The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1908

CLASS PRIVILEGE AND CLASS WRONGS. Mr. Roosevelt's latest message to Congress, like the one which preceded Il not long ago, is a piece of splendid political eloquence. It is affame with civic honor and devoted patriotism; but above and beyond these qualities displays a philosophic knowledge, masterly forethought, for which his tory will distinguish him above all our former Presidents. Mr. Roosevelt is not only a statesman learned in the experience of the past, but he is also a student of those problems which are peculiar to our own times and of which the past knew nothing. No one this message attentively without acknowledging that the Presldent has studied the modern science of sociology deeply and with profit, He is under no illusions, for example about the dogmas of "individualism" which have for so long misled the American public with their specious Huxley pointed out long age that there is no philosophical distinction between what goes by the name "individualism" and the terrible as he does now. specter named "anarchy." Mr. Roose velt recalls this lesson in his message, though he is careful to avoid misunderstanding by qualifying the term

He speaks of "exaggerated individualexaggerated individualism. which is but another name for an-archy, or the destruction of law, has led to the results which might natur ally have been expected from such a colitical philosophy. The strong, co bined in great corporations and syndicates, have escaped from all authority and the weak have been made to suffer tyranny and extortion. Such mus necessarily be the outcome of the principles of anarchy applied to soci2 If we are determined to be anarchists, no matter by what specious name we call our doctrines, we must expect the inevitable consequences to follow. But the President thinks that the country has had enough of thos consequences. "In my judgment," h says, "the American people have deflnitely made up their minds that the day of the reign of the great lawcountry has resolved that they shall all be subjected to equal and just law.

How to bring the anarchy-loving lem which it is admittedly difficult to Mr. Roosevelt believes that a National incorporation act, with the restrictions which it might impose, is the ideal to aim at, but he is convinced, on the other hand, that the time for demanding such an act has not arrived. Meanwhile he reiterates opinion that authority should given to some executive official to "determine in the first place whether a given combination is advisable or ne sartly in the interest of the public. If the combination appears to be beneicial the certificate of the official examiner would exempt it from prose cution under the anti-trust law. not, then it would be left to the mercies of the courts without protection The President proposes this scheme merely as a temporary measure until the country shall have grown up to the stacure of a National license act

for corporations. The Oregonian has already pointed out the obvious objections to this plan. Still it is questionable whether the results would not for a time be excellent Certainly almost any remedy which promises to break up the lawiess hab its of the millionaire syndicates is orth trying. Mr. Roosevelt seems to think that this object, together with equitable legislation for laboring men. should be the main purpose of Congress until it is accomplished. If Congress has any purpose whatever except o win as many votes and lose as few us possible, we are unable to discern

right. He insists again that the in- eagerness with which the Pennsylunction power of the courts must be modified in the interest of justice to workingmen, and that the right to strike peaceably shall be put bedoubt. As to the new employers' liability act, his enthusiasm is remarkably temperate. It represents a real advance, he admits, but comes short of what ought to have been done." He assigns two strong reasons why Congress should cease its hesitation and quibbling in the matter of justice to fabor. One of them is that every wrong, especially a wrong humbler classes, ought to be ighted other is that if the rights of workingnen are not conceded by timely legislation, an advantage will accrue to the gifators who are striving to stimulate

dass-consciousness." So far as we are aware, this is the first time that the portentous phrase "class-consciousness" has ever been sed in an American state paper, but e venture to predict that it is far from being the last. Some people have been in the habit of denying that there are any social classes in this country, but they are mere estriches who think the danger is over when they have hidden their heads. We have classes and we have also an army of propagandists who are striving to onsciousness is the first step toward arises from eithe lass warfare. of two things, both bad. Special privllege excites class-consciousness in those who enjoy it. Special wrongs excite it in those who suffer from them. The latter species of classconsciousness is the more bitter, but not the more deeply felt. Most Euronean class distinctions are rooted both privilege and wrong. Our own up the present depend mostly upon special privileges, but wrongs are by no means lacking. Mr. Roosevelt reaons that if we do not desire class warfare in the United States we must abolish both the privileges and the wrongs which stir up hostility. Who

MR. WAGNON AND HIS MOTIVES.

has a better thesis to advance?

The Oregonian is pained, and a little urprised, to discover that Mr. H. D. Wagnon's manners are no better than is statistics. We have long known that he was perfectly reckless in citing figures, but we had not supposed that mere defeat in an argument would cause him to lose his decency altogether and resort to billingsgate. Still facts are facts, though they are ometimes sad ones, and it must be admitted that Mr. Wagnon, in the letter which The Oregonian prints today, gets pretty low down. We have corrected his grammar and reformed his spelling for a good while out of repect for the single-taxers, who seen o have selected him as their cham pioff. Why they did so has always been a mystery. It has seemed to us to impeach their judgment, which is weak at best; but, inasmuch as Mr Wagnon was good enough for them we put up with his wretched grammar and silly logic. But when It comes to calling our remarks "hogwash," mat-

ers between us verge toward a crisis In saying that The Oregonian de sires to "fool the people" Mr. Wag-non, of course, judges our motives from his own, but we are perfectly willing to allow whatever we have said concerning this matter of taxation to stand upon its own merits. The public is free to investigate all that we have said and determine whether it is true or not. Moreover, the investigation is easily made. We suggest We suggest also that if the railroads and timber lands are not assessed at their proper valuation, the remedy is exceedingly simple. The people need only elect honest Assessors and the trick is done. There is no need to amend the constitution to secure honest assessments. Indeed an amendment would not help the case in the slightest degree. Even if we had the single tax, a dishonest or could still undervalue railroads and timber lands and discriminate against the farmer exactly

The truth is that the only possible remedy for the evils caused by dishonofficials is to elect honest ones This may seem an unpleasant remedy to men like Mr. Wagnon, but it is un avoidable unless we desire the evils continue. The ignorant demagogue and the dishonest agitator may well be dispensed with, if we can put honest nen in office and secure the benefits upright administration. Perhaps when that is accomplished the seem ing necessity for many of the proposed new laws and constitutional amend-

THE RETURN OF CONFIDENCE

The most encouraging item of financial news that has appeared in the newspapers for many weeks was conveyed in a London cable printed in vesterday's Oregonian. It stated that the \$20,000,000 Pennsylvania 4 per cent bonds, which were placed on sale in London, were oversubscribed many times, with such an enormous press of offerings that the subscriptions vere closed one hour after they been opened. The \$20,000,000 allotted to the American bidders was oversubscribed \$100,000,000. The heavy oversubscription in this country is not surprising, in view of the manner in which idle funds have been accumulating at all money centers, and also when it is remembered that the Am icans were in excellent position for judging the merits of the security, while the foreigners were not.

The principal cause of the protractperiod of inactivity in dealings in legitimate bonds and stocks has been due to the fright given the foreign investors when good, bad and indifferent curities were attacked with an impartiality that could not do otherwise than convey the impression that all of our railroads and industrial enterprises were in control of thieves and financial thimble-riggers. It has taken considerable time to disabuse the minds of foreign investors on this point, but the avidity with which they took up the Pennsylvania bond issue is a most encouraging sign that our predit has been at least partly re-established in the money centers of the Old World. Despite the temporary duliness in traffic and retrenchment on nost of the big railroads of the country, there is a general disposition on the part of the managements, wher-ever possible, to prepare for the future

by building double tracks and extensions and adding to the equipment. This, of course, has, except in a few cases, been prevented by lack of funds, which were withheld on account of the unsettled financial and political situation, foreigners in particular objecting making any further investments in in but for all that Mr. Roosevelt is American railroad securities. The Pacific Coast a large Navy-yard in together.

vania offering was taken up now makes it reasonably certain that there will be plenty of money available for more bond issues which other roads desire to put out, and the sentimental effect was felt throughout the list of American railroad securities yesterday

With the foreigner's fears dispelled and some of the old-time eagerness present for investing in American raiload securities, there will undoubtedly be a check on the gold exports, and there will also be an increase in the amount of employment available for both American capital and American With the restoration of confilabor. lence abroad and good crops at home t is only a question of a very short ime until this country will again be coming along on a new wave of pros-

MR. STEEL AND MR. ROSS

Mr. George A. Steel, State Treasurer, "yours faithfully" in his letters o Banker Ross, telling about progress in the Legislature as to bills in the interest of Mr. Ross' wildcar bank. Mr. Steel still was "yours faithfully in the trial of Mr. Ross, when called by the state to give testimony for conviction of the banker. Let Mr. Steel have full credit for his fidelity to Mr. but let it be remembered that Ross' speculations with school money—in defiance of law—would have cost the people of this state the greater part of a \$288,000 deposit, but or the rescue furnished by a bonding ompany and the Ladd guarantee.

The conviction of Mr. Ross and the ruined political career of Mr. Steel (if nothing more serious) are the fruits of one more "system" in Oregon. Other ystems have ruined several conspicu us careers in this state. This last one has brought down Mr Ross and Mr. Steel. It has been practiced before, but not with disastrous ending. A banker or some other man of influence joins political forces with a candidate for State Treasurer, an officer who handles millions of dollars deposits hundreds of thousands The candidate is elected, whereupon he places large sums of money on de posit with the banker or favors his usiness friend with use of it. successful candidate, on his side, benefits from the favor by receiving interest payments for the money and thrusting the proceeds into his pocket. This system has built up several large fortunes in Oregon. Mr. Steel was elected on a pledge to reform this method. How he carried out his promise the plight of the state funds bears witness.

In the case of Ross, for the first ime, the public money was loaned by him in speculations from which he could not recover it. A financial crisis state money not loaned was passed out by the teller in an effort to tide the sank over a "run." Large part of the state money was school fund. The say that the State Land Board shall handle the school fund, and that no other set of persons and no individual shall. For breaking this law Ross stands convicted.

The close alliance between Mr. Ross and Mr. Steel is the continuance of a long chain of political sequences. Many years they stood together in the same political faction. Mr. Ross-was Mr. Steel's private banker. Ross' bank Mr. Steel deposited his private money, and from Mr. Ross borrowed money to make his political ampaign two years ago. Mr. organized their old-time political facion for his nomination. One of Mr Steel's first acts as State Treasurer vas to deposit large sums of public funds in Mr. Ross' bank. During the last Legislature Mr. Steel did what he could in the Capitol toward shaping bills for Mr. Ross' interest for regula tion of banks and for deposits of state When the deposit law became operative Mr Steel designated the Ross bank as the state's depository in Oregon. When the Ross bank failed it owed the state \$395,000. And final-Mr. Steel endeavored to protect his

with his testimony. The mournful outcome is the product of a lax public conscience, which once allowed the system to exist, but now of a lax State Treasurer, who did not obey the popular demand that the laws be enforced and who strove in the Legislature against the people's interest. Will Mr. Steel feel the law's lutches? Perhaps, and yet perhaps not. The next State Treasurer will be new type of man. Not soon again will public money be used for private speculation.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The naval bill, which passed the Senate Monday, carried appropriations of more than \$123,000,000. It provides for two new battleships, the building of two new colliers, the purchase of three colliers, the construc-tion of submarines and other minor craft, and it also increases both the pay and the strength of the entire naval force of officers and men. longest stride yet made in onward march of our Navy toward supremacy on the high seas, but it is not at all out of keeping with the suddenly acquired prestige of the United States as a world power, and where the true position of this country in relation to other powers, especially those in the Far East, is understood, there will be much regret that the President's programme for four battleships was not

carried out. Rejection of this proposal for equipment which would place this Government in a position to dictate the naval policy of the world can hardly be traced to a desire to economize, but, from the temper of the House of Representatives, it had more the appearance of a studied attempt to oppos the plan because the President had mmended it., Certainly, with naval bill carrying an appropriation of \$123,000,000, the additional cost of a couple of battleships would not have been overwhelmingly oppressive. will be a matter of general regret that the bill makes no provision for a new Navy-yard or more drydocks on the Coast. Now that Congress Pacific has at last secured a fairly intelligent understanding of the importance of an increased Navy and the stationing of a larger portion of it in the Pacific, the fact should not have been overlooked that the facilities for docking, repairing and coaling these vessels in Pa-

cific waters are woefully inadequate. A naval station in the Philippine and another at Hawaii are necessities, and our ships would be at a serious disadvantage in case of war if these facilities were not available. There

which battleships and all other vessel for use in the Navy could be con-structed. The experience of the Connecticut demonstrates that the world done is equal to that of the contracyards, and, in spite of the unbusiness like labor conditions at the Govern ment yards, the cost was but little more than it would have been had the ship been built by contract. There is another decided advantage in building these ships in Government yards, for their construction enables the Government to keep in service a regular force of skilled men who would necessarily wander away if the work was limited o the uncertainty of repair jobs

The Government is now building two colliers for use as tenders to the fleet, one at Mare Island Navy-varil and the other at New York. creasing size of the naval fleet will, of ourse, make necessary more of these colliers, and a well-equipped Navyyard on the Pacific Coast of huge pro portions would find profitable employment for an indefinite period in building new craft when it was not engaged in repairing the vessels siready in service. Regardless of the differences existing between the President and a certain element in the House and Senate, the big Navy project has been indersed by the people, and it may well be regarded as an accepted fact. for it has reached a point where there can be no retreat. There are obligations and responsibilities that go with the position of being a world power and the United States has never yet failed to meet any of its obligations.

The Board of Education has been urnished with a detailed report of the findings of the committee of the Fire Department that was appointed several weeks ago to inspect the various school buildings of the city in regard to existing danger from fire. The re port calls for alterations in some of the buildings, where furnace pipes were found to be in close proximity with wood used in construction and electric wiring had been carelessly These alterations will no doub be made during the vacation period, now but a few weeks distant, minor suggestions relative to rubbish n the basements, the storing of supplies, etc., have already been The schools will close June The buildings will be but slightly during the interver neated, if at all, ing time, and teachers and pupils will be spared the noise and confusion attendant upon such alterations as may

reduce the danger of

The assertions of the Conservatives in England that the navy is already sufficiently large seem to be partially borne out by the news dispatches of past few weeks. navy seems too large to keep out of ts own way. Early in the month the torpedo-boat destroyer Tiger was sunk collision with the British Berwick off the Isle of Wight, and esterday the torpedo-boat destroyer Gala was cut in two and sunk in the North Sea by the scout Attentive, another destroyer being injured at the same time. A boiler explosion on the battleship Britannia is also reported. recent casualties, together the sinking of the cruiser Gladiator by the American liner St. Paul last Sat orday, will put a crimp in the appropriations for maintenance, and disclose the fact that some one may e guilty of reckless navigation or careless handling of government prop-

fire in the buildings.

The big Cunarders Lusitania and Mauretania have so far distanced the rest of the trans-Atlantic flyers that there is no longer any question as to which is the fastest steamer affoat, and accordingly a new form of advertising becomes necessary. Hence we see the Hamburg-American line setting forth the claims of the erstwhile queen of the seas, the Deutschland, as "unbeaten by any Arans-Atlantic steamship equipped with reciprocating It owed the state \$395,009. And final-ly, when the state prosecuted Mr. Ross for advertising exploitation, for on similar lines nearly every liner cro ing the pend could claim some kind of record. It is now up to the White Star or the North German Lloyd to claim that their crack flyers are "unbeaten" by any trans-Atlantic liner equipped with compound engines manufactured by Smith, Jones or Brown, as the case may be

> The substantial growth of Multnomah County is shown in the increase interest in and attendance upon its and sub-rural schools. buildings, aggregating in cost some \$18,000, will be built this Summer in the three districts of Eastern Multnomah, of which Gresham, Rockwood and Terry are the school centers, while the teaching force in these schools will be almost doubled when the school year opens in September. The money for the improvements ordered will be borrowed and paid in two years by direct taxation. The end in this case is held by taxpayers to justify the means.

> Mr. Cake, we are told, declines to advise the putting up of independent candidates for the Legislature in counties where there are no Republican Statement No. 1 candidates. Naturally. He is, we believe, the duly nominated Republican candidate United States Senator. It would extraordinary for him to ald a movement to defeat any Republican candidate for the Legislature.

> The stinted hospitality of the Santa Barbarans in the treatme to the men of the battleship fleet seems to have suffered by comparison with the open-handed hospitality of the citizens of Los Angeles.

> Mr. Jeffrey has beaten Mr. Derby for that Democratic Congressional nomination by five votes. All that is now ahead of Candidate Jeffrey i about 15,000 Republican majority.

> The Grass Valley (Cal.) boy who tried to make his father think he was a burglar was so successful that his funeral occurred the day but one after the attempt. In Chicago they have been having

cleaning up. No one else interested. evidently. Mrs. Waymire, it seems, has disappeared. Nobody need worry. She turn up in somebody's private office.

a "clean-up day," and have been turn-ing the school children loose to do the

Fortunately, Taft will return from the isthmus before the convention gets

Call Street

PLAYGROUND FOR CHILDREN. Old-Fushioned Suggestion for Improvement of Holladay Park.

PORTLAND, April 28-(To the Editor. We all believe in playgrounds for dren. We are glad and proud to note that he children of Portland are well suppl with vacant spaces upon which to dis port themselves in childly fashion. ample are the vacant spaces in and about room to play ball, or engage in other seemly games, without going great distances from their homes, while the purk space is reasonably ample for family

This much for the present. The ne This much for the present. The needs of the future must, however, be reckoned with, if Portland is to keep up its reputation as a progressive city. In this reckonling let us not confuse the playground with the highly ornamental park. Take Holladay Park, for example. Nature has lavishly endowed the space thus designated with trees, both evergreen and deciduous. There is room for swings for deciduous. There is room for swings for the children, benches for their caretakers, or any other 'grown-up' who may desire to enjuy an hour in the park; and tables upon which the basket lunches may be apread. There is a drinking fountain hard by, and hydrants in convenient places. There was a new turk and hydrants in convenient places here was a good turf under foot unti-was plowed under some weeks ago, bu It was plowed under some weeks ago, but his can be restored by due process a cultivation and seeding, and it should be done without delay. Perhaps it would be well to cut out some of the larger trees as the growth that Nature-always prodigal of her bounty in Oregon—has provided is rather dense. Sunshine is as necessary to the enjoyment of rest and healthful aports as shade.

The question, pertinent at this time in

sports as shade.

The question, pertinent at this time, is:
What is piecessary to make this delightful
little park a practical as well as an ideal
playground? This question, is easily
answered. Shade, not too dense; a clean,
soft, well-kept turf, plenty of water for
irrigation as well as for drinking, and
swings, benches and tables properly disbosed about the grounds.

posed about the grounds.

If children thus provided for canno enjoy themselves, it is idle to attempt to coax them into outdoor enjoyment We want playgrounds where children cago in their school clothes or garments of every day, swing, tumble about, play tas or hide and seek-not flower gardens will carefully kept hedges and borders, as paths patrolled by irim little boys and girls in Sunday garb, forbidden by warm ing signs to step on the grass or pick the

Holladay Park, as it is, is a pretty square of woodland, without undergrow it is adequately supplied with water fr a drinking fountain in the street hard and for greater convenience from fauc on the grounds. Thin the grove out removing a few-not more than a doze at most-of the more undesirable trees at most—of the more undestrable trees, give it a good carpet of grass, a few swings and benches, and turn the chil-dren into it with such supervision as par-ental responsibility - must provide, and leave them to their own devices for play. The freedom and spontaneity that make play play and a playground a playground worthy of the name is not realized in an ornamental park. Trust something to Nature: spare the trees that make this little park a sylvan beauty spot in the center of a beautiful and rapidly growing sidence district of the city, and hildren have it as a playground of th olata, old-fashioned se plass, old-lassificated sort. Let good semand a wholesome spirit of economy ru in this matter, to the end that Hollads Park may be made a children's plas ground, not a fashionable resort. Spatthe native trees, give us grass, and never the control of the state of the semantic state. mind the awimming pool and the woman' gymnasium, the prim flower beds and foreign shrubs. Let us have a play-ground to use—not a bit of ornamental landscape to worry over. HASTSIDER.

BLAMES CHAMBERLAIN POLITICS Mr. Hume Denies He Gloats Over Mas-

ter Warden Van Dusen's Dismisant. PORTLAND, Or., April 28.—(To the Editor.)-There appears in last Sunday's Oregonian a statement with regard to the building of a couple of launches by me, and in connection therewith an inference is drawn that possibly I may, by such investment, show my delight at the dismissal of H. G. Van Dusen from the position of Master Warden for the State of Oregon

To correct such an impression, I de-sire to say that I do not consider I had anything to do with the downfall of Mr. Van Dusen, and am not gloating er his removal, for the reason that him the least culpable of to whom was entrusted preservation of the salmon supply of the State of Oregon. Mr. Van Dusen was simply a servant of the Fish Com-mission of the State of Oregon, of which Governor George E. Chamberlain was the head, and who was backed by the whole power of the state; and who in spite of the complaint of the Fish Warden that he could not enforce the laws governing the fishing industry. the Governor gave no assistance for their due enforcement, although matter was forcibly brought to his at-

ention many times.
It is a remarkable fact that the Gov. ernor, after flirting with the Fisher ernor, after flirting with the Fisher-man's Union of Astoria, and other simi-lar organizations, for a great length of time, should, after seven years, dis-cover the incapacity of Mr. Van Dusen, It is evident that in summing up his mental calculations on the prospective support he was likely to receive in his pursuit of Senatorial honors, that id a fractional advantage on the

It is well that the Governor of Oregon will not represent the state at the coming Advisory Council to be seen held at Washington, D. C., to consider among other important questions the preservation of the natural resources of the United States of America fo the reason that such an appearance on his part would be an absurdity when his record as head of the Fish Com-mission might be considered and the results contemplated.

R. D. HUME.

BARRETT DECLARES FOR CAKE, Incidentally He Is for People's Choice for United States Senator.

HILLSBORO, Or., April 27.-(To the Voters of the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District of Oregon.)-Having received the nomination of the Republican party for Senator of this joint Senatorial district, comprising Lincoln, Tillamook, Washing-ton and Yamhili counties, and also having received the Indorsement of the State-ment-No.-1 convention, at McMinnville, ast Saturday. I deem it proper for me to make a statement of my position to the oters of this district.

voters of this district.

I am a personal friend of Senator Fulton, and, as such, felt that if he received the nomination, at the primary election, I should support him without regard to the election in June. Mr. Fulton lost out. Mr. Cake was nominated. Mr. Cake made the fight in favor of Statement No. I, that is, in favor of the Legislature election.

that is, in favor of the Legislature elect-ing the candidate who received the ma-jority vote in June.

I had said I would support the Republi-can voters' choice for United States Sena-tor. Mr. Cake has, in effect said that he does not want the office unless he is the people's choice. As a Republican, I sub-mit to the will of the majority, and will support Mr. Cake for United States Sena-tor and the principle upon which he was and the principle upon which he waninated, in other words, support th

nominated, in other words, support the candidate who is the people's choice at the June election.

In saying this, I have no doubt but what Mr. Cake, with the large Republican majority in Oregon, will be elected in June, in which event he will not only be the Republican choice, but also the people's choice for that onestion and this when choice, for that position, and that, when the Legislature meets, he will receive the unanimous vote. W. N. BARRETT.

GOOD CHANCE FOR CHAMBERLAIN Why Doesn't He Reilre, Statement No. I Being Now Vindlented?

Baker City Herald. Since the recent primary election

hen Cake polled more votes than did both Fulton, on the Republican ticket and Chamberlain, on the Democratic ticket, there has been an opinion that Governor Chamberlain could not do a more graceful thing than announce Oregon voters that he will not be a condidate. This would be in keep ing with the principle of Statement No. 1, and as the Governor tant measure he could add strength to for the future if he will take the meaning of the docum

In an interview the chief executive of the state made plain his intention of being a candidate for the Senate against Mr. Cake. He said he had rights in this contest which are bound to be respected, chief of which is the right of discovery, for in his opinion he has been one of the "original" Statement No. 1 men in Oregon.

If Chamberlain is the big.

magnanimous man as represented by Tom Richardson and othe dent admirers, he should like the view of the people as paramount, and tha view was expressed at the recent

This is an opportunity for Chamber by his friends. It is a chance for him "make good" in the fullest sense of the term. Why not, Governor, why

SIOUX FALLS DIVORCES SLACKEN Not So Numerous as They Were Befor the Financial Stringency.

Chicage Inter Ocean It would be nonsensical to assert that the hard times, superinduced by the clearing of the atmosphere, have resuited in no good whatever. statement, if made by the thoughtless or the intemperate, would immediately be controverted by the news from Sloux Falls, S. D.

The stringency occasioned by the rich man's panic has had a paralyzing effect upon the business of the 68 law yers, the 24 boarding-house keeper the 40 doctors, and the dozen milliner who have not only subsisted but flour-ished on the divorce industry of that city for the last few years.

At the present time there is nothing doing in the divorce business at Sioux Falls. 'Why," said one of the leading attorneys of the place a few days ago since call money went up to 125 per cent in New York. If this keeps on a unch of Sloux Falls attorneys will be

Last year 220 divorces were grantenonresidents of the State of South Dakota, and nearly all of these handled by Sloux Falls attorneys. seek divorce, and are com pelled to take up temporary residence in Sloux Falls, spend in good time onsiderable money in the town aside considerable money in the town said from what they pay out in fees. A average divorce seeker, if a woman, i worth, according to a statistician o Sioux Falls, \$300 to the grocer, \$190 t some physician, \$500 to the dry good dealers, \$30 to the dentist, \$300 to the owner of the house in which she takes up her six months' residence, and \$20

says this statistician, " women spend several times women spend several times takes amounts during their stay. For exam-ple, a certain Chicago woman stayed in Sloux Falls just ten days and it cost her \$350.5. She was utsited by her has-band a week after her arrival had been announced by the newspapers, and within 40 minutes he had made his peace with her."

Senators Who Don't Speak in Passing

Washington (D. C.) Herald. While there are comparatively few in stances where Senators have chummy, especially where Sens he same state have enjoyed such personal relations, there are many where they have differed hotly. These differences are generally denied by both parties, but sometimes become open and well known semetimes become open and well known. For example, the present Senators from Texas — Bailey and Culberson — hardly speak as they pass by. Vice-President Fairbanks, when a Senator, and his colleague, Senator Beveridge, lived a cat and deg political existence. Outwardly they were friendly, but they had frequent whirls in committee romms. Sensator For-aker and the late Senator Hanna were Outwardly they

hardly on speaking terms.

When William E. Chandler was in the When William E. Chandler was in the Senate there were long interims when he and Senator Gallinger were entirely oblivious of one another's presence. They fought and made up again and again. When Senator Rayner, of Maryland, was aworn in he was hardly on speaking terms with the late Senator Gorman, Generally the two Senators from a state Generally the two Senators from a state come from different factions or follow-ings, as is the case with Senators Kit-tredge—whose parents still live in his native State of New Hampshire—and Gamble, of South Dakota. But there is a long list of states whose

Senators are alienated to a greater or less degree by rivairies or jealousies or open quarrels. These are so numerous as to be regarded almost commonplace around the Capitol.

Growing Respect for Our Flag.

Chicago Tribune. No words spoken by the Secretary of War during his recent visit to Chi-cago had more value than those in which he urged respect for the American flag.

He mentioned the rising at the sound of the music of "The Star-Spangle Banner." This should bring to attention the allegiance of the citizen to something, more than mere money getting. It should emphasize the strength of the feeling that leads men to battle or even to certain death for their country. To make patriotism a real religion is the need of the a real rengion times. His examples from Japan, from the Philippines and from the East Side of New York made every one of his auditors feel the underlying question whether the "Americans represented in that conference of members of patriotic hereditary soof respect for the flag as they should be.

Where the Mohair Comes From. Grants Pass Pacific Outlook.

When riding in a Pullman car in any part of the United States or in a sleeper in Canada and enjoying the nice soft plush seats, or touring about the city or the country in an automobile covered with a great, thick plush robe did it seem cover to you that robe, did it ever occur to you that most of the material of which all this is manufactured comes oregon? Probably you never thought about it, but nevertheless, such are the facts. Oregon supplies more mohair from which plush robes and seat coverings are made than any other state in the Union.

And the World Is Its Oyster.

Detroit Free Press.
A State Supreme Court has decided
at "clams are not wild animals," bu that "clams are not wild animals," but the Standard Oil Company is still an octopus.

Initiative and Referendum Measures

For the information of voters there will e published on this page from day to day rief summaries of the initiative and referbrief summaries of the initiality
endum measures to be about
people at the Jupe siccion, to
a short statement of the argum
against each.
NUMBER 5.

Sheriff and County Prisoners.

The first four measures submitted to ments proposed by the Legislature this column. The next four measures are bills passed by the Legislature and referred to the people by the filing of referendum petitions. The first of this latter class is the bill affecting Multomah County only, and providing that the Sheriff shall have the custody of prisoners committed to or confined in the County Jail, and that such prison ors shall be worked at such places and for such time and in such manner as the County Court may direct, and that, in counties of over 100,000 inhabitants which means Mulinomab), two Jailers shall be employed at salarles not exeeding \$50 per month. When the prisoners are worked upon the county road or engaged in any public work the Sheriff may, with the approval of the County Court, appoint as many guards as the Court may deem neces eary, which guards shall receive a sal ary to be fixed by the court. also provides that in such county the Sheriff shall receive 125 meal for boarding each person confined in the County Jail, and the sam price per meal for the boarding of each person who, because of working on public work, is not confined to the jail Persons serving sentence and not working are to be given two meals a day. All others are to be given three meals a day.

This measure had its origin in the fact that the County Court of Multoo man County took county away from the custody of the Sheriff nent, and the County Court arranged for the boarding of the men engaged, thus depriving the Sheriff not only of the custody and control of the men committed to his charge, but also of the profit from feeding them. bill was introduced and passed by friends of Sheriff Stevens, and the referendum was demanded by petitions irculated at the instance County Court. It is of interest almost entirely to the people of Multnomah County, though it is, in its terms, of general character, and must therefore be voted upon by the people of the entire state.

In behalf of the passage of the bill, it is argued that the Sheriff should have the custody and control of prisoners at all times, and that there should be to one who has authority at any time to take any prisoner away from him except by due process of law, as in the case of extradition. It is said that the Sheriff is the man who is responsible for the safe-keeping of prisoners, that knows the criminal records of most of the men in his charge, that he has the best opportunity to judge of their characters and dispositions, that he can best Judge which of the prisoners can safely be worked outside the walls of the jail, and, therefore, that he have sole and exclusive control of the prisoners, even when working on the oads. For these reasons, it is urged that the bill should pass.

Against the enactment of the measire, it is said that the County Court should have charge of men who work upon the highways, that when so engaged the Sheriff is relieved from re-aponsibility, and that the County Court can arrange for the boarding of prisoners at less expense than would be sustained if the Sheriff boarded the

NEW YORK'S INDEPENDENT VOTE No Democratic Candidate for President Can Win Without It.

No Democratic candidate for Presi ient can be elected without of New York. No Democratic candidate can carry New York without the support of the independent voters. In no other state in the Union is there so large a body In 1896 Mr. McKinley's plurality over

Bryan was 268,469, but two years later Receivelt was elected Governor by only 17,768. In 1900 McKinley's piurality over Bryan was 143,806, but in 1902 Odell was re-elected Governor by a beggarly

8.803. In 1904 Roosevelt's plurality was 175,552, but Higgins, the Republican candidate for Governor, had only \$0,550

In 1905 Jerome was elected District Attorney in New York County on independent ticket, politing 126, votes, in the whole city that y Hearst, running for Mayor on anot independent ticket, polled 224,922 Votes 1906 Hughes carried the state by

In 1906 Hughes carried at 1905 at 1905 Hughes carried at 1905 In 1907 Tammany, with a county ticket superior to the Fusion ticket and the advantage of a disgrunted Republican vote, carried Manhattan and the Bronx by only 25,000, in place of the 60,000 that was confidently expected. It is the independent vote of New

York which foredooms Mr. Bryan to certain defeat if he is nominated for President by the Democrats. Not only does he drive the independent vote away from the ticket in this state, but he himself is still weaker than this weakened ticket. In 1838 Porter polled only 574,524 votes for Governor, but Mr. Bryan was 23,000 below that, hav-ing 551,568. In 1900 Mr. Bryan had 678,386 votes, but even Stanchfield polled 693,733. Plainly the Democratic party can stand no chance whatever of carrying New York with Mr. Bryan as its candidate.

Bryan talks about the possibility of his carrying New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, lowa and Illinois, along with Ohio, Indiana, California and North Dakota. He might as well talk about the prospect of his carrying Michigan and Pennsylvania

Wins Whisky Seventy-Five Years Old.

Washington (D. C.) Dispatch to the New York Times.

After traveling thousands of miles a bottle of 75-year-old whisky has reached Washington. It came from Ketchikan, Alaska, and now is in the nossession of Thomas Cale Dispatch

possession of Thomas Cale. Delegate in Congress from that territory. The liquor is in settlement of an election bet, made 15 months ago, against which a dog team was wagsred.

The whisky was discovered near the mouth of the Mackenzie River, in the ruins of what at one time was the

ruins of what at one time was the northernmost trading post of the Hud-son Bay Company. The cask containson Bay Company. The cask containing it was dug out of a cache. Marks upon it showed that it had been taken into the frezen north in 1832, and how long before that time it had been distilled cannot be determined.