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Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881. 10 to 14 Pages. 15 to 18 Pages. 19 to 24 Pages. 25 to 32 Pages. 33 to 40 Pages. 41 to 48 Pages. 49 to 56 Pages. 57 to 64 Pages. 65 to 72 Pages. 73 to 80 Pages. 81 to 88 Pages. 89 to 96 Pages. 97 to 104 Pages. 105 to 112 Pages. 113 to 120 Pages. 121 to 128 Pages. 129 to 136 Pages. 137 to 144 Pages. 145 to 152 Pages. 153 to 160 Pages. 161 to 168 Pages. 169 to 176 Pages. 177 to 184 Pages. 185 to 192 Pages. 193 to 200 Pages. 201 to 208 Pages. 209 to 216 Pages. 217 to 224 Pages. 225 to 232 Pages. 233 to 240 Pages. 241 to 248 Pages. 249 to 256 Pages. 257 to 264 Pages. 265 to 272 Pages. 273 to 280 Pages. 281 to 288 Pages. 289 to 296 Pages. 297 to 304 Pages. 305 to 312 Pages. 313 to 320 Pages. 321 to 328 Pages. 329 to 336 Pages. 337 to 344 Pages. 345 to 352 Pages. 353 to 360 Pages. 361 to 368 Pages. 369 to 376 Pages. 377 to 384 Pages. 385 to 392 Pages. 393 to 400 Pages. 401 to 408 Pages. 409 to 416 Pages. 417 to 424 Pages. 425 to 432 Pages. 433 to 440 Pages. 441 to 448 Pages. 449 to 456 Pages. 457 to 464 Pages. 465 to 472 Pages. 473 to 480 Pages. 481 to 488 Pages. 489 to 496 Pages. 497 to 504 Pages. 505 to 512 Pages. 513 to 520 Pages. 521 to 528 Pages. 529 to 536 Pages. 537 to 544 Pages. 545 to 552 Pages. 553 to 560 Pages. 561 to 568 Pages. 569 to 576 Pages. 577 to 584 Pages. 585 to 592 Pages. 593 to 600 Pages. 601 to 608 Pages. 609 to 616 Pages. 617 to 624 Pages. 625 to 632 Pages. 633 to 640 Pages. 641 to 648 Pages. 649 to 656 Pages. 657 to 664 Pages. 665 to 672 Pages. 673 to 680 Pages. 681 to 688 Pages. 689 to 696 Pages. 697 to 704 Pages. 705 to 712 Pages. 713 to 720 Pages. 721 to 728 Pages. 729 to 736 Pages. 737 to 744 Pages. 745 to 752 Pages. 753 to 760 Pages. 761 to 768 Pages. 769 to 776 Pages. 777 to 784 Pages. 785 to 792 Pages. 793 to 800 Pages. 801 to 808 Pages. 809 to 816 Pages. 817 to 824 Pages. 825 to 832 Pages. 833 to 840 Pages. 841 to 848 Pages. 849 to 856 Pages. 857 to 864 Pages. 865 to 872 Pages. 873 to 880 Pages. 881 to 888 Pages. 889 to 896 Pages. 897 to 904 Pages. 905 to 912 Pages. 913 to 920 Pages. 921 to 928 Pages. 929 to 936 Pages. 937 to 944 Pages. 945 to 952 Pages. 953 to 960 Pages. 961 to 968 Pages. 969 to 976 Pages. 977 to 984 Pages. 985 to 992 Pages. 993 to 1000 Pages.

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Eastern Business Office: The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, New York, rooms 150-152 Tribune building, Chicago, rooms 310-312 Tribune building.

Kept on Sale: Chicago—176 Dearborn street; Empire News Stand. St. Paul, Minn.—N. St. Marie, Commercial street.

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Portland, Thrusday, May 14, 1908.

Forecast: Mr. Roosevelt is supporting Mr. Taft for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, doubtless under the belief that Mr. Taft will as completely represent the Roosevelt policy as any other man could. Mr. Roosevelt cannot be supposed to be utterly mistaken in Mr. Taft. It would seem, then, that the readiest and surest way to support the Roosevelt policies is to assist in Taft's nomination and election. This should be an argument for Republicans.

But Mr. Taft is not the man that Democrats want. He is not even the man that so-called or self-styled Roosevelt Democrats want. These people, in Oregon at least, want Bryan. We may fear, therefore, that Mr. Chamberlain is not in fact a sure Roosevelt man; and we may suppose that Mr. Calkins, if elected to the Senate, would be more likely to support Mr. Taft, who is Roosevelt's candidate, than Mr. Chamberlain would, whose candidate will surely be Mr. Bryan.

These words are written chiefly to convey the intimation that Mr. Chamberlain is rather overvaluing his admiration for Mr. Roosevelt and his policies. It is not a bad idea to look ahead a little, to get a forecast of things possible, say a year hence.

To Open Wide the Door: Wisely the makers of the constitution of Oregon, well knowing from the experience of other states what evils of legislative log-rolling would arise from the demands of various localities in the state for establishment of state institutions at one place and another, inserted in the constitution a mandate that all such institutions should be placed at the seat of government.

This mandate has been disobeyed, with the natural consequences. Location of state institutions at places other than the capital was begun in 1872. In pursuance of a bargain that involved the election of a Senator. The way once opened, similar acts followed, till public institutions were dispersed widely over the state, and their struggle for appropriations has been part of the general combination in politics and against the treasury, at every session of the Legislature since the practice began.

Years ago, when there was an effort to establish an additional asylum for the insane, at a point distant from the capital, appeal was taken to the Supreme Court to test the act. It was impossible for the Supreme Court to authorize or confirm so distinct a violation of the constitution; so the act was set aside. But public institutions had been planted at many places already, and the considerable expenditures of money that had been made for land, buildings, and equipment have caused them to remain where they were placed, and to be supported by regular appropriations.

Effort is now making, by proposal of initiative amendment, to authorize the legislative session, to authorize the constitution, to this policy and system; that is, to render constitutional what has already been done, and to authorize the Legislature to go as much further in the like course as it will, subject to ratification by the electors of the state. This last provision is a hindrance to legislative log-rolling, yet not a complete barrier. The constitution would better remain as it is. There is a further provision that when a public institution of the state is located in any county, it shall be placed at the county seat.

Should this amendment be adopted we may expect a string of bills at every legislative session, to authorize the location of state institutions here and there; and this will result in political and legislative combinations that

will give a deal of trouble and do a deal of harm. If the people are not satisfied with the constitution as it is, and desire more of the kind of thing that has been censured and condemned these many years, this amendment will be just about the thing they want. If otherwise, they will do well to vote it down. In any event, the institutions already established in so many places will not be disturbed, they will remain as now. Rejection of this amendment will keep the door closed against further extension of log-rolling in politics and legislation, through this most facile of all methods. Shall the door be kept closed, or opened yet wider?

On Harmony Hill: The contest for harmony in the Republican party of Oregon has achieved excellent results. We haven't seen anything that has given quite such assurance of harmony since the time when the dagger flashed together in the corpus of Bill Furnish, and our old friend Flaxbrake was immolated on the altar of peace and brotherhood. For the sake of peace the lawgiver of Oregon City is banished from the present councils of the party, and the Senator of the second elective term, now the brotherly love will find freer course to run and be glorified, if he will but take a furlough for a while. In the midst of this all-pervading harmony, Statement No. 1 is given a rest from its labors. From the swamps and miry places, therefore, and from the thorns and brambles and dank cabages of the Valley of Contentment and Humiliation, the party has made a rapid and easy flight to the sunlit summit of Harmony Hill.

Harmony comes to the Republican party through the continuous efforts of all hands to "get even." The whirligig of time is a harmony wheel, which now brings this semi-circular uppermost, now that satisfying every section and segment of the party, in turn, and setting the other section or segment to bits of its nails.

Look! in this place ran Cassius' dagger through: See, what a rent the envious Casca made! But all is peace now. "A man to heart, my brother," is the greeting of every man to his fellow, just as aforesaid.

Too Many Churches: In its issue for April 9 the Independent, of New York, published a sketch of the religious history of a little town in Minnesota which had four churches. All together these four churches had 213 members and they paid their ministers a grand total of \$2,000 a year.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech of welcome was interesting throughout, but for the hasty reader the gist of its thought may be found in two or three sentences. "We have become great because of the lavish use of our resources. But the time has come when we must seriously think what happens when our forests are gone, when the coal, the iron, the oil and the gas are exhausted, when the soils shall have become still further impoverished and washed into the streams, polluting the rivers, denuding the fields, and obstructing navigation."

In these words he stated the problem to be solved. A little later he suggested the solution. "We are coming to recognize as never before the right of the Nation to guard its own future in the essential matter of natural resources. In the past we have admitted the right of the individual to injure the future of the republic for his own present profit. The time has come for a change. In other words, the time has come to subordinate the greed of the individual to the permanent good of the country. When the slave oligarchs were plotting the destruction of the Union, the country, with desperate energy that the Nation possessed no constitutional authority to defend itself. With a paralytic imbecile in the Presidential chair, their claim barely missed being granted. Now, when the reckless spoilers of our natural resources threaten the destruction of the Union, the constitution is again made that the Nation has no constitutional authority to defend its life."

Fortunately for the country, the President who has had to deal with this problem is not a hesitating, weak-kneed Buchanan, but a valiant champion of justice, a distinguished political philosopher. He knows what ought to be done and he has the courage to stand for suitable action. Nor is there much doubt that the assembled Governors of the states will uphold his hands. The President's position was fortified by two excellent court decisions, which he cited in the Supreme Court of Maine, the other from the Supreme Court of the United States. Both decisions sustain the right of the public to restrict the individual in the use of his private property for the good of the state or Nation. It is a fundamental principle of law that the right of the public is paramount, but this principle has been too often overlooked in handling our natural resources. Up to the present these essentials of National life have been recklessly sacrificed to individual greed, but unless all the signs are deceptive, a change of policy is at hand.

Vote Down the Fishery Bills: The only safe course for the people of Oregon, in voting upon the two fishery measures now before the people under the initiative, is to vote "No" upon both bills. One was drawn by upper river fishing interests for the purpose of putting the lower river fisheries out of business. The other was drawn by lower river fishing interests for the purpose of protecting salmon to the detriment of upper river fisheries. Neither bill was prepared with an unselfish desire to promote the development of the salmon fishing industry of the state. Both bills should be defeated, and the next Legislature should gather courage enough to grapple with the problem fearlessly and effectively.

One difficulty in enacting laws by direct vote of the people is that there is no opportunity for amendment. If the two fishery bills now pending could be altered before being voted upon, there can be no doubt that a committee of intelligent business men could receive the two measures one by one, which would be fair to the interests, and yet afford protection to salmon. But the bills stand before the people in their entirety. They must be adopted or rejected as they are. Doubtless each of them has its commendable features, but to vote in the affirmative upon either or both of them is to court trouble. Under the act of 1907 prescribing the manner of exercising the initiative and referendum powers, it is provided that when two measures upon the same subject are submitted at the same time, and both are adopted, the one receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail wherever the two conflict. In conflict. Here are two fishery bills relating to an industry which comparatively few people of the state un-

derstand. It would take much study and probably litigation to determine in what particular they are in conflict. If both should be adopted, a question would then arise as to conflicting provisions and the extent of the conflict. To enact the bills as they stand before the people is to breed litigation and uncertainty. It must be admitted that the Legislature has not shown a wise disposition to protect the fishing industry properly by rigid laws regulating fishing. That neglect furnishes some argument in behalf of resort to the initiative for the purpose of securing laws that will prevent the threatened extermination of the wealth-giving salmon. But when laws are drawn for submission under the initiative they should be prepared either by persons having no direct and selfish interest or by representatives of conflicting interests. There can be no hope of satisfactory results when opponents of the measure submit their own behalf and submit them for adoption or rejection entire. The initiative power was not intended to be used for such purposes. The procedure is dangerous as a precedent, and the stamp of disapproval should be put upon it by a large negative majority in June.

The early robin must feel like going up to Greenland to see if the weather is not warmer up there," remarks the Des Moines (Ia.) Capital, by way of comment upon the exceedingly cold condition of the atmosphere in Iowa. Mistaken you are. The Iowa robin feels like coming to Oregon, where the weather never gets uncomfortably cold. But the robin, held by the mysterious bonds of old association, stays in Iowa and suffers, just as many Iowa people do. Some of the most industrious, most prosperous and most highly esteemed residents of Oregon formerly lived in Iowa, but they had the good judgment to break away from old associations and thus relieve themselves from the discomfort of an erratic climate. Judging by the character of men and women who have come from there to this state, the people of Iowa must be a very intelligent and progressive people. Of necessity they are a hardy and courageous people, else they could not endure the blizzards of winter and the cyclones of summer in that unfortunate state. We trust that Iowa people will imbibe the spirit of the Iowa robin and feel like going to Oregon to find a better climate.

At the time the Police Commissioners of Kansas City were about to close up an amusement resort known as Electric Park a fire destroyed the place, whereupon the Kansas City Journal declares that the managers were between the devil and the deep sea. That was a figure of speech at all appropriate. Very likely if the editor of the Journal had turned to his Bible and read the story of the destruction of two cities notorious for their wickedness, he might have found material for an allusion that would have been more to the point. The actual reason for the destruction of Electric Park.

Many are the powers of man that have been acquired by woman. In fact, it sometimes seems that eventually woman's mind and hand will be trained to all the activities mastered by man. But a Kansas paper has discovered one mysterious power possessed by woman which, it is asserted, man can never hope to acquire. This is the power to see a woman without looking at her, or look at her without seeing her. Truly a man can't do that, while a woman can.

It seems strange that newspapers will persist in calling things by wrong names. The approaching gala occasion in Portland is neither a "festa" nor a "carnival," but a Rose Festival. Fiestas may do very well for California, where the English language has been corrupted by Spanish, and carnivals are entirely proper in their proper places. But when Portland has set out to have a Rose Festival, and nothing else, why not call it a festival?

It is to be hoped that the assaults on pawnbrokers, second-hand dealers and the like will cease with the arrival of La Rose. But suppose they should not? Everybody—except the sluths who know all about it—would be more confused than ever as to whether Martin really murdered Wolff.

The Third California Congressional District instructs for Taft, and the great California scheme for a compulsory vote for Roosevelt appears to be sagging a trifle. There are those in California who know a bandwagon when they see it.

"I hope," says the conciliatory Mr. McCusker, while inserting the bolt into the vitals of his political enemies, "that no one will construe this as a threat." Certainly not; it's just one of Sambo's noises, for it only sounds like one.

A Democratic newspaper prints a large photograph of Hon. George C. Chamberlain, candidate for United States Senator! Handsome, though a little fat and sleek, as if he had held office a long time. But who is George C. Chamberlain?

Roy Lamphere, the late Mrs. Gunness' accomplice, denies that he has confessed to her murder. Like some others charged with similar crimes, Lamphere doesn't see the peculiar personal benefits of owning up to a hanging offense.

Those second-hand men at Grants Pass who say they are taking pure gold out of an accommodating quartz mine are either very lucky second-hand men, or first-class—but we won't say it.

Roosevelt says he won't run again. Senator Bourne says he will. Is the junior Senator from Oregon trying to add Teddy's name to the list of members of the Ananias Club?

The New York Herald says "every one of our new battleships is a messenger of peace." Might be a minister of peace, too, in a pinch.

Judge McBride intimates that the late bank holidays were illegal. But we really don't see what anybody is going to do about it.

Cheer up, Mr. McCusker. There are other Nations to conquer—one at Denver in July, for example.

As for Taft, it's merely a case of survival of the fittest.

"Inherent Weakness" of Taft

Shall or Shall There Not Be Instructed Delegation for Him? SALEM, Or., May 12.—(To the Editor.)—In a recent issue of The Oregonian there appears a communication from Hon. John C. Young, the private secretary of Senator Bourne, protesting against any instructions being given to Secretary Taft at the coming state convention. Coming as this does from one of the most radical champions of Statehood, it has attracted more than usual attention, and it is possible under existing conditions to determine the sentiment of the Republicans of Oregon is overwhelmingly for Taft. Mr. Young by his own admission is an Oregonian who would not bind himself to support the people's choice for President. The Presidency is an office of vastly greater power and responsibility. Why should any man be allowed to go to the National Republican Convention without similar instructions and a similar mandate? Why is there so much maneuvering to secure an uninstructed delegation, and why is all of this maneuvering in the camp of the enemies of Secretary Taft?

Is there a boss and a machine attempting to manipulate the vote of this state? If the friends of "a second elective term" are so much interested in the result, why do they not give one of their own to the National Republican Convention? If they could control a majority of the delegates does anyone suppose that Governor Hughes as a candidate would even permit the sending of an uninstructed delegation? Have the friends of Hughes, of Knox, or Cannon, or Fairbank, or Bell, or any other of the agitators, instructions ever given to them, and have they ever failed to protect against instructions where they were in the minority?

The real issue in this state is whether Senator Bourne's declaration that Oregon must send an uninstructed delegation is to be verified. If he succeeds in preventing the sending of an instructed delegation and his reputation as the most adroit political manipulator in the state of Oregon, and will be entitled accordingly to the most influential Congressional position in the state of Oregon, and will be entitled accordingly to the most influential Congressional position in the state of Oregon, and will be entitled accordingly to the most influential Congressional position in the state of Oregon.

Is Oregon for Taft, or is she not? Do the friends of Taft, who are in control of the convention, represent the predominant sentiment of the people of Oregon, or do they not? Will the delegates who are sent to our state convention as the friends of Taft, and to represent that sentiment, attempt to do the state and give comfort and satisfaction to those who are doing everything in their power to discredit Taft, by refusing instructions? Will the friends of Taft and his candidate may well pray to be delivered from such support and such friendship as that. A divided delegation to the National Convention, working for two purposes, will be utterly without influence. It should be somebody's friend, and not the friend of everybody and nobody.

Where has Mr. Young discovered anywhere the slightest evidence that the friends of Secretary Taft care anything for the Democratic nomination in November? This activity and intermeddling by Mr. Taft's "boomers" comes from the perfectly well recognized inherent weakness of the Democratic party, the plain people of all parties, and the equally well recognized inherent strength of Mr. Bryan, etc. The "inherent weakness" of the Democratic party is not apparent to those who favor someone else, and the "inherent strength" of Mr. Bryan is always apparent at all times except on the day of election.

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