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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1907

FORAKER AND TAFT.

Mr. Foraker's statement that he has been too busy lately to think much about either state or National politics cannot be implicitly accepted. That he has thought a great deal about both is evident unless the obvious interpretation of his public actions is the wrong one. His position in the discussion of the rate bill was chosen for political effect, and it was chosen badly. Mr. Foraker miscalculated the outcome of the struggle between the corporations and the law of the land, and in ranging himself with the forces of plutocratic anarchy he made a mistake which very likely destroyed whatever chances he may have had to become President of the United States. He also took up the cause of the negro soldiers, whom Mr. Roosevelt discharged for the Brownsville riot, to make political capital for himself and to injure the prestige of the President. This was another mistake, since candid investigation has shown not only that Mr. Roosevelt was well within his legal authority in what did, but also that the dismiss soldiers were guilty as charged. result has not diminished Mr. Roose-velt's prestige, but it would be a bold assertion to say that it has increased

Foraker's present term in the Senate will close March 3, 1909. He has therefore two years still to serve, and to the out-Foraker is a man of brilliant gifts and with a genlus for popularity. The of Ohio have given him their confidence for many years, nor is there any reason to believe that they will soon withdraw it. He is master also of beautiful political machine, which, in the absence of the direct primary night well make him Senator agai the people opposed to him This has happened in many states and will happen again. Mr. Foraker's position in Ohio politics is therefore very He can return to the Senate wishes; but can be go beyond the Senate? Can be make the alturing transit from the upper legislative chamber of the Nation to the White

Mr. Foraker's.

Probably not. His attitude upon the question of controlling the corporations places great difficulties in his way, as we have said, while directly before stands the imposing figure of Mr. Taft like Apollyon confronting Christian on the road to the celestial city. Not that Mr. Taft in any of his characteristics ables the doughty fiend of Bunyan's allegory, but he offers to Mr. excellent reasons why the Senator from Ohio should wish to get rid of him as speedily as possible.

could not, of course, go before the National convention without the in-dorsement of Ohlo; but so long as it remains in doubt whether that indoese ent will pass to him or to Foraker he is a formidable opponent and he is likey to become more formidable as tim passes. He appears to be the favorite andidate of Mr. Roosevelt, which ceans a great deal just now. The people's confidence in Roosevelt increases every day. They are steadfastly determined that his successor shall be a man his own stamp. He declares that Taft is such a man. He assures the country that the Secretary of War in the Presidential chair would carry out his purposes and pursue his ideals. The more the people trust the President the more implicitly they will accept what he says about Taft. The belief that Taft's administration would be, to all nients, a continuation of Roosevelt's is certain to grow, therefore, and it forms constantly increasing danger to For aker. Hence his resolution to put the War Secretary out of the contest by definitely depriving him of the support

of Ohio But there is also another reason. Although Foraker is likely to be re-elected to the Senate, two years must pass before his term expires, and during that time many things may happen Among others, Taft's efforts to secure the Ohio delegation to the National convention might well take the form to retire Foraker from the

ected things in politics, and who some times utters uncomfortable truths. To a man of Foraker's character he is dangerous, no matter what ostensible end he may be working for. Should he deide to preach a thorough reformation f Ohio politics and the complete abolshment of boss rule, what would be eft of Foraker, or Dick, either? On all accounts it is best to get rid of him. To this end Mr. Feraker, not without incounty, has devised a plan.

He proposes to call upon the Repubican voters of Ohio to elect delegates o a state convention at "direct primaries." This convention is not only to minate the state officers, but also to uggest a United States Senator and a resident. It is to be noted that Mr. Foraker does not recommend a direct expression of the popular will upon hese points, but leayes them to onvention. The convention will, in all ikelihood, be manipulated by the mathine, and the machine belongs to Mr. Foraker. Thus Mr. Taft will be neatly Foraker. disposed of if the plan succeeds. And it may succeed. To defeat it the Secetary of War must stand in direct oposition to Foraker both as Senator and s Presidential candidate, for the two aestions are skillfully and inseparably stertwined in the proposed primary They are also presented obcurely, since the people are not asked to decide them diretly, but only to thoose delegates to decide them. The name "direct primary," applied to such an arrangement, is not quite ingenuous. t has something of the aspect of an altempt to deceive the voters by seeming to offer them a privilege which is actually withheld, but they may not perceive this until it is too late. It is difficult also to see how Mr. Taft could nake an open and declared canvass for the Presidency in an election local to wrong with Ohio, while Mr. Foraker could well do way system. t under cover of his candidacy for the Senatorship. Altogether, Mr. Foraker's scheme appears to be too shrewd to be honest and too unfair to a better man to win the good will of the country. Its emporary success might, after all, be the worst thing that could happen to

IS THAW SANE? If Thaw is insane, he ought not to be on trial for his life. He is not compeent to choose his lawyers, make any plea or conduct his defense. The law oes not admit that an insane persor can execute a binding contract; much less can be defend himself against an accusation of murder. The presiding judge, in appointing a commission to inquire into Thaw's sanity, meanwhile uspending the trial, has done what humanity and justice require. Mr. Jerome in asking for the commission has shown that he values justice above any mere forensic triumph. Too often the public prosecutor seeks for a convicion regardless of right or wrong. In hat powerful novel, "The Turn of the Balance," this proclivity is used with fearful potency to illustrate the wrongs which the law may possibly inflict upon

Again, if Thaw is insune, he ough not to be set at liberty, because his diseased mind is liable to experience mother murderous impulse at any mo nent. He should be restrained until he as recovered from his affliction. It is natural, of course, for him to desire his His own plan of defense was to prove that he was insane when he White, but that he is now entirely sane. This, however, is a matter for expert physicians to decide upon. Clearly, Thaw himself is the last man in the world to settle the question of his own mental state, and his lawyers are little more trustworthy,

There is no ground for condemning Mr. Jerome's request to have Thaw's sanity tested before the trial proceeds, while every consideration of humanity and common sense justifies it

RAILROADS AND HUMAN LIVES.

To secure a greater degree of safety or passengers, employes and the public generally is a problem of railroad operation in which the people are taking an interest and have a right to take an in terest. It is of as much concern to side observer nothing yet appears to them as any question of rates or rebates or car supply. In dollars und cents it is of less consequence, but In human lives it is of immeasurably Much of the loss of greater moment. life is due to inadequate precautions which evil the people have the power to remedy to a large degree, Having this power, if they do not exercise it they are in a measure responsible for continuation of the slaughter of mer erty. The railroads cannot be expected to take kindly to any suggestions from the people, for their habits of thought acquired through a long period of years make it practically impossible for them

No reader of the daily newspapers needs statistics of railroad fatalities to envince him that rail disasters are faoo frequent, even if due allowance b nade for all necessary risks of railroad operation. The total number of deaths and injuries has been shown many times and the figures are truly appalling, but much more striking is the computation made by Carl Snyder, in the April number of Everybody's Magashowing the rapid increase the number of fatalities. He shows Foraker's ambition an obstacle quite as not merely that there has been difficult to overcome. There are two an increase in the total number, which might be expected in view of increased mileage and travel, but that the ratio of deaths when computed upon the of passengers per mile has

> nuture In his discussion of the subject Mr Snyder points out several faults and remedies, but minimizes that defect in the present system which is probably the cause of half the fatalities. Instal of the block system of warning, and of the Kinsman stop, which makes impossible for an engineer to run his train past a danger signal, are remedies, but they will not remove the most serious defect in the present system of operation. The trouble is that the railroads make rules which they do grabbed from the public through shady not expect the employes to observe and deals, are sold for millions of dollars, which are not observed, and there It is their opinion that the reputation grows up a carelesaness which eventually results in disaster. As an instance of this, there is a rule on one of the past a "clear" signal unless the light is ourning. In order to ascertain whether this rule was being observed, officials of the road set a signal at "clear, thus giving the engineer right to pro eed, but the light was put out. Out of twenty-five trains which passed the sig-

ight was out. Now this shows one of two thingseither there was no good reason for establishment of that rule or there was serious wrong in permitting it to be so grossly violated. In either case the of-

spirit of carelessness which must event ually lead to catastrophe. There is probably not a steam or an electric road in the United States but has rules which it does not expect its trainmen to observe. The rules are made more stringent than is warranted under the limitations of practical operation. If railroad men should observe to the letter every rule, their work would be unsatisfactory to their employers. But the rules are there, and, when the accident happens, the managers can put the blame upon the engineer, dis-patcher or other person who failed to observe a rule that is violated every

Discipline is one of the most important needs of railroad operation. There should be no rule that is not to be obeyed strictly, and then the strictest observance of every rule should be enforced. No amount of automatic signaling will be effective if a spirit of carelesaness permits the signal system to get out of order. In later years the railroads have pretty generally adopted the rule of not employing men who are addicted to drink, and this rule is prob ably more or less observed, but it has not served, as might be expected, to reduce the rate of fatalities. The rallroads have put upon their employes more work than they can do in accordance with rules, hence rules must be disobeyed and a spirit of carelessness grows.

The people through their lawmaking bodies, must insist upon the adoption of the most modern precautionary de-vices and establishment of rules and enforcement thereof which will secure the greatest degree of safety. When twenty-four engineers out of twenty-five violate a rule which all of them know, there is something seriously wrong with the discipline of the rail-

LOBBYING IN THE OPEN.

The young women school teachers of New York have evidently been taking lessons in practical politics, for they made a fight at Albany for salaries equal to those paid to men, and won. A delegation of 200 of them made a visit to the capital and conducted a sysematic campaign in behalf of a bill that had been introduced providing that salaries should vary according to the work, but not according to the sex of the teachers employed. And the young women did not sign and present a long, formal petition. Not a bit of it. They appointed two young women to seeach member personally. Probably the women had been carefully coached for the occasion, for it seems that they not only presented their arguments, but took occasion to mention the names of relatives or friends who are influential in politics. While the threat was ot expressly made, the members the Legislature were left to draw their aforesaid male relatives and friends vould take of rejection of the der of the female teachers. The bill has en favorably reported and will prob-

Whether the teachers resorted to untue influence is a matter upon which opinions may differ, and probably will. Male lobbyists would have descended ipon the Legislature in smaller numbers and would have gone about the work in a different manner. There would have been a few select banquets, igars would have been handed around freely, more or less booze would have een dispensed, and this in addition to of political revenge and offers of political reward. Perhaps the men would have made up a purse to help afluence the opinious of those member might not listen to other argunents. And then the men, though enaged in a laudable project, would very likely have failed.

But the teachers used no money, no panquets, no cigars, no booze. They used arguments, mentioned the names of friends influential in politics, andmiled. The smiles, we are left to infer, were the overpowering influences brought to bear upon the members of the Legislature. And who shall say that smiling is an exercise of undue influ-ence? Cigars and booze and money are man-made powers. The bewitching smile of a woman's face was designed heaven, where also it was decreed shall have no power of resistance. The sparkling eyes, ruby lips and dimpled heeks so plentifully scattered through he Capitol at Albany when the schoolteachers made their raid had no corupting effect. From the contemplation of the meaner things of earth, rold, position and valuglory, the minds of the legislators were turned thoughts of angels. Never before Never before in the history of New York has a nobler and purer influence been at work. The hoolma'ams have set new standards political methods, for, what is essential in all honorable undertakings, they made their effort win.

"SPEAK SOFTLY" REFORM "Speak softly," say a lot of patriots, whenever a graft or a steal on the pubc is to be probed, "lest you hurt the

This voice was loud in San Francisco. the thieves have been ferreted out and that city will now enjoy a period of cace and honesty. It took a big war to make peace, just as in the Oregon land-fraud exposures, in New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Omaha and elsewhere. There are gumshoe reformers, Just like gumshoe politicians and thieves. They are the kind of patriots who abhor the lesser social evils and doubled in the past ten years. This have been known to make war on them shows retrogression of a most serious while robbing the people right and left. brough franchise grabs and various "influences" on the people's lawmakers. The bribe-givers in San Francisco were good men, immune from vice, but they ebauched the city's servants.

Whenever franchise graft in Portland mentioned, the gumshoe brigade rises up to protect the fair name of the city scandal. Its members are kir and clacquers and hirelings of the set whose pockets have been lined with gold, plundered of the people. It matters not to them if street franchises of the city would suffer from exposure. They deprecate investigation, on all sides. And their newspaper organ voices their sentiment—the self-same newspaper that tells how good they are and toadles to their wealth and pluto-

cratic pretensions. "Dark-lantern" reform is the name used by the Saturday Evening Post to designate the kind of "conservatism" that wants no exposure. That paper nal while the officials were waiting, ascribes to it the recent defeat of recent only one stopped to inquire why the form in Philadelphia. Says the Post;

This is the way truly conservative re-formers would always proceed. They would wait until after sundown, pick up the abuse gently, tiptoe into the back room with it, carefully shut the door—and reason with it. They love reform, abher noise and violence. They rely on moral sussion, always reform-Senate. Taft is a man who does unex- ficials of the road had encouraged that I ing the corrupt body from within, if the Jess politics?

town's politics is rotten, work, they say, for reform exclusively within the sid party organizations, which are the sources of the corruption. Whisper gently to the boss that there is graft. No doubt the news will astonish him, If goutlemen seek to swipe the gas plant drop them a note about it, marked "Confidential." This noiseless method is considerably slower than the other, we judgebeing unable to discover any data which would enable us to rauge accurately its rate would enable us to rauge accurately its rate. sould enable us to gauge accurately its rate

f progress. But it injures no reputations. Graft is never exposed and cast out y gentle methods. It involves bosses f big power and men of wealth and nonor, and they all fight. Their toadles re. They call its supporters scandallongers, muck-rakers, ghouls and what else. They use all possible methods to throw it into disrepute. They dld this in the Oregon land exposure and in the graft uncoverings in the big cities. They constitute a powerful ma-chine. And they have been known to ucceed in keeping their tracks cov

"Let us have the facts," were the

ringing words uttered by Rev. Frank Oliver Hall before the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York a few days ago. As shown by opinions expressed by him and pub-ished in another place in this paper. te is not an advocate of "dark-lantern which requires secrecy and overing up of crime, but he believes publicity is the most effective agency n driving out that class of cultivated oundrels who prey upon maidenly virue and gloat over success. He truthfully says "the greatest deterrent to vice is not the police, but publicity," meaning thereby that the crafty crim-nal who has wealth and social position to protect him will continue to entice without fear of the police if he can only feel that he is safe from exposure in the press. There are those in this country, of good intentions, too, who would have kept all the proceedings in the Thaw trial out of the newspapers. Such is the policy of advocates of "dark-lan-tern reform." They would have hushed up the story of the careers of Stanford White and Harry Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit, thus encouraging the Whites and Nesbits and Thaws in the social circles of every city to continue in their course. No evil was ever eradicated by oncealing it. Vice loves darkness and there most easily flourishes. The news-papers have brought it into light and nade it appear in all its hideousness There has been no attempt on the parof the press to change the eternal principle that the way of the transgresso s hard.

The decision of the Supreme Court finally putting an end to all contro-versy over the validity of the localption law is cause for general satisaction. Whether one approves the pro visions of the law or not, if he be-lieves in the right of the people to rule e must feel gratification over a court cullng which upholds the plain mandates of the statute. Whether the law s fair or unfair, wise or unwise, is no question to be fought out upon tech calities. If it is not a good measure the most effective method of showing that fact is by rigid enforcement. The man who opposes a law and violates is provisions is in no position to say that it is an improper limitation upon his actions. Whenever, under enforce nent of the local-option law, the people ome to the conclusion that its limita tions are unreasonable, they will repeal it. They are not likely to do so at the instance of those who deliberately violate it.

County Assessors are now at work broughout the state. It will be well for farmers, merchants, members of the Grange and commercial bodies to see that public-service corporations which enjoy special privileges are assessed upon the same basis as other property-owners. An equal distribution of the burden of taxation lightens it for those who have been paying an undue proportion.

Fruitgrowers and packers must this year brand their boxes with their names and addresses. It will be well kins law is specific in its re and severe in its penalties. If any poor fruit is to be packed, we shall know who packs it.

It is said that 3,000,000 fruit trees have sold by Oregon nurserymen in the past year. Unfortunately, they will not all be set out in Oregon, for a large part of the sales were for shipment to Western States, to Australia South Africa and South America.

The March issue of "Better Pruit" contains a picture of a Milwaukie, Or., packing-house with one day's pick of grapes, 570 baskets, stacked up in front. The picture serves to show what can be done, but there should be more atten tion given to the grape industry.

Eugene is to have a new fruit can-Put it near the railroad, paint It n attractive color and put a sign on it large enough so every man who rides through the town will know you have it. It will be a good advertise

The man who committed suicide a few days ago because he lost his job was easily unbalanced. A man might better commit suicide he not accept all the jobs offered.

Salem has decided to pave. One more ove of that kind and other towns in Oregon will have to take back everything they ever said about Salem being

This is a good time to begin trainng yourself to resist the temptation to pick up every purse or package you see n the sidewalk. April 1 will soon be

An electric line wants part of the Section Line road. The automobiles will want part of it, and where poor farmer to get off? In the ditch? Bing, the originator of the excellent

therry known by that name, is a Chi-nese. We are glad he was not excluded from immigration to this country. The Rocky Mountain bears would like have the Wall-street bears continue to occupy the attention of the Presi-

A shipment of Newtown apples from Medford to England brought the grower \$2.38 a box on board the cars. That was not so bad.

Why not start a contest to determine upon the handsomest men in Ore gon to go on a trip to Jamestown?

Are the wireless telegraph and wire ess telephone to be followed by wire

LET THE PUBLIC HAVE THE FACTS AMENDMENT CAUSED CONFLICT OFFICER DEFENDS HIS MEN Publicity Stronger Deterrent Than

Police, Says Preacher. The following is a summary of an a dress delivered by Rev. Frank O. Hall, of the Church of the Divine Paternity, New York City, at the recent annual banquet of the American Newspaper Publishers' Assoclation:

The ultimate responsibility for the modern newspaper, good or bad, rests not with those who make the paper, but with the public itself. If the papers are not what they ought to be, we, the people are to blame for it. Every time a citizen spends a cent or

two for a certain kind of paper, he votes for the continuance of the particular type of paper he patronizes. We get exactly what we want and we want exactly what we get. And let me say on behalf of the public that I believe it is demanding a better and a still better type of paper every year. mitting the truth of the many criticisms pronounced against newspapers in our time, the daily papers of the city of New York were never better, never ore wholesome, never better managed or better edited than they are to-

Moreover, to touch upon a different phase of the same question, I do not believe that a newspaper need ashamed of making public what the public is not ashamed of doing in private. In a crowded community publicity is the strongest possible safeguard for public morality. In a great city the very crowd makes concealment easy. The nearer people are together the farther they are apart. In a community where every house is separated from another by a mile of prairie land or forest everyone knows everything that his neighbor does or says or thinks. in a community where families are separated from each other only by an eight inch brick wall they do not know each other's names, they live and die in arms' reach and one does not know that the other is living and the other does not care when one is dead. In such a community vice is made easy. Now the greatest deterrent to vice is not the police but publicity. People are more afraid of "copy" than they are of the "cop." The fear of getting into the papers keeps many a man out of jall and many a woman out of fac divorce court. Let us know the facts, wen though they are not pretty. As long as one-half of the world

toes not know now the other half lives they do not care how the other half lives, but when they do know then they begin to care,

Let us have the facts. So far from nving printed too much about a certain matter in the past weeks the papers have not as yet printed enough. If it is true not only that this city ha contained one genius and social position who made a pastime of enticing little girls into the outh of hell, and then pushing them in with a laugh, but if it is true that there are many such emissaries of the devil still at work, and that the next victim may be your little girl or mine, et us know it. If the police are poweriess or incompetent to remedy this state of things, let us know it. there is no remedy in courts of justice we want to know that. If the Soclety for the Prevention of Vice is powerless, let us know that. There is force that is not powerless and that should not be silent, and that is the power that you represent here tonight, if everything else fails the press and the pulpit have the power to create such a "brain storm" that while the people do not literally go gunning for these cultivated scoupdrels the latter may wish they had, for we can make life a good deal less ineresting and playful for them.

My idea of an immoral paper is one that states as true something that it loes not know to be true, or that it does know to be false. Let us have the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Other matter that is emphatically to prepare early for this, for the Per- unfit to print is such a presentation of vice as to make it seem attractive.' An immoral novel is not one that lets us know that vice exists. Dickens does that. He conducts us to haunts of vice and crime, but he brings us out at the other side sick with the hideousness of it all. The immoral book is one that makes vice seem beautiful. The immoral paper is not the one that presents the vicious facts, but the one which casts a glamour of beauty upon what is morally ugly and unclean,

The power of the pulpit was once paramount. There was a time when the proacher seated and unseated kings nd determined the policy of nations. That time is past. Preaching still has its office, but the real power today is not vested in the pulpit but in the press. It is you who are making and testroying rulers, making and determining public policies, building up and tearing down. Your power is ever augmenting. You must increase, we must decrease. I bring you the greeting of the church, and bld you be faith ful to the trust which your power imoses upon you.

Berkeley Not Capital Yet.

PORTLAND, March 27 .- (To the Editor.) Which of the two cities is capital of California-Berkeley or Sacramento Berkeley is the capital, will you kindly advise me when the bill making it such became effective? LOUIS K. WOODFORD.

The capital has not been removed to Berkeley, but the recent session of the

Legislature passed an act submitting the question of removal to a vote of the peo Because Berkeley has the advantage of San Francisco's large vote, as well as hat of Southern California cities, it is pretty generally believed that the change will be made. For that reason many paers discussing the subject have ass that Berkeley is to be the capital,

Geisha.

WASCO, Or., March 18.—(To the Editor.)—Will The Oregonian kindly indicate the pronunciation of the Japanese word Will you also cite yo thority?

"Gelsha" is pronounced as though pelled "Gasha." with the long sound of the first "a" as in "gay." This pronunc ation is given by Japanese Consul Alba, of this city.

Admiral Dewey's Address. PORTLAND, Or., March 26,-(To the Patter.)-Please state in your columns the Editor.)—Please made bewey. address of Admiral Dewey. SUBSCRIBER.

Washington, D. C., care Navy Depart-

reet Primary Defect. VANCOUVER, Wash., March 27 .-

Washington Legislator Explains Di-

(To the Editor.)-In an editorial in today's Oregonian, under the heading "Candidates and Advertising." ferring to the direct primary law enacted by the Washington Legislaure, you say that "an inconsistency is contained in the two sections re-lating to newspaper advertising in political campaigns, and, while nearly all the papers mentioned these sec-tions, they may invariably dodged the problem of recenciling the two pro-visions. One section makes it a dis-conditional control of the for any canqualification for office for any candidnte to pay for any advertising in behalf of himself. The other section permits a newspaper to take political permits a newspaper to take political advertising in behalf of the election of a candidate, provided it be conspicu-ously marked 'paid advertising.' This

a candidate, provided it be conspicuously marked paid advertising. This is such a plain contradiction that it cannot have failed to attract the attention of Washington papers. Yet they have for some reason best known to themselves failed to refer to it in any way."

In regard to the provision prohibiting a candidate from advertising in bits own behalf, I will state that it was put in by the Senate after the direct primary bill had passed the House. While the House committee did not look with much favor on the provision, believing that the bill was already sufficiently stringent, we did not think it wise to endanger the measure at that late date by further refusal to concur.

The object of the proviso, as explained by members of the Senate for the cleaning of guns for inspection, if the guns had been fired. According to his story on direct examination, Lieutenant Lawrason was with secompany along the garrison wall for about two and a haif hours, when they were dismissed by the command of Major Pences, who fire gave instructions to the witness of a candidate might see that all of the company guns were locked in the racks and that advertise for him, as was done by the formed amid the command the committee in the contractor to get the company formed amid the conforcion attending the call of arms, he conforcion attending the company formed amid the company of the company of the men could have cleaned the wall. Lleutenant Lawrason thought the conforcion attending the call of arms, he conforcion attending the company of the company of the men could have cleaned the wall. Lleutenant Lawrason thought the conforcion attending the call of the company about the wall. Lleutenant lawrason thought the conforcion attending the conforcion attending the conforcion attending the company of the men could have cleaned the wall. Lleutenant lawrason was with the men could have cleaned the wall. Lawrason though owers of District Attorney Jerome n New York. Like The Oregonian, I eel somewhat dubious about the ctual effect of the provision, but perhaps no harm will come from giving it a trial, and thus satisfying some of its doctrinalre advocates. The bill in general meets with almost universal approval, and we have approval, and we hope that the weak sections are few and fur between. After a two years' trial we can determine what amendments are needed to perfect the law, GLENN N. RANCK.

MR. HARRIMAN AS AN "ANGEL." New Role for the Little Napoleon of Railrond Finance.

New York Herald. There is no possible doubt that E. H. Harriman last night forgot all about Wall street. He is interested in an operatic company, and last night at Sherry's it gave its premiere Fifthvenue performance in the Gilbert and

Sullivan opera, "The Gondollera."
Mr. Harriman never misses a first night when that aggregation of talent appears, and he was well toward the frient row. The production was by the Boys' Club, an organization composed of boys of the East Side, who gather of boys of the East Side, who gather at their house, at No. 151 Avenue A. Mr. Harriman is the president of the board of trustees of the organization, and is proud of it. He is also one of the "angels" of the operatic company. If the young players ever started to tour the Western country they would never have to walk back if they were anywhere near the Union Pacific.

It was largely through the influence of the financier that "The Gondolfers" came up from Avenue A to Sherry's came up from Avenue A to Sherry's

of the financier that "The Gondoliers" came up from Avenue A to Sherry's for last night's performance. The opera will be given tonight, too, and also at a matinee tomorrow, and the proceeds will go to the club.

Willie Schmidt is the "prima donna." He has an upper register which suffuses, a genial glow of admiration whenever he sings. His style is florid, and so is his face after the make-up man completes his labor. William—the fellows call him "Bill"—is master of all kinds of cademas and such all kinds of cadengas and of all kinds of cadenzas and such things, and when he appeared as Glanetta he climbed for the high notes and brought them down one after another in quick succession. The singing and acting of the young amateurs, as well as the enthusiastic way in which they danced brought down the house and came near having the same effect on the temporary stage.

These lads are from 7 to 14 years of age. "Bill" is 12. They went through the performance, with its act-

through the performance, with its acting and its by no means easy score as though they were veterans of the light opera singe. The Duke of Plaza Toro of Joseph Ochsher was received with much commendation, and James Richardson and Frederick Strangio as the gondolers elicited hearty praise.

Mr. Harriman, from his place in the middle of the house, applauded vigorously and in the intermission he and some of his friends went to the improvised dressing-room at the end of the corridor and chatted with "Bill" and some of the other members of the east while they were changing their make-ups and wigs.

Mr. Harriman went home laden with

photographs and programmes, and the prima donnas, the danseuses and the members of the chorus returned to Tompkins Square.

Same Here.

New York Herald.

The woes of riding on a streeten are sufficiently harrowing in themselves without intensifying and multiplying them by the stench of nasty tobacco.—Portland Orego-

Now that our far away contemporary has to fight against the smoke on the platform of the streetear, w realize that civilization is far ad vanced in Portland and that The Oregonjan is a cosmopolitan journal.

Lieut. Lawrason Gives Important

Evidence on Brownsville Shoting. WASHINGTON. March 27.-Lieutenant Washi (2008). After a second with the command of Company B. Twenty-fifth Intentry, on the night of the after at Brownsville, was on the stand dearly all of today in the investigation by the Sonate committee on military affairs. On practically all material points his testipractically all material points his testimony corroborated that given by the men
of his command and also that given by
the men of Companies of and D. He was
shown buliets taken from the walls of
houses in Brownsville, but could not say
whether they had been fired from the
Springfield rifles with which the Twentyfifth Infantry was equipped, or whether
they had been discharged from KragJorgenson cartridges by Krag rifles or
carbines.

Lieutenant Lawrason told of having

guns were locked in the racks and that all of the guns not in use were accounted for. The witness saw the guns placed in the racks and the tacks locked, after which he had carefully verified the count. The witness detailed to the committee his examination of the arms chests, which contained all of the reserve rifles as well as the contained all of the reserve rifles as well. contained all of the reserve rifles as well as three company shotguns. All the guns, he said, were inspected next morning. He declared he satisfied himself that no guns of his company had been used the night before. The witness explained that all the shells picked up on the range but two were saved and decapted and then shipped back to the arsenal. He said that at Fort Niobrara there was something wrong with Company B's decapper and the shells, more than a thousand, were put in a box and shipped to Fort Brown to be decapped there. He Fort Brown to be decapped there. He did not know what had become of the box after the arrival of the company at Brownsylle, but there was considerable property left on the rear porch of the barracks

The plain inference from Mr. Foraker's question was that this box may have been accessible to Mexican boys or others and that shells bearing marks that could be traced to Company B rifles may have been carried into the town and afterward thrown in the streets for the purpose of manufacturing evidence against the negre-

MORE NEGRO TROOPS

Government Has Filled Ranks and Will Send to Philipipnes.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 27.—Announcement was made today at the local resulting station that orders have been eccived from the War Department at Washington, instructing that no more negroes be accepted for service in the Army, also that negro troops in the United States will be dispatched forthwith to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—It was stated at the War Department that the reason for the order discontinuing further rerulting of negroes is because the milliis now filled to its maximum strength. The Department itself atmounced some months ago that all the negro troops with a small exception affecting some short-time men and a few at West Point Academy, had been ordered to the Philippines.

Make Practice March Attractive.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 27.-Colo nel George Brown, Commander of Fort Sam Houston and the Twenty-sixth Infantry, today received instructions from Secretary of War Taft to devote personal attention to an inquiry into the manner of practice marches and make a report May I on means necessary to be employed to make the marches more attractive. Mr. Taft issued a lengthy communication call-ing attention to the widsespread discontent among the soldiers now employd in

Cattle Grazing on Reserves.

WASHINGTON, March 27.-The Forest WASHINGTON, MARCH 26.—The Forest Service today amounees that 1.38,300 cat-tle and horses and 4.895.629 sheep will be permitted to graze on Western forest re-serves during 1967, of which 106,300 cat-tle and horses and 731,000 sheep will be permitted in Oregon; 52,500 cattle and 119,-600 sheep in Washington. Livestock which has heretofore regularly used the range in the recently created reserves and four additions in Oregon will be permitted to graze free during the present season.

Faculty Rebukes Magoon.

HAVANA, March 27.-The directors of Havana University held a meeting today and entered a protest against the recent action of Governor Magoon in Recessing two American doctors to practice in Havin the University of Havana, as required

General Strike in Vaud Canton.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 27.— The general strike in the Canton de Vaud in sympathy with the strikers in a choco-late factory at Vevey, is extending. All trades are joining the movement.

