pendelton Tribune.

When we cease to have parties and partisan spirit we will cease to be interested in popular rights and the character of our citizenship will be at a low ebb. Politics, in the highest sense, will always open opportunities for great careers for young men, and to become identified, through principle, to some great party is the only wise course for any young man to pursue. The so-called non-partisan sentiment is weakening. To be independent is a high trait of charac-ter, but independence in politics usually denotes an erratic or ignorant mind, incapable of grasping a principle, derstanding the necessity of orga in accomplishing results. Men w won high honors in national life have invariably been great partisans. Such men as Carl Schurz falled and died dis-appointed and unhonored. William Jennings Bryen, with all his faults, is a true partisan and because of his loyalty to his party through thick and thin he is again the recognized leader of the Democrats. The attempt to dispel partisan spirit in Oregon is only mercenary and in course of events every Republican who swallowed such "dope" will be given emetics. He will know that parties are far greater than men and a higher ideal of partisanism will rise before him. Ore-gon politics is being purged of corruption and this is one of the remedies perhaps that must be applied; but a newer thought is coming and loftier views will permeate the Republican party of this state in due time. Greater honesty and a more unselfish interest in public affairs is needed and through the primary law and the leaven of better things not at work, the day is not far distant when it will mean much more to be a Repubwill mean much lican in Oregon.

Use Your Garden As a Clock. Philadelphia Bulletin.

The professor of botany paused under an oak and the young girls in wh grouped themselves prettily about him "To tell time by the flowers," he saidyou should be able to do that. Think how convenient it would be at this sea-

"It is 5 A. M. when the sow thistle opens. It is 5:30 when the dandellon opens. It is 7 when the white Hly opens.

"Since Pliny's time, 46 flowers have been known to open and close with great punctuality at certain heurs of the day and night. It would be possible, with a little labor, to construct a garden whose flowers, folding and unfolding, would make a first-rate clock."

Why Swear in Lumber Campa? St. Joseph, Mo., News. Hats off to Mayor Hawkins, of New

Richmond, Wis. This particular Mayor presides over a town of 2000 inhabitants. most of whom, we take it, are addicted to profanity. There being no other field of strenuous endeavor, he has given him-self the task of correcting the town evil. Profanity must go, he says. "If the pro-fane man wants to wallow in the polit-tion of his profanity, let him betake himself to the lumber camps, and he must remember that when he crosses the con-fines of civilization he swears at his peril." With some such comment Mayor Hawkins announces his intention to en-force the law in all cases of wilful or inexcusable profanity, assessing a penalty of \$100 or a fall sentence of 20 days

Togo, Jr., and the Schoolma'ms. Dallas (Tex.) News.

Admiral Togo's cousin is in this country for the purpose of investigating American school methods. Judging by the works of the Admiral, the Togo fam-By possesses the talent for "teaching the young idea how to shoot," at least,

Their Peculiar Hobby.

New York Sun. The Western Federation of Miners has "extended the hand of fellowship to the Mexicans at Cananea, who started a war of extermination on Americans, Friday.' Extermination is the hobby of those gen-

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

Poor Man's Son—"Yes, sir! I began at the bottom of the ladder and climbed up," Rich Man's Son—"Huh! I began at the top of the ladder and slid down."—Detroit Free Press. Teacher—"How long had Washington been dead when Roosevelt was inaugurated?" Scholar—"I dunno, but it hasn't been very dead since Teddy has been there!"—Brooklyn Life.

THE NEW SWIMMING HOLE

-From the Denver Republican. "COME ON IN, FELLERS, THE WATER IS FINE-IF YOU CAN GET USED TO IT."