The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1997.

LIGHT FOR A MUDDY MIND.

After announcing his intention to ask "few square deal questions," J. E. Hosmer, of Silverton, in a letter pub-lished clsewhere in this issue, propounds such a multitude of interrogatories that it is difficult to determine where to begin in answering them Though the temptation is strong to dis miss the subject with only a repetition of the old saying concerning the kind of men who can ask questions, the lette will be given serious consideration be cause of the seriousness of the problem which Mr. Hosmer evades by devoting space to questions rather than expres slops of his own onlinions. Our Silver friend, of atheistic and socialistic tendencies, suggests that, at the trial of Moyer and Haywood, the prospective fors will be asked whether they voted Roosevelt, whether they are Republicans, whether they expect to vote for him again, and whether they think Roosevelt has good judgment as to the kind of citizens who are desirable. As-suming that these questions will be answered in the affirmative, Mr. Hosmer wants to know whether such jurors would not be prejudiced.

The Orogonian does not think any such questions ought to be or will be asked, or, if asked, that the trial judge

will be considered more briefly. "Is our * * Teddy-the-Wonderful Infalli-··· fa ing for centuries. And yet the negro ble?" No, and because you expect him has not advanced in civilization under heir rule. to be infallible you magnify any errors he may commit. However, he is con-Amazing, is it not?

Mr. Dickson adds that the Afro-American voters would speedily revert sidered by the American people less fallible than other American citizens. to their primitive savagery if the influ-"Under present conditions is it desirable ence of the whites were removed from boys for a larger army and No, not for that particular them. This may be true. Grant that it is. The kindly intent of Southern to raise navy?" whites of the Tillman stripe toward the purpose. It is desirable to raise them legroes is shown by their determinatio because they bring joy to a home, be cause they give father and mother something to live for besides selfishness to destroy this influence as completely Their wish is to draw a as possible. impassable line between the two races and pleasure, because they are a source of pride and comfort in old age even if so that they shall dwell side by they draw their last breath upon the field of battle in defense of the honor without contact. The negro is to be isolated from the whites by herding him in Jim Crow cars, excluding him

of their country's flag. And finally, "is there any redress save through * * * a new government deriving its just powers from the confrom schools and parks and even denving him the use of public libraries. Ac ording to Mr. Dickson's statements al this can have but one purpose and one sent of the governed?" Yes, there is. No government can ever derive its powers effect. That is, to cause the negro to revert to cannibalism. Would such a consummation add to the happiness of the Southern whites? Would it increase from the consent of the governed. Its powers must be given by a majority of the governed. The minority must be governed whether it consents or not. the value of land in that section?

The only way is to appeal to the peo-ple through the ballot box. If you THE PARRISH PLANS. ion't want Mr. Roosevelt for President Assessor Parrish, of King County, Washington, has laid down two excel-lent principles for his guidance in fixing Whenever the vote for some one else. Whenever the majority of the people favor a revoluion they can get it through the ballot the valuation of taxable property. Th box and need not resort to the sword. But whether the advocate of a new first is that he will assess all property at its "true value;" the second, that he government expects to secure it by the will assess all property which has hith sword or the ballot, he will find men erto evaded taxation. We say that ecessary, and in order to have more these principles are excellent, but the en he must have more boys, and in remark is made with reservation They are both excellent in theory. the present order of things hove must e born, they can't be made. Mr. Hos

avold.

victims

shout.

use the tax rate.

They can raise the valuation

score. But experience teaches when the valuation of taxable

This boxes the taxpayer on

reature's patience. The prospect of

awakens the cupidity of cur officials

and being for the most part men of

slender judgment and small sense of re-

fort the last possible penny from their

ponsibility their disposition is to

having more money than usual to

mer's intimation that war may be necessary in order to make this a govern ment of the people is therefore an an-swer in itself to the question whether it is desirable to raise more boys. board of equalization is created to

LAWVERS AS REFORMERS.

verywhere to correspond with that in In a most excellent article publishe King County and of course, unless they The Sunday Oregonian, Circuit Judge shirk their duty, this will be done Frazer points out a number of needed Hence no hardship is likely to arise or eforms in court procedure, to which that egislative attention should be given hat and then adds that he is "aware that property is raised, our rulers are in ome of the views herein expressed do lined at the same time to raise the not meet with the approval of nte. generally," but he also "thinks that cars simultaneously and goes rather beupon these questions lawyers are not yond the limit of that long-suffering always the best judges."

In this opinion The Oregonian con-rurs. By reason of their training lawyers are great respectors of precedent and are wedded to existing customs and forms. One of the obstacles to reform in court procedure has been that in the legislature the committees on judiciary and revision of laws are made up on tirely of lawyers, who oppose practically all measures which look toward inno vations in practice of law, If the unmittees, composed of five members each, were made up of two of the best awyers in each house and three men of uccessful experience in other lines of usiness, there would be a much better utlook for reform. Lawyers are need ed on other committees than these m that leaving some of them off the judi clary and revision of laws committees need not deprive them of an opportu

PORTLAND'S NON-RESIDENT CITIZENS Why is it that the people of Oregon,

nity to turn their knowledge to useful

account.

is a whole, are better acquainted with events in Portland than a large element of the population of this city? If you have not observed this fact, look out or it next time you take a journey from he metropolis.

It will be seen that persons throughout Oregon, and in large part Washington, possess accurate information of the activities in Pertland, of buildings street improvements, politics, squabhles of its citizens-in short of everything going on. Their knowledge even exceeds that of many of the best informed residents of the city.

other and better one would require Of course, the cause of this is the close interest which our neighbors take some thought and courage; but thinking is too difficult a task for the avern the affairs of Portland. They read age legislator while courage is a quality which is entirely foreign to his nature. the newspapers closely. One need not recite abroad the doings in this city, Scientists tell us that a just system of along a certain line, when desiring to taxation is something that no human being has yet invented; but our actu ters pertaining to the metropolls with persons in the Willamette Valley or Southern or Eastern Oregon. They the nearly just than it is, and one of have the information ahead of him. read in the newspapers. It is the same way as to affairs of New York City. Residents of Portland Theoretically it is of no con and the Northwest, follow the doings of that great metropolis even closer than many residents of New York. So do people all over the United States. Around Chicago, the same fule holds. In the end it would come to the same In perhaps lesser degree, similar interest in San Francisco affairs is mani-fested all over the Pacific Coast. The a high assessment leads to a high tax rate. The reason, apart from the lichresidents of those cities, most of them being very busy, do not read the newspapers as closely as those dwelling without their limits, whose life is less strenuous, or for whom there is more leisure for reading. The country folk may be called Portland's non-resident citizens. This explains why, when a big deal is real estate is made in Portland, the whole country round about knows all the particulars and locates the precise spot of the deal; and knows, too, when a hig building is started, or a particular store advertises some especially good bargain, or Jones and Smith have I clash, or the policemen talk politics or several aspirants are striving for the office of Mayor, or a pink-nomino bur-glar is at large and then captured, or when grand opera comes to town, or there is a silver thaw or a number of persons are taken down with an unsual sickness. All this exemplifies how the mind of the surrounding country is centered in Portland. This city is the center not only of its trade, but also of its talk and cossip and interest.

One never knows what tricks the law of years the Portuguese have been do may play when it is a question favoring the big property owner at the expense of the little one

That British Columbia and hence the

Dominion of Canada in general, must take the same view of the Japanese imnigration question as does the United States is inevitable. Efforts of Japan se laborers to gain admission to this country through British Columbia are herefore not likely to receive even assive encouragement from that provnce for any considerable time. Whatever interest the United States has in xcluding Japanese labor is shared by Canada, though the importance of the natter may not be so apparent at the present time to the British Columbians lowever, the authorities across the line tre giving the subject careful attention and it is certain that in its effort to solve the problem the United States will ave the sympathy of Canada, What-

ever difficulties in this particular this ountry may encounter will eventually be experienced by the Dominion.

That the Foraker-Taft fight in Ohio of the Remay endanger the success of the Re-publican ticket in the next National lection is asserted by Leslie's Weekly which paper shows that the state is so evenly divided politically that Benjamin Harrison, a native son, carried f by only 1000 in 1892. McKinley, also i native son, carried it by only 51,000 in 1896, and 69,000 in 1900. Though Roose-velt carried it by 225,000 in 1904, his vote is no indication of party strength for John M. Pattison, Democrat, was elect-En practice the first one may work great injustice. It would be manifestly ed Governor by 42,000. From 1869 to wrong to assess property in one county at its true value if the same rule were 1897 Ohio had one Democrat in the United States Senate and sometimes boil the Senators from that state were Dem both not observed in other counties; but this difficulty is precisely what a state ocrats. Family rows may make Ohio

doubtful No half way measures go with old

China when she sets out to discipline her subjects or to make them circumspect by computation. Secrecy in the transmission of telegraph dispatches in the empire is to be insured in future by the decapitation of any official who re-veals the contents of any important message in transit; the ordinary mes sage of commerce thus revealed will subject the offender to 10 years in prison, while half that term of involuntary ervitude is provided for the person whe knows of the infraction of this law but neglects or refuses to report the matter. It is not probable that many secrets will drop from telegraph wires in China

One of the fundamental needs in our An important convention-both from evenue system is an annual budget carefully prepared by an expert. Such a humane and an economic standpointa budget would take note of the neces is that which will be held in Washing ton, May 6 to 8, of the National Asso sary expenses of the Government, of the sources of revenue and what each is dation for the study and prevention of ilkely to produce. Upon these data with the actual value of all taxable tuberculosis. The progress of the camaign against this malady in the United property before one it would be possible States will be sketched by the executive to fix an equitable rate of taxation. But ecretary of the association; the com we are for the most part without a bud-get. The expenses of the state or city pulsory notification and registration of rculosis patients will be discuss and a number of addresses on the bes are not by any means what a conserva tive expert would estimate them to be neans of dealing with the disease will they are as large as the various logroll

after this.

be given. The subject is one that at-tracts much attention and one in which ing interests can make them. The de mands upon the taxpayer are seldon thousands of individuals in the country feel a pathetic interest. fixed with reference to his ability to

meet them, but almost always by a sor f conspiracy among a horde of greedy interests which are restrained only by The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is trying a case for the extheir mutual selfishness. In well goy pulsion of two of its members who are erned communities it is the rule never charged with fraudulently registering to incur a new expense without provid-ing a new source of revenue to meet it animals. A charge of that kind should he vigorously yet justly prosecuted Breeders' associations are governed by New sources of revenue are the last hing our rulers trouble themselves their own rules, and not by state laws. To their minds their duty is en they have imposed the bur-If the managers of the association verlook fraud or close thele even to How to meet it is a matter which evidence of it, we shall soon h is generally beneath their consideration. confidence in the records of such organ-The obvious expedient is of course to zations. It is to be expected that some To adopt anfraud will be successfully perpetrated ut no livestock associatio to be careless in dealing with suspected

medical practitioners or of persons II

by the

Also a Few Odd Indictments.

North American (Rep.). President Roosevelt seems not only to have the courage of his convictions, but also of a few odd indictments.

Signal Proof of Convictions

Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel (Rep.). In bluntly refusing to knuckle down the demands of this Moyer-Haywood lonference Mr. Roosevelt has given more signal proof of the courage of his convictions, whether those convictions happen to be distasteful to organized wealth or organized labor.

People Like a Fighter.

Indianapolis News (Ind.). Our President is a veritable Mark Tap--not that he is only happy when he miserable-but that he only feels himelf, so to speak, when the fighting edge as just been freshly whetted. Then he does so thoroughly enjoy himself that he needs no helper. And likely enough the ceds no helper. An

Harriman Wishes He Hada't.

New York World, Deu President Roosevelt stands by his guns in the Moyer-Heywood matter, or rather swings his big stick for another thwack men who in his judgment counsel violence. Mr. Harriman, at any rate, must wish the comparison had never been made. It will keep his own misdeeds well advertised.

Better Judgment Lacking.

Philadelphia Record, Dem. An officer of exalted rank should have greater care in saying that which might prejudice juries or impress a court than a body of excited labor unionists. The ult of the President's action be to give an importance and a character to the resolutions of the Mover-Haywood Association of Chicago which they would otherwise have failed to attain.

Easy for the President.

New York Mail, Rep. How open to retort the friends of loyer and Haywood laid themselves then they objected to the President's Moyer lassification of the latter with Harri finan as "undestrable citizens" is sh in Mr. Roosevelt's frank and courag letter to a Chicago labor group. It easy for the President to refuse the role of "enemy of labor" wh critics had assigned him which some of his

Admire Virility of Answer.

Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.). The time-serving, fence-setting and danger-dodging type of politician is so familiar it is a positive inspiration to find a man of the President's straightrward type. Even those who have mos otly resented his classification of Move and Haywood with Harriman, and have condemned his utterance as tending to prejudice the trial of the accused, must admire the virility of his answer.

Roosevelt's Position Reasonable.

Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem. It is because Moyer and Haywood rep-esent a class of citizens who preach ciolence and bloodshed that President Roosevelt considers them "undesirable." and his position certainly ought to sound reasonable to all unprejudiced and law-abiding persons who have no patience with inciters of hatred, lawlessness and destruction, without regard to their pov erty or wealth, labor affiliations or dwelling place.

Puts the Country in His Debt.

New York Evening Post, Ind.-Dem. When in honest indignation, President Roosevelt holds up to public scorn those wicked chiefs of labor organizations whose policy is violence, incidement to crime, and bloodshed, he puts the whole country in his deht. Such a frank and timely delivorance will help to keep alive that ideal of Roosevelt which we all like to cherish. President Roosevelt never did a finer thing than his reply, to the protesting labor unions.

Shame on Debs Et Al.

Chicago Inter Ocean, Rep.

There was in Mr. Roosevelt's conduct o provocation for the crass viluperation f Eugene Debs and his marchistic as-ociates. The language of these men dissociates. graces their American liberty and insults Twenty doctors-eighteen men and two women-were added to the list of

PRESS OPINION ON MOYER LETTER NO MORE IS MURDER A CRIME ROOSEVELT AND SQUARE DEAL Appears to Be Rapidly Becoming Obso-

A little

lete in This Country.

Indianapolis News. We seem to be fast approaching a tim

when we shall have to consider whether

to commit murder. A few days ago two

men were acquitted by a Virginia jury.

though they had deliberately and know

ingly killed, they having acted-so it an-

later a man charged with murder, and

proved to have killed, was acquiited by

Missouri jury, the unwritten law again

having been invoked. In Indianapolis,

not long ago, another killer was freed.

his plea having been that he was insane

at the time of his action. It is said that

the woman in Chicago who, a few weeks

ago, killed the man with whom she was

in love, will plead insanity. In Nebraska,

Frank Brink, who killed his sweetheart.

pears-under the "higher law."

storm."

One Citizen Who Thinks He Hasn't Given It to Moyer et al.

SILVERTON, Or., April 17.-(To the ditor.)-I was very much interested an article in The Oregonian April 25, entitled, "Moyer's Friends Join in it is possible in this country for a man Protest," and aside from all political prejudices, I wish to ask a few "square

refudices, I wish to ask a few "square leal" questions. When the trial of Moyer is launched, May 9, would it be fair to allow a Roosevelt man to sit on the jury? The attorney for the defense might ask the attorney for the detrain juryman: Are you a Republican? Did you vote for Mr. Roosevelt? Will you vote for him again if he is nomina for a third term? Do you think has good judgment regarding the kind of citizens who are desirable? Now, if the gentlemen of the jury should answer in the affirmative, how could he be otherwise than prejudiced against Mr. Moyer, in view of the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has said that he (Mr. Moyer) is an undesirable citizen? We have drifted into a condition

was found to be insane by a Commission that is appalling. Creeds and clans are making the Goddess of Liberty weep tears which may turn into rivers of blood. Even in our villages jury of Experts. Thereupon the judge in-structed the jury, which brought in a verdict of not guilty. The plea of insanity has been interposed in behalf of lists are owned by those who a 15-year-old girl who murdered the baby and the ownership is usually held by a "dirty dozen" who manipulate things after the manner of a Hermann. Is the sirength of the Union of such which she had been hired to nurse. From Ohio we get the story of another "brain-One man simply killed another the alternation of the third of such men, who get and hold wealth and office, to ruln this great Nation, by de-feating and trampling the principles of justice and civic rightecomness into the mire of fraud, of poverty and of in the old-fashioned way, but his friends and lawyers insist that he was the victim of a brainstorm, and was suffering from dementia at the time of the shooting. Finally, we have from Maryland the slavery? Are men to be considered innocent until proven guilty, or are we to go back to the barbarous idea of interesting story of the acquittal of a woman who killed her sister "because to go back to the carbarous idea or past ages? As we move up and down the scale of commercial prosperity is the great evil flood, proceeding from the "root of all evil," going to put out the light that our forefathers she was always running after my hus-band." The theory in this case seems to have been that the slayer did not even know what she was doing. Here are nine cases of killing in which out the light that our forefathers lighted at Loxington, at Bunker Hill and at Valley Forge? If Mr. Roose-velt is, as he should be, a very wisa the slavers were either acquitted or stand a good chance of being acquitted when a good chance of being acquiited when brought to trial. And yet in every one of them killing was done. And, no doubt, in every one of them the killer knew what he was about. So we think that and Debs are not yet convicted, and therefore is not Mr. Roosevelt now to people may well inquire whether murder is not an obsolete crime in the United States. And yet to say that lack of self-

the common people? We voted for Mr. Roosevelt, and we We voted for Mr. Roosevelt, and we were elated to have prosperity's car pass through out great Republic; but is it all to terminate in the prosperity of the 1 per cent of our population who now own over one-half of our wealth; and are the "ninety and nine" mium on violence of all kinds. It is the

ascertain the cause of such failure minds of the pupils the principles of patriotism, loyalty and devotion to our

gone beyond the intent of the original gone beyond the intent of the original order by extending its visits to col-leges, academias, universities, and, last year, for the first time in this city, to various denominational schools, with the result that a greater schools, which he usual of the public schools were neglected. The ranks of the veterans are rapidly thinning and the situation is this: that with an in-

e considered by an unprejudiced pub-

MEMODIAL DAY EXERCISES.

control-which is about all that a brain-

storm amounts to-is such insanity as to

be a sufficient defense is to put a pre-

One Comrade Asks That Veterans Confine Visita to Public Schools. PORTLAND, April 29 .--- (To the Edttor.)-The Grand Army of the Republic has commenced its preparation for the observation of services attending the approaching Memorial Day one of the most interesting of which is the visits of veterans to the public chools on the Friday preceding the oth of May. Principals and teach-30th of May. ers prepare their topics for the occasion with exercises of a patriotic na ture that they may greet and honor the visiting veterans. It has fre-quently occurred that after making such preparations some schools have been disappointed by the failure of the visitors to make their appearance as expected, and it may be well to

and its remedy. The order establishing this custom stated as the reason therefor that the public school was the basis of our liberties and free government, and directing that posts of the Grand Army should make de-tails of veterans to visit such schools on the Friday preceding Memorkal Day and endeavor to inculcate in the

flag and our country. With a perhaps laudable ambitton the Grand Army has for several years

The dedication of the new Carnegia Institute, the gift of the people of Pitts burg from his distinguished brother Highlander, was much, and Sir Robert slipped. It was merely a slip, for one glass of claret was the extent of the Scotchman's dissipation, but it created no end of jest among the foreigners and Americans who are here for the dedieatlor

With others of the distinguished guests. Sir Robert Cranston was in the bar of the Hotel Schenley, when some one pro-posed a toast to the "Laird of Skibo. posed a toast to the "Laird of Skiho." Lord Cranston hesitated for a minute, and then, thinking over the oceans of waters that he has consumed od at the bar-tender and rehe has communed.

business of men to control themselves, the law expects and domands it of them. wealth; and are the "ninety and mine" to become slave-builders of the colos-sal pyramid-tombs of our rocky princes of finance who derive their divine power from the almighty dollar? Is our cowbey pope-of-blgh-finance, Teddie, the wonderful, infailible? Does he hold the powers of life and death o hold the powers of life and death his hands? Is he to sit in judgment and prejudge kidnaped workingment because they do not teach the war de-trines of competition to men, and war-supply doctrine of fecundity to women, as a cure for race suicide tinder pres-ent conditions, is it desirable to raise boys for a larger Army and Navy? Are the Depews and Flutts and Aldriches and their moneyed employers desirable citizens? Do the trusts own all the departments of our Government? And,

f so, is there any redress save through new Declaration of Independence, a revolution and a new Government, de-riving its just powers from the consent of the governed? J. E. HOSMER.

Breaks a Sixty-Year-Old Thirst. Pittsburg Ditapatch in New York Times Sir Rohert Cranston of Edinburgh Souland, has the camel beaton. For s years he went without a drink—that is drink of anything considered here as rth while-but now he is off the water

will perinit them to be answered. proper series of question would be Have you heard or read Mr. Roosevelt's opinion of these defendants? Did that pinion cause you to form an opinion as to their character, and would your opin ion of their character prevent you from trying this case fairly and arriving at a verdict according to the law and the evidence? A man can be an admirer of Roosevelt, can believe Moyer and Haywood to be undesirable citizens, and still can sit in impartial judgment upon their case involving the question whether they did or did not murder Governor Steunenberg. Hundreds of men are acquitted of crimes every year ough the juries are abundantly satis fied that they are undesirable citizens. A jury has its attention directed to one particular charge and the evidence that supports that charge.

"Are men to be considered innocent until proven gulity," asks Mr. Hosmer who would convey thereby the impres sion that Moyer and Haywood been presumed guilty. That depends upon what you mean by innocent and how broad you wish to make the pre-Moyer and Haywood are to sumption. be considered innocent of the charge of murdering Governor Steunenberg until they are proven guilty. Whether they are to be considered innocent as new-born babes, free of all gulle, guilty of no acts inconsistent with good citizenship, will depend upon what their record has been in general. If Harry K. Thaw were charged with the murder Steunenberg, The Oregonian would not presume him very innocent nor consider him a desirable citizen. It would presume him innocent of that particular act, and proceed to say what it thought about his character in general. That is precisely what President Roosevelt has done with regard to Mover and Hay-

This plea of "presumed to be innocent" is one set up by guilty men se reates. frequently that it has come to be the cause of presumption against those who rest their defense upon it. It is a prerest their defense upon it. It is a pre-sumption that the law raises in order to groes. It denies to them most of the a state of perpetual servitude. coused man to stand upon that dowould better depend upon his innocence or the production of evidence. Mer sumption would forbid a sheriff to ac-

the negroes of Atlanta have actually Hosmer wants this presumption to be accomplished in the way of self-help as broad as all creation. Carried to its The one article raves after the manne logical end, his application of the pre- of Tillman and Vardaman; the other supplies the calm knowledge which makes such raving futile. cuse a suspected man until he had been woven guilty. Under such an interpretation of the presumption, the police ave no right to direct their investigation particularly to any one class of persons when a crime has been commit- not advanced an inch in civilization

ted and the indications point to that class as likely to contain the criminal, guilty man, not the innocent, wor-

THE NEGRO AGAIN.

Two current articles on the negre much higher rate of taxes than he who question illustrate respectively the spirit which destroys and that which trace of justice. Whether the valuation is high or low it should be uniform One, in the Saturday Evening Post by Harris Dickson, is a ferocious for all property of the same kind; and place the burden of proof upon the qualities of human beings and flercely | tends to eliminate discrimination while It is the right of every demands that they shall be remanded to a low assessment encourages it by mak-The ing it facile. Clearly the proper methbut if he is in fact innocent he other article, by Ray Stannard Baker od is to shun deceit in the matter, se hetter depend upon his innocence in the American Magazine for May, the value down on the tax rolls as it is rather than the presumption, and call shows by facts and photographs what in the market and then limit the levy by applying sense and honesty to the stablish a maximum above which the tax rate may not rise. This would encourage our legislators to seek out new sources of revenue when they incur a

Some of the facts which Mr. Dickson iew expense. Mr. Parrish's proposa cites to prove that the negro cannot advance are amusing. He says, for to let no property escape the levy is simple justice, but it is so contrary to example, that "The Congo native has the rule ordinarily observed that strikes everybody as a great novelty. If from contact with the Portuguese!" He he carries out his idea one may expect to see the taxdodgers appealing to the might have made this much stronger by

courts on the ground that it is unconsti adding that he has not advanced half ries for fear some of the presumptions an inch by contact with the agents of tutional to compel them to pay their in his favor will be infringed upon. Other questions asked by Mr. Hosmer gian butcher has been doing for a score the courts may sustain their contention.

ed to practice medicine, system might be made a great deal graduation of this number of students. from the medical department of the the prime essentials to improve it is a University of Oregon in this city, last night. This is a line in which the supconservative and responsible budget as a basis for the annual levy. ply keeps up with the demand, neither and nor supply seeming to weaken

whether property is assessed at its full before the advance of modern methods value or half its value or ten times its value. With a rational budget a high and disciples of healing. While most people distrust the efficacy of pills and assessment would mean a low tax rate potions when in health, they still adhere and a low assessment a high tax rate. to the age-old habit of calling in the doctor when they are sick. thing. But as things are now managed Fees of the State University are try

ing for signatures in Marion County ing palm of the grafter, seems to be that the high valuation raises expectathe petition for referendum on the Uni versity appropriation. It should be remembered in Marion, however, that tions of a great revenue. This expectation encourages extravagance and the Legislature makes appropriation there being nobody whose business it is for expenditure in Salem and that one to compare expenditure with incom or more of them might be held up by and hold them down to a reasonable referendum, too. It should be remem orrespondence, things run wild, But of bered also that it might be possible to a valuation which confessedly under do several things under the initiative timates property it may be said that it

leads directly to discrimination. When the rule of "true value" has been abandoned what standard has the assess to follow except his own interest, preju dice or favoritism? 'He may assess A'

timber land at a cent an acre and B' at ten dollars if he pleases and for the most part he does so please. Nor can the board of equalization remedy the injustice, for they are quite as destitute of a standard as the assessor is. Obviously the true value of property is the

only equitable basis for taxation Our assessors and equalizing show the same tendency as the rail roads to discriminate in favor of large property owners. "To him that hath shall be given and from him that hath

not shall be taken away oven that he hath" is their motto. As a rule the man who owns little property pays a

If the candidates will pay their bills as they go along, they will find it easier in the end. ones will suffer the pangs of the man who was called upon to pay for a "dead hoss." Heney says he is coming to Portland to put Binger Hermann in fail.

discouraging to remember that Heney thus far has done pretty much all he has set out to do. It takes courage to run for office these days. There are some characters who have not the courage and others If necessary the law should who may yet be sorry they have.

An anti-Roosevelt Society or club has been organized in Georgia. Perhaps it will kindly permit the President to serve out his term of office.

> At any rate, if the railroads abandor some of their projected work the farmers will find it a little easier to get help this Summer.

Some of the candidates will not be so rejolced to behold their pictures posted all over the town, after the primaries.

arena to bandy words with them is no excuse whatever for these men. Shame on them!

Where Mr. Jaxon Gets It.

Chicago Evening Post (Rep.). Honore Jaxou, chairman of the Cook County Moyer - Haywood Conference, wrote a letter to Theodore Roesevelt and hoped to get an answer. Ho has hi answer, and it is all sufficient. If Mr Jaxon can find in ft a trace of bain for the soothing of his spirit he has the searching instinct of the weasel. Th President has written to the point. The law-abiding will be satisfied with the position ho takes. It seems to be impregnable.

Its Your Another Tone.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Dem. Mr. Roosevelt's letter in reference to his Moyer-Heywood animadversions would be better if it were briefer, more temperate, more dignified, and less given to the "you're another" tone. But in any case the Fresident should present some evid-ence, or say he possesses it, when passing judgment in public against the general character of these men or any other private citizens. And it is no time for him, most of all, to present such a judg-ment on the eve of or during their trial on a criminal charge. Mover-Heywood animadvarilons would be

The Letter Rings True.

New York Tribune Ren. President Roosevelt's letter rings true and will have the approval of the vast majority of Amerikana, to whom plain speaking is welcome and by whom fearspeaking is werednes and by whom tear lessness in maintaining the right to criticise evil deeds and evil tendencie is still regarded as a cardinal publi virtue. The American people have a vast respect for a man who is not de right to liquor she wants. This is a case which terred from passing censure, if he thinks censure is deserved, by the threatened condemnation of powerful interests which he runs the risk of offending.

One Crumb of Comfort.

New York Sun, Rep. In the entire document the word "lies ocurs only once; and that in a relation which deprives the verb of any offensive significance. "So far as in my power iles," says the President, "I shall uphoid justice." He does not use the word any-It is where in the sense customary to his tongue and pen. This may seem a tongue and pen. This may seem precious small credit mark in the case seein a a public utterance by a President of the United States. Nevertheless, the evid-ence of self restraint is encouraging and should be recorded with gratitude

Opens Floodgates of Slush.

Chicago Chronicle, Rep. The controversy becomes more than a mere passing incident. It assumes the propertions of a public calamity. For the professional biatherskites will continue to write open letters to the President as long as there is any possibility of get-ting them printed-or answered. The yellow newspapers will continue to print them. The American people will thus be deluged for an indefinite period with soalistic fulminations mixed with abu of the President and condemnatory of law and order generally. This is the real misfortune of the whole controversy. It has opened the floodgates of slush.

treasing number of public schools also an annually decreasing number of veterans to visit them it would seem that the Grand Army is making a mis-that the Grand Army is making a mistake in going so far beyond the inent of those who instituted the cus

number of nublic

tom. This writer ventures the opinion that the Grand Army should hark back to the original order and confine its details of visiting veterans to the details of visiting veterans to t public schools only. G. E. CAUKIN.

"Tulip Girl." Nickname of Miss Toft. New York Press.

New York Press. Although she is not yet a social "bud," Miss Helen Taft has been nicknamed "The Tulip Girl," by her close friends. The title had its origin in her fondness for a certain siyle of dressing. Thus a princess gown of pale rose cloth hus a yoko of deep yellow lace and a single red and yellow tulip rests on a dark ersen atraw hat that crowns her blowd

he winked at the bar-tender and re-marked, "A little claret, please." "I never had a dvink of alcoholic

I never nut a drink of account of account liquor in my life until now," he said. "Not even Scotch whisky. While Lord Provost of Edinburgh I had a fine reputation as consumer of what you would call soft drinks, but when the toast of

An carnegie was proposed tonight I broke my 61 years' thirst." Lady Crimston heard the news before Bir Robert left the bar. When she saw him she sudied and remarked: "I heard all about you; you're becom-

ing a terrible inebriate."

Should Select Men Not on Trial.

New York Globe, Rep. As a matter of fact, the President, of course, has no wish to prevent Moyer and Haywood having a fair trial. Yet it is most unfortunate, when efforts are being made to show labor organizations the wickedness of assuming that the red and sellow tullp rests on a dark green straw hat that crowns her bloud hair. The daughter of the Secretary of War is almost 17 and will "come out" in War is almost 17 and will "come out" in the last Winter of the Roosevelt ad-ministration. She is a classmate of Miss Ethel Roosevelt in the Cathedral school. Miss Taft has been in the Orient and can rattle off Phillpino phrases.

BILL TAFT'S TURN NEXT



that Marion County might not like Dwellers in glass houses are wise not to throw stones at their neighbors. A Kentucky lecturer on health de

clares that a man should be ashamed to show in heaven before he is 70. The Kansas City Journal notes in behalf of the modesty of the sex, that compara tively few men are making any notice able preparation to do so.

According to an optnion recently ren

lered there is no law in New York to

prevent a woman from drinking all the

the unwritten law might with great

Otherwise the defeated

propriety be made to cover.