### THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1907.

# The Oregonian

#### BY CARRIER.

Sunday included, ons year ..... 9.00 Sunday included, one month.... 75 ally. Sunday included, one month .... says that he will not that he will HOW TO HEMIT-Sand postoffics money far, argress order ar personal check on our local bank. Stamps, coin or currency re at the sender's risk. Give postoffice ad-ress in full, including county and state. These can be only one reason for it. Mr.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice Second-Class Matter, are close to the people, will have noth-

To close postage, double rates. IMPORTANT—The postage is not fully repaid are not forwarded to destination. EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith, Special Agency—New Tork, rooms 43-50 Tribune building. Chi-Caso, Fooms 510-512 Tribune building. question of a Presidential candidate, leaving the Senatorship for later de-cision, and Mr. Foraker sees that their

KEPT ON SALE.

KEIT ON SALE. Chicage - Auditorium Annez, Postoffice News CO. 175 Deskrorn at. N. Paul, Minn.-N. St. Marie, Commercial tation. Denvor-Hamilton & Hendrick, 906-912 oventeenth street, Pratt Book Store, 214 Wish will prevail. Were there a fair prospect of an indorsement for him-self as Senator, Mr. Foraker would enter the conference readily enough, notwithstanding those "official duties." which now prevent his attendance. Since there is not, he belittles the meet-ing, declares that it can decide noth-ing, denies the delegation of both Mr. Dick and Mr. Cox from himself, and again appeals to a state convention to

Washington, D. C .-- Ebbitt House, Pena-

Philadelphia, Fa.--Ryan's Theater Ticket fire: Kemble, A. P., 3735 Lancaster ave-subserviency of such conventions to

Buffer, Kemble, A. P., S735 Lancaster ave-Due; Ponn News Co. New York (1979-L. Jones & Co., Astor Home; Broadway Theater News Stand. Buffalo, N. X. - Walter Freer. Oakland, Cal. - W. H. Johnson, Four-teenth and Franklin atreets; N. Wheatley: Oskiand News Stand; Hale News Co. Orden-D. L. Stoyle, W. G. Kind, 114 Ewony-fifth street. Omaha-Barkholw Bross, Union Station; Magearth Stationery Co.

Omaha-Barkalow Bros. Union Station; Mageath Stationery Co. Santramento, Cal.-Sacramento News Ca. 236 K street, Amos News Co. Salit Lake-Moon Book & Stationery Co.; Ross Angeles-E. E. Amos, manager seven street wagons. San Bego-B. E. Amos, Los Angeles-E. E. Amos, Los Bego-B. E. Amos, Los Bego-B. E. Amos, Los Bego-B. E. Amos, Santa Barbara, Cal.-John Prechek San Barbara, Cal.-John Prechek San Barbara, Cal.-John Prechek San Barbara, Cal.-John Prechek San Josse, Cal.-St. James Hotel News If or Worth Terror Stations in the Addams' latest thoughts upon

tand. Fort Worth, Tex.--F. Robinson. San Trancisco.-Foster & Orear, Ferry tews Stand; Hotel St. Francis News Stand; Parent; N. Wheatley; Fairmont Hotel ews Stand; Amos News Co. Geidfield, Nev.-Laute Pollin. Furcka, Cal.--Call.Chronoled Agency. Norfolk, Va.--Jamentown Exposition News Ind. Potta & Roeder: Schneider & Kalast. Pine Beach, Va.--W. A. Coegrove.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1907.

#### A CHANGE OF MIND.

Those who doubt Mr. Roosevelt's sin cerity in declining to be nominated for the Presidency a second time, must find it difficult to understand the present condition of affairs in Ohio. Every politician in that state who wishes to be numbered among the President's friends is supporting Mr. Taft, and been the guardians of the health and there can be no question whatever paid little attention to such matters. that they are doing it with the Pres-They have rather held it beneath the ident's knowledge and approval. Of course it is conceivable that all this 10. dignity of the male to mop, to sweep, to scrub, while soap suds is woman's native element and the broom is her nothing but a blind to deceive the We may, if we wish, imunwary. sword and lance. agine that Mr. Taft is but a pawn in the game to be pushed forward in the initial moves and sacrificed as soon as Mr. Roosevelt thinks the psychological notion to exclude women from their moment has come to advance a more powerful plete, namely himself. But to adopt this theory one must make two or three rather difficult assump- tea and put a hot brick to their hustions. We must suppose in the first place that Mr. Roosevelt is a master of craft, worming his way in the dark with insidious wrigglings and ready to sacrifice the political future of his household; anarchy would reign in the friend for his own advantage. How does this estimate of the President's character coincide with what we know with bugs both microscopic and of of him? Is it the way a man of his larger build. frankness, his impulsiveness, his readwould have gone about much work and the city is a mammoth household,

posed to make the conference an op-portunity for establishing harmony in the Republican party. He suggested that it should indorse Taft for Presi-dent and Foraker for Senator, and the **SUBSCRIPTION RATES. CONTINUATION RATES. CONTINUATION RATES. CONTINUATION RATES. CONTINUATION RATES. CONTINUATION REALES. CONTINUATI** plicate their friends in political proj-Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Foraker now repudlates the conference. He

be chosen at popular primarles.

ished, Mr. Cox, of Cincinnati pro-

sweep over the land at intervals. When we again experience one of these unpleasant eras, the attractions of the congested cities of the East will appeal to the new arrival much less forcibly than they do now. Foraker perceives already that the Republican party of Ohio, speaking through the State Central Committee and through the county executives who

THE RISK OF HIGH SPEED. The disaster which befell a Shriners'

excursion train in Southern California was one of those frightful accom-

mand for labor in all branches. This

is partly due to the efforts of the Can-

adian Pacific Railroad, which is of

nent of its western territory. The work is rendered easier by rea-

or 130,000 per month, will not be fully

paniments of modern travel of which cannot think without dismay and horror. To those who perish, it brings

death in the most frightful form; to those who escape with injuries more or less severe, and even to unharmed spectators, the result is a nervous wish will prevail. Were there a fair shock from which recovery is slow; to families and friends it carries horror with bereavement; and to the cot munities touched by it, dismay. T The wreck of an excursion train has its counterpart in all of these features, it is true, in the coal mine disaster in which miners perish. There is even in coal mines the added horror the pit, about the yawning mouth of which again appeals to a state convention to terrified and grief-stricken wives and children gather, hoping against hope that their loved ones may yet be re-turned alive to them. But in the sudboss influence. No matter how the delegates may be chosen, nor what den transition from galety to terror: from happy, hopeful anticipations to mandate they bring from the people. Mr. Foraker knows that there is a fair excrutiating agony; from prospective home-coming with the joyful welcome chance of his winning them to some that awaits it to sudden death that,

leaves the body mangled beyond recognition of the dearest friends, there is an element of pity that turns the heart As far as blame for this latest disaster has been fixed, it seems to rest with the tremendous rate of speed at which the excursion train was flying This train, carrying over the falls. had

Jane Addams' latest thoughts upon similar matters. These thoughts are several hundred passengers, had covered a distance of sixty-one miles all the more pertinent to our situation inasmuch as the clean streets of Portof a road abounding in curves and crooked track in one hundred minutes, when the engine struck a splintered rall, and in the twinkling of an eye the and are still a pious hope rather than beauteous reality, Miss Addams, who is an authority upon these mat-ters, ventures the belief that keeping a work of a great disaster was done. moderate rate of speed would ha - A. city in good order and its inhabitants

wreck. Indeed, it is not improbable in good health presents on a large scale blems entirely similar to those of that this is but another disaster directly attributable to a rate of speed housekeeping. In her conception of it a city is a huge household where all of us try to live together in a sort that nothing but the greatest emerg-ency in life calls for-a speed that is of an exaggerated family with as much not a necessary adjunct either of busidecency and as little friction as may ness or of pleasure

Discussing this phase of the problem of railroad accidents in the current Now, according to Miss Addams from time immemorial women have number of the Atlantic, Frank Haigh Dixon says: cleanliness of the household. Men have

There is some question whether the 15-hour trains between Chicago and New York meet any real economic need, except possibly as an aid to the financial legerdemain of a few Wall-street financiers. Yet they gratify a genuine American desire for speed for speed's sake and as advertising agencies are well worth while. while

Suppose all the men in the country Is this last assumption correct? Is should become seized with a sudder an advertising agency "worth while" that carries a risk of disaster so treancient privilege of housecleaning; sup mendous-a risk that becomes in a mopose the gentler sex were forbidden to dose the children with smartweed ent a reality too horrible to contemplate with composure? Is it possible to over-estimate the risks of fast band's feet of a Winter's night? What would become of the peace and lovell-ness of the domestic hearth? Desolatravel in the presence of evidence such Whether the high speed as this? trains is dictated by the insane efforts of competing roads to clip a few more minutes off the schedule, or to tion would descend upon the American sweetest of sweet homes. We should wallow in dirt. We should be devoured a genuine American desire for speed for speed's sake, it is manifest that the time has come when, in the nam of humanity, public safety and econ

a connection with the Canadian Pa-

What does hac fabula docet? Miss omy of resources the tendency to high and yet higher speed should be checked,

WILLIAM R. HEARST'S NEW PARTY enabled the Spokane men to sell goods in a wide zone which could not be reached by the coast jobbers. The incourse vitally interested in develop- justice of this policy did not escape Bryan.

the notice of the Portland and Puget Sound jobbers, but on account of their son of there being no such large citles advantageous location they have never made a concerted effort to secure as rate as was granted the Spokane job-

bers. The reported reduction in the rail put a different face on the matter. The Hill-Harriman interests have apdifferent face on the matter. tested until we encounter one of those parently been forced by rall compe-periodical waves of hard times which tition to make the lower rate, but there is nothing in the long and short haul theory, or in the rall and water competition, that compels them to give Spokane a better per-ton-per-mile distributive rate than they grant Port-land. From appearances, with Spo kane and the railroads, it will now be

a case of "friendship ceases." The city by the fails must take the bitter with the sweet, and it remains to be seen whether her jobbing trade will be any more prosperous under a reduction in the jobbing rate and an advance in the fistributive rate than it has been in the past.

Until some method can be discovered for eliminating competition from the ocean. Portland and other coast cities will never submit to a nullification of the advantages conferred on them by the Almighay,

Dollar wheat was in evidence in Chicago for a few minutes yesterday, and throughout the session of the Board of Trade the market hovered very close to the famous figure. The American wheat crop has undoubtedly been seriously damaged, but it requires the injection of considerable speculative hysteria into the situation to send prices up eight cents per bushel between the close of one seasion and a few minutes after the open ing of another, as was the case Wild the December option yesterday. flurries of this nature always develop. among a certain class of speculators emporary recklessness which is usually followed by a reaction perhaps as drastic as the advance. There is something more than a possibility that the Amer can wheat situation le strong enough to warrant dollar wheat, or even a higher price, but whenever such a high standard of prices is attained by such prodigious leaps and bounds, it is well

The little Prince of the Asturias has received the name Alfonso, Rio Cristino, Eduardo. The last was probmoderate rate of speed would have ably in compliment to his great uncle eliminated many of the horrors of this Edward of England; the first of course to the long line of Alfonsos that has preceded him, and Cristino may be a sort of recognition of his paternal grandmother; while Rio-well here im-agination fails, and this faculty not being supplemented by knowledge in the matter we give it up. Auyway the boy has names enough to get along with, even as a prince, considering his forty titles, any one of which could be drawn upon in case of emergency.

which may follow,

The snow storm that has raged in the mountains of Southern Wyoming since April 15 without intermission is unprecedented for this season of the year as far as the knowledge of the white man extends. Seven feet on a level and a temperature hovering around zero would seem to preclude the possibility of the existence of even wild life in those wintry solitudes. This is, course, entirely without the limits of the stockraising belt of the state hence the storm is a phenomenor rather than a disaster.

Mabel Gilman, the chorus lady, and unspeakable Corey were married in New York last evening, and the bride's father sent a telegram advising her to "Live up to Christian Sci-It will certainly require all ence. the miraculous power with which Christian Science is credited, if this charming pair can make themselves believe they are entitled to anything

# As It Is Regarded by William Jennings

#### From the Commones Attention has already been called to

Mr. Hearst's New York speech on the evening of April 13, in which he exlow a per-ton-per-mile distributive pressed dissatisfaction with existing partles and his determination to organ ize a new party through the instru mentality of the Independence League jobbing rate to Spokane, will, however, That Mr. Hearst means well will be admitted, but there will be a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of his action. In joining a party a man naturally asks two questions: First, what does the party stand for? And, second, what chance has the party of accomplishing its purpose? The second ques-tion is scarcely less important than the first, for, unless a party has a prospect of putting its principles into law it strives in vain, and because it strives in vain it does not appeal to the peo | ple.

Of course, a party may do educational work without dominating the Government, and all parties, however small, do educational work, but the great majority of the voters prefer to see results rather than to do ploneer work Mr. Hearst complains that the Demo-eratic party is not harmonious-that is true. But, unfortunately, there is no chance of securing absolute harmony

in any party of any size. If a par ty has as many as two members, the conservative and radical elements will appear. Even where all agree in principies, there will be differences of opinion as to methods, and such differences cause almost as much trouble as differences in principle. The Republican party seemed to be a united party three years the radical element of the party thought him too conservative, and before eight years elapsed a Republican Congress tried to impeach a Republican President.

The Independence League must grow in order to exert a great influence, and it cannot draw to itself any considerable number of thinking men without becoming a debating society.

Whether the new party is really needed is a matter which time alone can decide. Mr. Hearst has a large personal following, and his papers a marked influence. He has left the to guard against the normal reaction Democratic party because he has lost faith in its power to secure reforms,

and the Independence League will offer a political home to those who despair of relief through either the Democratic or Republican parties, but it cannot hops to attract those Democrats who still believe that the Democratic party can be made an effective instrument in the hands of the people for the seuring of remedial legislation; neither can it expect to attract reform Republicans unless those Republicans believe that the Independence League can bring reform sooner than the Democrats can.

In the meantime the Democratic pa-pers should treat Mr. Hearst and the new party as an ally rather than as an enemy. We are going in the same dienemy. We are going in the same di-rection, even though we march under different banners, and there ought to different banners, and there ought to be no quarrel so long as we are trying matter into their own hands. o "cast our devils," although we in voke the name of Democracy, while Mr. Hearst and his associates invoke the name of the Independence League

## Will It Be: "The Fat Mr. Bryant"

Will is Be: "The Fat Mr. Bryas?" New York Sun. Mr. Bryan dow weighs 2343 pounds. The truth came out at the tavern of Hale, Wells River, Vt., which is head-ouarters of the New England Fat Men's Club. No man of girth escapes the scrutiny of mine host, who has the club's interests at heart. Mr. Bryan was led up to the scales and bravely paid the initiation fee. Mr. Bryan's fighting weight was 165

## FULTON URGES PARTY CONVENTION

Faults of Oregon Primary Law Would Be Removed, He Says, by Securing Declaration of Party Principles and Lessening Cost of Primary Campaigns to Candidates.

gon, in an article entitled "The People as Legislators," in the North American Review, "than does that of any other state of the Union. This is due to the amendment to its constitution, adopted by a vote of the people in 1992, and known as the Initiative and Referendum Amendment." "

Senator Fulton points out the merits of the system of nominating candidates by direct vote of the people, but cites the well-known faults of that system-great cost of primary

pairns to candidates and lack of party platform and party organization. The remedy, he thinks, would be a party convention, prior to the primaries, "to declare party principles and promote party organization . and recommend to the voters a list of candiúates.

"The advantages of the convention," says Senator Fulton, "would be a reasonably fair distribution of candidates geographically, a careful preliminary consideration and weighing of the merits of the several candidates by the delegates, a declaration of party princi-ples and organization for the cam-paign." He recommends that the direct primary law he amended "so as to place when it came into power in 1861, and a limit on the amount that a candidate yet before Lincoln had been in office may expend in his campaign for a nomination, and as well for his election. The direct legislation method, Senator Fulton recommends, by declaring the people as conservative and capable legislators as their representatives in logislative .nssemblies,

After detailing the history of the initintive and referendum and the direct primary law and briefly describing their provisions, Senator Fulton says: The first nominating election under The first nominating election under this law occurred in April, 1905, to nominate candidates to be voted for at the general election to be held in June of that year. A Senator in Congress was to be chosen by the Legislature then to be elected. A very considera-ble majority of the candidates for the Legislature signed Statement No. 1, and when the Legislature was elected it was churd that signers of that state-

it was found that signers of that state-ment constituted a clear majority on joint ballot. The result was that a United States Senator from Oregon was. for the first time in many years, elect-ed on the first ballot. It was, indeed, a most welcome change, for so bitter had been the factional differences in the Republican ranks in Oregon during the preceding 20 years that people had ceased to expect an election of a Sen-ator to occur before the last ballot on the last night of the session; and it was always possible that there would be no election, as indeed was the case in two instances. In fact, I am confi-dent that the bitter and long-drawn-out contests that had become the un-

Of course, the people know that the Of course, the people know that the Legislature cannot constitutionally be required to elect to the Senate this candidate in favor of whom they de-clare, but they also know that few members will care to jeopardize their political future by declining so to do. Furinermore, if a candidate for the Legislature signs Statement No. 1, he is, in case of election, bound by an obligation as solemn as his oath of office to conform to it, and it is quite anonrent that a candidate who signs

apparent that a candidate who signs that statement will always occupy a much stronger position before the vol-ers than one who declines to sign it.

"THE State Government of Oregon more nearly approaches a pure democracy." says C. W. Its popular vote by the lavish use of money; but such an attempt is not only more casily guarded against, but is less likely to materially influence the result, than when made on so small a body as a Legislature, with so much time as usually intervenes between the election of the members and the con-vening of the Legislature to perfect and execute plans and execute plans

The direct primary, with its many advantages, is not, however, entirely without its disadvantages. I speak of the direct primary for nomination of candidates as we have it, where it is candidates as we have it, where it is preceded neither by a convention nor by inty other representative body to sug-gest candidates, promulgate a declara-tion of purty principles and promote party organization. In my judgment, the holding of such a convention in ad-vance of the primary would be a dis-tinct improvement and would in no wise militate against or interfere with the principles or purposes of the law. There is nothing in our primary law prohibiting such course, and I think is

There is nothing in our primary law prohibiting such course, and I think it will eventually be adopted. Without a preliminary convention, a poor man, particularly if he is not widely acquainted throughout the state, stands slight show of nomination for a state office, however great his merits. For, if unacquainted, he can only bring his name and merits to the attention of the voters through the newspapers and by meeting personally the voters, all of which means the expenditure of money. On the other hand, one who has money to spend may subsidize newspapers, employ workers at the polls, hire carriages to bring out the voters and thereby secure a nomination over an opponent in every respect bet-ter qualified for the office. Quite trus, the influence of money cannot be en-tirely avoided by any system; but I the influence of money cannot be en-tirely avoided by any system; but I believe it would be less potent were a convention held in advance of the pri-mary election. Another objection to mary election. Another objection to proceeding without the discrimiling judgment and advisory influence of a convention is the danger that all nom-inations will go to the centers of popula-tion. Where a nourality of population. Where a plurality of votes nomi-nates, one residing in a small town or a rural district has but a very remote chance of president chance of securing a nomination, how-ever, superior his qualifications.

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I am of the opinion, therefore, that our law should he amended so as to place a limit on the amount day as to place a limit on the amount that a candidate may expend in his campaign for a nomination and as well for his election, after he has received the nom-ination. It is also my conviction that a convention, in advance of the primary election, should be held for the pur-pose, among other things, of recom-mending to the voters a list of candi-dates. It might be well to recommend, dates. It might be well to recommend, in some cases, possibly in all, two or more candidates for the same office, the voters to decide which should re-ceive the nomination. Of course, the recommendations of the convention would not proclude any person from having his name placed on the pri-mary ticket by petition, which is the method provided by law. In most in-stances, the recommendations of the convention would be ratified by the voters. The advantages of the conven-tion would be a reasonably fair dis-tribution of candidates geographically, a careful preliminary consideration and weighing of the merits of the several weighing of the merits of the several candidates by the delegates, a declara-tion of party principles and organiza-tion of the campaign. At the same time, knowledge of the fact that the recommendations of the convention, to be of avail, must receive the inderse-ment of the party voters would enauge the most careful and conscientious work on the part of the members of the

## convention.

Limitation of the amount a candidate may expend in his campaign for the nomination and also for election is of supreme importance to the preservation of the direct primary, in my judgment. It is a matter of common report in Orewas led up to the scales and bravely paid the initiation fee. Mr. Bryan's fighting weight was 165 pounds in 1896, when his career as a Presidential candidate, lecturer, and preacher began. Prosperity has filled him out. He is become too fat for war, but is a fine figure of a man for peace congresses. Hard times he can never talk about again. As well might Jack son that two campaigns in 1905-name-ly, the one for the nomination, the other for election-cost most of the successful candidates for State offices as much as their salarles will amount to for two years, while many who were

# SUBSCRIPTION BATES.

The enemies of the President have taught us to believe that the great defect of his character is a lack of that very deliberation and serpentine guild with which they are now ready to charge him.

We have also been taught that Mr loyal to hi Roosevelt is improperly. friends, carrying his predilections for some of them so far as to appoint them to high offices for which the are not worthy. Yet we are asked t they believe that in this contingency he stands ready to ruin the man who has been his closest friend and most de-voted auxiliary for years. Not only that, but to ruln him in the face of his own solemn pledge not to stand for a second elective term. Unless Mr Roosevelt is sincere in his refusal to he a candidate for the Presidency again his words and the whole of his conduct prove him to be a hypoconsummately artful, without e or remorse. But if the Ohio scruple or remorse. drama is nothing but a curtain raiser preliminary to the triumphant entry of the great actor upon the stage, what must we think of Mr. Taft, Is he at in the advent of these hordes of for conscious tool, or merely a simpleton who serves Mr. Roosevelt's clandestine without knowing it. Like most other men who have played a great part in public life, Mr. Taft has made mistakes, but he has done nothing which implied servility or dis-honor. It is difficult at this late period of his history to believe that he would lend himself to a game of deceil if he knew what he was doing. But if Mr. Roosevelt intends to become a candidate again he is playing a game of deceit with few parallels in ure forced to conclude that he does not York. The typical Westerner who can understand what he is doing. Unless, therefore, we can accept the Presideni's statement of his own purposes and believe that he is sincere, there is ica's greatest city, of course notes no escape from the conclusion that Mr. the distance a distinct advantage for this either a blockhead or a knave. same person could concede for an In the case of the immigrants, instant that he is either the one or the ever, this distance can hardly be

Clearly Mr. Foraker believes that the a land where a five hundred mile jour Taft candidacy is genuine. In his ney is a stupendous undertaking, the mind there does not seem to be the new arrival shrinks from crossing the faintest doubt that the Roosevelt in-fluence behind Mr. Taft is forging to-where he is actually needed, and influence behind Air. Fait is resolute pur-ward his nomination with resolute pur-pose. To put the case mildly, Mr. For-ins scared. When the conference is far out-distancing Canada in fought long and hard for a reduction fought long and hard for a reduction publican Central Committee of the distribution of the Canadian Immigra state will meet the county executive country than that which is coming to committees to agree if possible upon by Senator Dick, Mr. Foraker's junior Canada 77,144, Scotland 19,509 and colleague, who is in close sympathy land 3867 people. Nearly all of these with his purposes and his faithful ally. were booked through to the Western

broom, the mop and the smart-SPOKANE RATE AGAIN. weed tea, or its feeble equivalent. A St. Paul dispatch announces that all presided over by men, who have no innate gift for such things and the Hill-Harriman traffic managers, at a conference held in St. Paul vesterwho therefore make a fearful mess of hem. Women, who are born for this day, decided to grant a reduction is jobbing freight rates to Spokane. It

sort of thing, have no part at all in ruling the city, while men rule and at stated that this reduction brought about by the threatened comthe same time ruin. Go to Miss Jane petition of the Soo route which has Addams, thou city father; consider her just reached Spokane over the new words and be wise Corbin line to that city, which forms

OUR NEW AMERICANS.

them.

cific. Spokane has for years been fighting for lower jobbing rates, the Allens from the congested districts of the old world continue to pour into he United States and Canada in isls of her contention being that the the United ower rates granted the Pacific coast cities were unjustifiable. The Spokane demand for lower rates has always cord breaking numbers. A New York dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian, an nounced arrival at Ellis Island on Sat-urday of 5000 of the newcomers, and en based on the long and short he feature of the rate situation, while the figures for the first twelve days of the railroads have been compelled to May are of such great proportio refuse the Spokane demands on acto make it certain that the high record ount of the water competition

of 133,452 in April will be The infusion of this new element when the returns are all in for the present month. With such an enorinto the situation, is fraught with great possibilities. At the Interstate nous demand for labor in all parts o Commerce Commission hearing 10 the country, there is nothing alarming Spokane in January, irrefutable testimony was introduced showing that the eigners if they would not insist water rate on a great number of comrowding into the already congested modifies from Atlantic coast ports to labor centers of the East. Of the new comers now arriving, it is said that Spokane by way of Portland and Puget Sound including the rail haul from points as far inland as Detroit and eventy per cent find homes in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Cleveland, was much lower than the Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio. It does not require a close study of rail rate from the eastern points Spokane. It was also demonstrated that the steamers now engaged in the ocean carrying trade between the Atomic conditions in the New Eng land states to convince Americans that any of the foreigners who settle down lantle coast and Pacific coast ports in that "finished" country have failed were handling practically all classes of greatly to improve their conditions. A freight that was handled by the rail-roads. The manifests of these oasting New Yorker once said that the annals of this or any other coun-try, and if Mr. Taft is helping it on we was that it was too far from New cent of the commodities named in Western classification used by the never become accustomed to the nar-row provincialism of the rich and the railroads had in greater or less quantity been handled by the steamers misery and woe of the poor in Amer-Water transportation the world over cheaper than land transportation, and it is hardly within the range of possibilities that the Soo line or any other cut rates to a figure below how that which can be met with the steamgarded as an advantage for, fresh from ships

The Interstate Commerce Commis sion has never assumed jurisdiction over rates which were affected by water transportation, and the new rate which it is reported will be granted

in jobbing rates, and it now remains to be seen whether or not she will be happy under the new schedule. To the

milities to agree if possible upon Presidential candidate. It was called canada 77,144, Scotland 19,509 and Ire-clific coast cities, the railroads from time to time granted the inland city

low distributive rates which were de-Presently, after the notice was pub- Provinces where there is a great de- nied the coast jobbers. These rates

but the contempt of all decent people

Many of the older residents of Ore gon, and especially those whose home were in Yamhill County from a third to half a century ago, will rememb with admiration and tenderness the late Mrs. Sarah Hall Danlels, at that time in the full powers of a healthful, generous, active womanhood. Her passing at the age of \$3 years has just been recorded.

was

The tablet placed in the T. M. C. A of Reng building to the memory Hutchinson was a tender tribute of fellow-workers to the deavor of one whose life was cut off in its morning. The tribute paid to the purposeful life of Reno Hutchinson, both in bronze and in eulogy, was just recognition of faithfulness to duty as he saw it.

Millions of dollars are spent in the United States every year for per-fumery. And this in spite of the as-sertion of Henry Ward Beecher ,who in his time was considered authority upon most matters upon which he spoke, that "no smell at all is vastly superior to any smell whatsoever."

Seasons come and seasons go but Pat rick Henry Scullin and his National Industrial Peace Association goes on forever, and the strangest part of his dove-like scheme is that, wherever it is proposed, the industrial workers as a rule begin heaving brickbats in its direction.

Modern Mammon worship is aptly illustrated in news reports from Los Angeles, which specify that floral decorations for one vehicle in the flesta parade cost \$750. You can't employ money to measure the beauty of a ro-

Evidently the Rev. John Bentzlen who thundered against dancing from the pulpit must have confounded the omic opera variety with that form in vogue among normal young folk of good blood and breeding.

There would be more enthusiasm to morrow when McCredle hoists the pennant if the Beavers were higher up in the percentage column

Last week's rain and the bulge in Chicago wheat are a happy coin-cidence for the farmers of the Columbia River Valley.

Following Salem's move for a cherry fair in June, why not Albany o Eugene get up a strawberry fair and Ashland a peach fair?

Good morning! Have you registered for the June election?

talk about again. As well might Jack Falstaff discourse of soup kitchens and that is done. In some others, nominations are made directly by party voters, but in no other, to my knowl-edge, is the nominee required to go a scarcity of sack. Mr. Bryan may be President yst-president of the Na-tional Society of Fat Men and one of its amplest specimens. before the people for election. At the inst session of the Legislature, an last session of the Legislature, an attempt was made to amend Statement No. 1 so that the Legislative candi-date's pledge would he to vote for such member of his own party as should receive the highest vote in the primary, but the amendment was not adopted. The Postoffice.

"AFTER YOU"

adopted.

The serious objections to the old method of electing Senators were (1) the opportunity afforded for the corthe opportunity and (2) the extent to which a long Senatorial contest in-terfored with legislative work. Un-der the new plan, neither of these ob-jactionable features will ever again at... tend the election of a Senator by an Oregon Legislature. True, there is al-ways the danger that an attempt may be made to capture the nomination and

charged that any money was employed corruptly. A continuance of conditions permitting such expenditures will onpermitting such expenditures will op-erate in the future to bar from the con-test some of the best qualified and most desirable men for the positions. Much of the expense now seemingly unavoidable in the campaign of a com. At the

maxononable in the campaign of a com-paratively unknown candidate for a nomination would be rendered unneces-by a convention such as I have sug-gested. Even though not widely ac-quainted throughout the state, his friends, knowing his qualifications, might so present them to the conven-tion as to secure its indorsement, and that of itself would bring him prominently before the public and would largely operate as a guaranty of his fitness. It will be asked however, "if a conveption is to be held to name candidates, why send them before the people at all?" It is not proposed to clothe the convention with power to nominate, but simply with advisory power, the members of the party to fin-ally determine who the candidates shall be. I strongly favor the retention of nently before the public and would be. I strongly favor the retention of that feature. It insures earnest efforts on the part of the convention or ad-visory body to select and recommend candidates whose character and quali-fications will be approved by the party voters: besides, it affords an opportun-ity to all who are dissatisfied with the action of the convention to appeal di-rectly to the voters, and finally it reserves to the party voters at all times the actual selection of their candidates

During the short period of time in which the initiative and referendum amendment has been a part of our Con-stitution, the people have manifested a very lively disposition to exercise their power thereunder. They have, however, power insreaded. They have, however, evidenced a conservatian and discrimi-nating judgment both in legislating and in reviewing the work of the Legis-lature which demonstrates that such powers may be vested in them with perfect safety to all interests. Aside from the direct primary law, the most investment under

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the most important enactment under the faithful is the local option law, which was proposed by petition and approved by a large majority of votes cast thereon, and thereby became a law.

chait thereon, and thereby became a law. The general appropriation bill en-acted by the Legislature at the Janu-ary session in 1905 was, by petition, held up under the referendum, and re-ferred to the voters and passed on by them at the June election in 1906. By a very decisive majority, the action of the Legislature was approved. So far there has been no attempt te enact unusual or extreme legislation on any subject under the initiative. Our

any subject under the initiative. the contrary, our experience thus far tends to indicate that, as legislators, the people are fully as conservative and considerate of private and corporate rights as are their representatives in legislative assemblies.

#### Widows and Widowers Excepted. Baltimore News.

Omaha, Neb., has passed an ordinance requiring all single persons between 25 and 45 years of age to marry within 50 days or pay a heavy fine. Only whitewere and widows are exempted.

-From the New York Mall.

# The Postofflee, Bannah G. Fernald in St. Nicholas, It's the secretest thing that ever you knew! It's down in the Porter apple tree, Nobody knows it but Margie and me, And our fathers and mothers and eisters and brothers And aunties and uncles and one or two others, And you! It's our own little postoffice box! It's a dear little, queer little hole,---You won't tell a soul? And we drop down it whatever we please in a secret place, one doesn't need keys And looks!

Our mail isn't like grown folk's quite. We send postes and apples and pears And things like that, for which one o We shan't mail letters till by and bye We don't cure to. Margie and I Can't write!