The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1967. THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

In the course of his speech at the Jefferson birthday dinner in Brooklyn Mr. Bryan expressed himself rather pointedly in favor of the initiative and referendum. His remarks have deeply stirred the breasts of many Eastern papers which, somewhat grotesquely, call themselves Democratic. The New York Times in particular is painfully agitated. Its grief carries this stald and stately journal to the point of misquot ing the brisk Nebraskan in editorial comment. Bryan said: "If you do not believe in the right of the people to govern themselves, I will drive you out of the Democratic party." The Times makes him say: "If you differ with me in respect to the initiative and referendum, I will drive you out of the Democratic party," which is something not exactly the same. The initiative and referendum are devices of which the people in the course of centuries have made more or less use in attempting to govern themselves, but they are not the only ones; and a man may susily object to them without denying the right of popular self-government.

The Times does object to the initiasingular indifference of the metropoli tan mind to fact, it lumps together as if they were one and the same thing. The initiative is the process whereby the people propose laws to be voted upon. The referendum is an appeal to the people for ultimate decision upon Congressional and official interest, was a measure which has been initiated by a law enacted in April of last year elsewhere, either in the Legislature or established as a graded service and City Council. The Times thinks they are the same thing, and bitterly conto find out what they are. What effect is such condemnation likely to have What effect "The initiative and referendum," says "has a deathless charm for raw minds. It is the last support of frayed and outworn political reputations. It has in every land been re jected by the founders of political insti-Such talk as this may be envincing to the dull provincialism of New York, but what possible influence can it have in the rest of the country, where everybody knows that each separate statement is inaccurate?

Of course it will influence nobody. It will only deepen the amused con-tempt which people outside New York feel for the opinions of the Wall-street politicians and their organs. These opinions are never disinterested. They often asionishingly ignorant. The fact that Wall street influence backs an idea is sufficient to excite suspiclon against it among the masses of the people, and justly so; for Wall street is careful of its own interests solely and indifferent to those of every-body and everything else. The Times his doctrines would injure the Nation at with stock gambling and corperate domination. For precisely the unhappy position of that newspaper remain only of his own salvation while he believed all the rest of the world was to be dainned. Would the Times found a new party and nominate a candidate of its own in that the service has been outrage of the law invariable to the system is a fact that has long been or candidate of its own in that the service has been outrage of the law invariable to the system is a fact that has long been or candidate of its own in that the service demand.

That this service has been outrage of which the intricactes of the law invariable to the system is a fact that has long been or candidate of its own in that the service has been outrage. The system is a fact that has long been or candidate of its own in the service demand.

similing of the Government. The Constitution of the United States was adopted by a referendam. So were the state constitutions. In a somewhat awkward and expensive form it is a regular rule of Eritlish political proceedings of the family." The won-law was not before known to be law. To that extent it legislated. If Mr. Hussiant of the family. The won-law was not before known to be law. To that extent it legislated. If Mr. Hussiant of the family is not that the consular service was inselled in the consular service was in the consu day the German Emperor made use of grace upon the Nation. The country, it. When his Parliament differed from says the Outlook, needs more fully to his colonial policy he referred the mat-

them all. Every civilized nation, except Russia, refers all questions of fundamental importance to the voters for ultimate decision. Nor is it other with the initiative. In our SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Bryan wishes is the same unimpeded initiative and referendum in National tional affairs the initiative works pain initiative and referendum in National affairs which Oregon, Dakota, .75 homa and other states enjoy in loca matters. Whether he is right or wrong is a question to be decided by experiinvestigation and serious argu ment. The idea will not be accepted merely because Mr. Bryan desires it it will not be rejected because the or gans of the interests see fit to ridi-

cule it. The initiative and referendum are still in the status of experiments. They are steps in the groping progress of the cople toward genuine self-governmen and they may be blunders. Time will tell. But thus far where the expert ment has been tried it has worked well upon the whole, though not entirely without discouraging features. Morethe contrary, it is one of the most vital in present-day politics. The trend of opular political aspiration through he Nation is toward measures identical in principle with the initiative and referendum. In other words, the tendncy is toward government by the ole without intermediaries. ecomplish this desirable end is a one tion of method mercly. The end itself ever be abandoned, and if on path falls to reach it, some other an better one will be chosen.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT. What will the lawyers say to Judge Hebbard's latest exploit? When in a revious debauch he exposed himsel and the law to ridicule, some comment was ventured upon the disgraceful exhibition and we were assured by a legal correspondent that the San Francisco bar had begun proceedings looking to his expulsion. The proceedings must have looked very far indeed, for he has not been expelled, and, so far as one can discern, he holds up his head with the best of his professional brethren. Drunk or sober, he sits serone on the bench and dispenses what passes for justice to his fellow-citizens.

The latest report is that he invaded the District Attorney's office in a drunken rage and was kicked out. It not this contempt of court? Can such an assault upon the majesty of the law be passed over without penalty? Mus iot this kick be construed as co upon a pending case, namely, the of Decency vs. Judge Hebbard? And having made such comment, certainly Mr. Langdon is liable to a fine. The courts must be respected, even when they are drunk

Why do not the lawyers of San Fran tisco proceed to abate the nuisance of Judge Hebbard? Are they afraid of him? It is reported that he is a bad man with a gun, especially when in his ups; but surely among the lawyers of San Francisco there must be some body who has courage enough, not to speak of self-respect, to try to bring the fudicial dignitary to book. But ner haps It is not fear that restrains them Perhaps in the eyes of the lawyers there's such divinity doth hedge a drunken judge put in office by a graft ing boss that they revere him. If that is the case,' we admire their capacity for reverence, though we do not it. But is it not true that Judge Heb bard might still continue to adorn the bench even if the bar association should expel him? Taken for all in all. he is an interesting and instructive figure and a quaint commentary upon ou system of justice.

NO LONGER A POLITICAL PICK-UP. The merit system has at length been installed in the consular service of the United States. This service, after a ng struggle to maintain it as a polit-Congressional and official interest, was sewhere, either in the Legislature or established as a graded service and a constitutional convention or in a thereby subjected to the principles embodied in the civil service act of 1883. Following the purpose of this law, vacancies in the office of Consul above the lowest class are hereafter to be filled by promotion from the lower grades of upon informed and thoughtful voters? the service according to the ability dis played and the efficiency shown in the try a man after he has been hanged. dates who have satisfactorily passed the examination prescribed by the State Department.

The first examination under the law of 1906 was recently held in Washington. The examining board consists of an officer of the State Department designated by the President, the Chief of Examiner of the Civil Service Commisdetermine the character, disposition, address, manners, health, personal appearance, readiness, judgment, discretion, accuracy of information, resource fulness and business capacity of candidates. The written examination includes one modern language other than English: the natural, industrial body and everything else. The Times commercial resources of the United is not opposed to Mr. Bryan because States; political economy; the elements of international, commercial and marilarge, but only because they would in- time law; American history, govern ment and institutions; the modern history of Europe, Latin-America and the same reason it opposes Mr. Roosevelt. Far East; geography and arithmetic. Ode contemplates with a shudder the This list of qualifications seems for-

tingency? Or course its choice would well known. That it has retarded be supernally wise, but it is terrible where it should have expanded our to think how lonely the candidate commercial growth is beyond dispute. would be on election day.

Under it practically all of the consul-The referendum has been a part of ates were held by persons named by our political machinery from the beure, as it is in France. Only the other tion, but that it did not bring open dis-

o the people and they sustained
Instead of being rejected by the

tablished in popular regard that no successful There is clearly in this reform encourfor intelligent, ambitious young men to qualify themselves for a service under the Government that is at once permanent, honorable and prof-

THE BLACKMAILER.

A special to the Chicago Record-Herald says that the death of the late Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was hastened by worry over blackmailing schemes worked by a woman in his If it is true and can be shown that such was the case, the guilty per son should be given the maximum punishment provided by law. A man of spotless public life, against whose private character no word of reproach had ever been uttered. Grow enjoyed the utnost confidence and admiration of the people of his state. Blackmail levied by attacking a man's character is inous crime in any circumstances, but when aimed at a man of upright char acter it becomes doubly atrocious. The man who has fived a decent life has a greater dread of charges of immorality than has a man who is guilty of ques tionable conduct. He is for that reason more susceptible to the crafty schemes of the blackmailer.

For their own protection, all decent men owe it to themselves to see that every blackmailer be brought to justice and punished without mercy. who holds up a citizen, clubs him on the head and takes his money, inflicts a physical injury from which may quite likely recover. The blacknaller who falsely charges a man with transgression inflicts an injury which forever destroys his peace of mind and perhaps makes him an outcast from social circles of which he has been an honored member.

WHEN MAY COURTS BE CRITICISED? While criticising The Oregonian for serting the right of a newspaper to comment upon a case pending in the courts, Mr. S. B. Huston in his letter n another column of this issue himself mments upon the Moyer-Haywoo case still pending in Idaho, and criti-cises the courts for their decision in one phase of that case. He has exercised the right he denies to the news papers. Quite likely he will say that controversy upon which he com mented has terminated; but that is not true. He says Moyer and Haywood were kidnaped and taken to Idaho, and, since the jurisdiction of a court is a question that can always be raised that question may still be up for discus-sion before the case is ended. In any event, the case is still pending and Mr Huston asserts the belief that the urts of Idaho have no right to try the defendants. If that is not commenting upon a pending case, we would like to know what it is. If a man may comnent upon one feature of a case, may he not comment upon every feature of it, and criticise the court a every step in the proceedings? In Mr opinion, the Idaho Huston's expressed courts have no right whatever to the ustody of Moyer and Haywood, hence every subsequent step in the proceed must be unlawful and wrong, and his criticism stands against anything and everything that may hereafter be done toward their trial and conviction

In addition to thus flagrantly violating the rule he has almself laid down Mr. Huston otherwise shows the weakess of his position and gives support to the arguments The Oregonian has advanced in behalf of liberty of speech and freedom of the press. This paper ook exceptions to the decision of the inited States Supreme Court in which was held that a stricture upon the ourt is none the less contempt because t is true, and that the court has an nberent right to punish as contemp any premature statement or argumen oncerning a pending case. This paper asserted the right of the people and the press to discuss at any time any question pending before the executive, legislative or judicial departments of our Government, Mr. Huston differs, and declares that the people must maintain silence until the court has spoken Yet he adds that the Supreme Court's "recent decision in the case of Move and Haywood to the effect that kid-naping is lawful if done by the officials of the state is one for which I have been unable to find any excuse.

If it be admitted that the kidnaping question had terminated, what is to be gained, Mr. Husten, by your express-ing such an opinion now? It is frivelous to criticise a court decision after it has been rendered, as frivolous as t service. The lowest grade is to be If that decision is, as you say, without filled by promotion of Vice and Deputy excuse, much more is it without rea-Consuls who won their places in the son, If it is without reason it is wrong. service by passing required examina-tions, or by the appointment of candi-wrong. It is no trivial matter, for it involves a principle of life and liberty upon which this country was founded You remained silent when your voice or your pen might have done some good; and now you express the opinion that the view of the Supreme Co "without excuse" The decision of the court, if it is to stand throughout the the Consular Bureau and the Chief Moyer-Haywood trial, not only deter-Examiner of the Civil Service Commission. There is an oral examination to but it establishes a precedent which will remain law for all time. Why, then, make criticism after the decision has been rendered and hold it imprope to discuss candidly a case while it is

pending?
This paper has not advocated intimidation of a court. To quote from the article to which Mr. Huston takes exceptions: "Some kinds of comment un loubtedly would embarrass the deliberations of a judge, but the (Supreme Court) decision lumps all kinds of com-ment together and explicitly asserts that truth is even more contemptuous than falsehood." And again: "Justice es is in error when he says that Holm midable, but the requirements are not candid comment would obstruct the more than an intelligent and efficient administration of justice. The only thing it could obstruct would be that open to discussion just as much as questions pending before the Legisla-ture. And Mr. Huston furnishes argument for that contention. In its de cision in the Moyer case the court evidentity declared that to be law which was not before known to be law. To that extent it legislated. If Mr. Hus-

The weakness of Mr. Huston's position is shown in several other parts of his letter, for he assumes some things The Oregonian did not say and bases his reasoning upon the assumptions. founders of modern political institu-founders of modern political institu-tions, the referendum has been adopted with more or less completeness by the new spatem should be so thoroughly es-with him, nor threatening to hold a twins.

judge up to ridicule. Neither has it advocated a policy of publicly discussthat is presented. What it has asserted is the constitutional right of every American citizen to discuss any question at any time, such persons to be responsible, of course, for the truth of what they say. This paper upholds the right of labor unions or anybody else to comment candidly upon the Moyer-Haywood case, now or hereafter, it joins with President Roosevelt denouncing their declaration "Death cannot, will not and shall not laim our brothers." Whether death shall claim them should depend upon the law and the evidence, and ca discussion of either or, both will help rather than hinder the cause of justice The man who continually forces himself upon the attention of the by discussing every petty question that omes up, whether in court or out of court, is a public nuisance. He generhas no influence whatever with the court or the people. Whether or a newspaper should express its opinions upon a subject involves a question of discretion, but it should never involve a question of right.

The assertion that members of the marine or military service of the United States are ejected from libraries r places of amusement merely because they wear uniforms is ridiculous. me could have a purpose in excluding them for such a reason. It too often happens that men who wear uniforms make themselves offensive because they have a feeling of superiority. A feshallow-pated and conceited men in this way create a prejudice against others of their class who are modest, gentle-manly and dignified. Those who are a credit to their calling suffer from the actions of those who have no proper appreciation of the elements of good man To the proprietor of a theater the money of a soldier is as good as that of any other person, and if a rule established discriminating has been against them it must have been becaus their conduct in a large number of cases has made such action necessary.

Among the lessons that Germany earned from the Russo-Japanese Wat is that of rendering as inconspicuous as possible the field guns, gun carriages and ammunition wagons of her artillery service. This entire field equipment will be, by the Emperor's order, painted a dull gray—a color or tint that is in-distinguishable from the dust of the roadside and from other features of a barren landscape. England made her soldiers conspicuous targets for ene-mies' guns for generations by the regulation "red coat." The great game of war is played on a more scientific basis than that in these days of khaki uniforms, gray guns and ships of the painted in time of war a color that blends with that of the sea.

The frequency with which the golden weddings of Oregon ploneers are being lebrated tells the story of a commo wealth-not old, to be sure, but ginnings of which have passed into history. Not less than half a score of iples who were married in Oregot have celebrated their golden weddings since 'the first of the present year, About each anniversary cluster happy nemories of half a hundred years age a period wherein our "yet young state was younger yet," and then, as now, looked forward hopefully to the future and backward gratefully toward the past.

If Rhode Island, Wisconsin and som other states would urge their deadlocked Legislatures to pass direct pri mary laws and call a special election immediately, the Senatorial contests with satisfaction to the people And in the meantime the Legislatures could give attention to busin

If the Official Exposition Hymn is sample of the effect of government ownership in literature, we join with Mr. Bryan in repudiating the heresy Surely it is the most wooden specin of sacred poetry ever written, and that is saying a good deal, for hymnology abounds in triumphs of duliness.

County Assessors are now finishing up their field work. It might be we for farmers to appoint committees to investigate the question whether pub lic-service corporations have been as sessed upon the same basis as rura property-owners.

The Texas anti-pass law provides mong other things, that "no public officer shall hold passes unless he be an employe of a railroad." There was a applicable to members of the Portland City Council.

Ambassador Bryce has at least dem-

nstrated his proneness to form opin long upon scanty information. He says Chicago is destined to be the beautiful city in America. But he has The labor leaders who assert that onfidence in Roosevelt is misplaced

might do well to pick out the name of a few public men who have given tham more faithful public service. "Give us green bug, boll weevil and ocusts, and we can survive, but from ver-much legislation who shall deliver

us," exclaims a Texas paper. Perhaps you need the referendum. If butter prices do go down a little it will be no more than fair. These plutocratic farmers have been getting Klondike prices out of the poor city man for quite a while

Fourth of July is two months and a reek distant. It is to be supposed Mr Daniel McAllen, who has just recovered from a severe spell of sickness, has a calendar

The price of lemons has gone up smaller number of lemons will be handed to candidates at the primaries.

The man who wants to sue Heney for libel would better be sure he is in a state where the truth is not admitted as a defense Grover Cleveland might institute an avestigation of the charges of illegal

voting in the insurance company elec tions. It is to be hoped the physicians at PRESCOTT with with with with Uj himb

Madrid are drawing overtime. Railroads are essential to the trans portation business of the country-but

watered stock is not. Perhaps that Spanish stork will bring

THE COURTS AND THE PRESS CITY COUNCIL AND FREE WATER Lawyer Huston Makes a Few Sugges-

tions as to Criticisms.

PORTLAND, April 25—(To the Editor.)—Referring to The Oregonian's editorial criticism upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Patterson contempt case, to which you again referred in your issue of April 22, it seems to me that it should not go unanswered. I had hoped, however, that someone more able to answer it properly would undertake the task, but so far no one has seen fit to do so. Hence this letter.
To understand the matter thorough-

To understand the matter thoroughly, perhaps it would be better to'recite the facts. A case was pending before the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado. Senator Patterson, through his newspaper, attacked the Supreme and predicted that it would de cide the case in a certain way because it would be to the interests of the orporations to have it so decided, and eccause, as he alleged, the court was dominated by corporate influences. For this he was fined \$1990 for contempt of court and this decision was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. The court held that, after the case was decided, a newspa per or an individual was perfectly free to criticize the decision, and that the court was not exempt from such criti-cism any more than any one clae, but that such articles as were published by Senator Patterson's paper during the endency of the trial were attempts to influence the decision of the cause and tended to interfere with the calm and orderly consideration of the mat ter and therefore constituted contempt With this conclusion The Oregonian

finds fault. It says in substance that this is wrong, that the newspapers ought to be permitted to discuss the case and say how it should be decided and why it should be so decided, during the pendency of the trial; that it ought to have the right to do this so that the press might see to it that the case was properly decided. Let us ex-amine this carefully. If a writer might brough the columns of The Oregonian advise a court or a jury how a case should be decided in the absence of the pactics to the fitigation, if he may or things which tate certain facts they allege to be facts to the court or dury in the absence of the parties, or nake arguments as to why the case should be decided so and so, in the absence of the parties, then may not any other citizen interview the judge or jury and give to them his opinion as to how the case should be decided? If the editor of The Oregonian may do his, why may not Hon. George H. Williams or Hon. Joseph N. Teal, or any other citizen of Portland for that matter, go and say to the judge or the jury in the absence of the parties: "I know some facts about this case, I know how this case should be decided and if you do not decide it that way, you are going to be held up to public ridicule"? If one man may do this, why not another? And then the result of the case would depend in all probability upon the question as to who was able to get the most people to go and tell the judge or the jury how the case ought to go. In such a trial the man without money would have a small chance, would he not? The rich man could keep the court busy listening to the opinions from outsiders as to the

erits of the matters by empaneling and then submitting the question as to how the case should go to a popu-lar vote, or by petition and remon-strance. Of course if editors of news-papers are infallible that would make a difference and they would, of course, have rights not granted to the ordinary citizen.

Now I do not wish to be understood as holding the Supreme Court of the United States, or any other court for that matter, to be above criticism. I have criticized that august tribunal myself at various times. I thought its decision in the income tax case very unfortunate and its recent decision i case of Moyer, Haywood et al. to effect that sidnaping is lawful, if done by the officials of the state, is one for which I have been unable "t find any excuse." S. B. HUSTON.

Hint: Chewing Gum Brigade,

Advising young women what sort of a than not to marry, Miss Helle Kearney, well-known student of sociological prob-lems, who lectured at Temple College, said that "drinking and smoking men North American should be tabooed."

Miss Kearney was addressing the Foung Woman's Educational Associa-

"The Moral Evils of Today." She "If girls would insist on sobriety and

regists would laste on sobriety and propriety, nien would have to meet their requirements. The American girl sets the pace for the whole world, and if she raises her standards and demands one moral code for men and women she will benefit humanity at large."

Miss Kearney asked the young wom-

en present to think a long time before they married, and to debate seriously upon the qualifications of the man they

The Whole Family Had It.

Newcastle Chronick A queer case of collective temporary sental aberration, of which an entire amily were the victims, is reported from Le Mans as having occurred at Believillers, on the border of the Sarthe and the Orne Departments. A family of six per-sons had made their midday luncheon on Sunday, and shortly after all abandoned themselves to extraordinary freaks. One woman spent the whole afternoon wash-ng her hands, under the delugion that they were dirty; another made her bed on a lumber heap, and two men kept loading a wagon with soil and then em-ptying it. Another went to drive imaginary cows and kept seeing non-existen balloons, while the youngest roamed about with one boot on and the other off. Toward evening all resumed their usual sane composure.

The Suburbanite, The Suburbanite.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
On Monday night he took a rake
Upon his shoulder boldly.
And marched upon the train with it.
Though off regarded coidly.
He hung it high up in the coach,
And when it acted badly
And fell upon a lady's head,
He listened to her sadly.
On Tuesday hight he took a hose On Tuesday night he took a hoe
To train upon his shoulder,
And patriot with ancient arm
Had not gone forward boider.
He stood it up beside the sept.
And when it toppled wessly
And lit a neighbor on the head,
He heard his neighbor meekly.

He heard his neighbor meekly
On Wednesday night he took a spade,
The which he shouldered lightly,
And though the others frowned on it.
The spade smiled at them brightly.
He placed it on a pair of hooks,
And when it after while went
Across the aisie and cut a man,
He listened to him slient.
On Thursday night he took a bex
Of young tomato plants,
And often did his poor eyes meet
The hard and angry glance.
He put them firmly in the rack,
And when they came down flying
And spolled a fair typewriter's hat,
He heard without replying.
On Friday night he took a bag

on Priday night he took a bag
Of well-assorted seed
To plant his country garden with
Against the Summer's need.
He placed it high above the seata,
And when it came untied
And soured seed down a neighbor's back,
He never once replied. He nover once replied:

On Saturday he stayed at home
And worked his soll with vim,
And when the train went by the rest
Leoked out and envied him:
"Good boy!" they shoulded from the train,
"Your garden," looking well!"
He looked and for the frat time spoke—
"You people so to ——."

Why Was Not the Wagnon Amendment Submitted.

PORTLAND, April 26.-(To the Editor.) The City Council should be severely and universally condemned for its attitude expressed in the rejection of the Wagnon water amendment.

The serious question before us is no one of whether the amendment is good or bad, desirable or undesirable. whether it contained some feature which the members of the Council, so admitted-ly lax in office, so negligent of their duties to the people, failed to discover. The question of serious moment to us of attitude. It is high time that

public servants who assume to arrogate

themselves the powers of the who conspire to reign and neglect to who conspire to reign and neglect to serve, should be rigorously rebuked. The Council members stated, as their reason for the act of rejection, that the amendment contained a method of obtaining funds for the building of bridges which the Council was not aware of. Certain members of the Council have also stated that they passed upon the measure, without any knowledge of its contents. This is an admission of incontents. This is an admission of in-capacity, and invalidates any claim to act for the public good and if the people are not of those to whom Lincoln re-ferred as capable of being "fooled all of the time," these same genilemen mest their political doom at the next portunity. But let me suppose amendment to contain the method ferred to and grant that the Wagner of the contain the method ferred to and grant that the Wagner of the contain the method ferred to and grant that the Wagner of the contains the conta

amendment is, in the opinion of the derelict City Council, undesirable. Do remissness and private opinion pre-vide the City Council with power to deprive the people of the constitutional right on initiative petition, to declare whether they do or do not approve of the measure as a law. If they do, all st-tempts of the people through the initiative and referendum, may be similarly intercepted. What motive had the city Council in forestalling the referendum by which the people have overwhelm-night declared their pleasure and their right? Has the City Council grown so great that it regards itself God of our great that it regards itself God of our affairs? Are we pigmies, imbeciles, infants and idiots? We are certainly regarded as such by this immaculate, admittedly incompetent. City Council. And so, motherlike, and seemingly under pressure of special privilege, it took the people's will out of the people's hands and arrogantly decided in the interest of some one else. But some one feared the will of the people. Who was it?

LOUIS BOWERMAN.

QUERY: WHAT IS A DEMOCRATY Several Newspaper Wiseacres Vainly Endeavor to Solve the Riddle.

Milwaukee Sentinel.
"What is a Democrat?" How long is piece of string?

Buffalo News. The New York World was making some-thing like progress in its inquiry as to what constitutes a Democrat, but the Jefferson dinners have thrown all its fat into the fire again.

Toledo Blade. no satisfactory answer. Most people would rather guess on the number of beans in a jar.

Portland (Me.) Express.

A lot of people are trying to answer the question, "What is a Democrat?" but none of them has really given an

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The New York World keeps right on asking "What is a Democrat?" just as though it really hoped some day to find somebody who could give the answer.

Denver Post. We beg leave to suggest that it would We beg leave to suggest that it would be a good idea to ask President Roosevelt to settle this interesting and important question, "What is Democracy." No Democrat appears to be able to determine it to the satisfaction of Democrats generally. The confusion was emphasized by the conflicting attitudes of prominent so-called Democrats at Saturday's Jefferson day banquets.

"What is a Democrat?" The happy medium between a Socialist and an Im-perialist.

Charleston News and Courier. reature that one

Wilmington Every Evening. Democrat is a voter who believes in hard money, home rule and free trade, and does not believe in permitting any side issues to crush out these cardinal

Cleveland Leader.
Can it be that David B. Hill, of Wolfert's Roost, has been forgotten so soon?

Ought to Be Brought to an Issue.

Chicago Chronicle.
Charges that certain Western United
States Senators have been stealing Government land ought to be brought to an issue speedily. Left unanswered, such charges strengthen the hands of those who maintain that the entire membership of the Senate is corrupt and dishonest. The best way to disprove the insinuations of the Senate's enemies is to go tions of the Senate's enemies is to go after those Senators who are charged with dishonesty. If they are innocent, that fact will speedily be demonstrated. If they are guilty, the place for them is not in the Senate, but in the penitentiary.

Reducing Speed of Trains.

Pittsburg Post.

Some of the Western railroads are said to have decided upon reducing the speed properties. After a parliamentary storm, in which some of the women cried and others shook their fingers at their opponents, the meeting was deciared adjourned sine be intended as retaliation upon the traveling public, ought to result in promoting their safety. The fastest trains might proposition.

IN THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN TOMORROW



TWO STRIKES AND THREE BALLS

Full-page illustration in colors of boys at the great game,

MAY DAY PLEASURES

Beautifully pictured presentation of the joys of childhood,

THE IDEAL ROADSTER

Uncle Sam's work in developing the perfect carriage herse:

DEADLY "STEEL FISH" All about 18 new submarine boats to be added to

our navy. WILD ANIMALS AS MODELS How painters and sculptors use them in artistic

SALLY ANN'S EXPERIENCE A little masterpiece of home-

work.

spun philosophy and humor. DUCHESS IN THE SLUMS Duke of Marlborough's wife (Consuelo Vanderbilt) joins London's Salvation

WITH THE GOOGAN GIRLS An hour in the studio, discuss-

Army.

ing offers of marriage. BUSTER BROWN AND TIGE

These mischief-makers have an adventure in a Chinese laundry,

LIFE IN OASIS REPUBLIC Frank G. Carpenter writes from the wilds of Western Sahara.

BEULAH'S APPLE PIE A good pienic story for girls by Louise Lexington.

The Sunday Oregonian for sale by all newsdealers.

well be slowed down some without harm. well be slowed down some without harm. If it is proposed, however, to run the trains in such a way as to embarrass the people generally, the railroads will soon discover that they have made a costly mistake, which they will in due time be glad to remedy. This is no time for the exhibition of mere spite upon the part of the railroads, for such an exhibition is certain to only add to the popular sentiment against their abuses.

Women Fuss and Cry Over Walls.

Austin Dispatch in New York Sun. The annual convention of the Daugh-ters of the Texas Republic has broken up in a row, the question at the bottom of the disruption being whether the old wails of the Alamo at San Autonio should

