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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1909

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

As matter of fact, almost everything that is worth anything, in the Republican party, is expressed in the plattheir form adopted by the Republican convention of Oregon on Thursday. The at is but chatter and gibberish, the froth on the glass of new milk; or, if our habit teaches you to lke the simle better, the froth on the glass of This platform is the only rational word that has come from the Republican party of Oregon in recent years. It stands by old principles, ye applies old principles to new condilons; and it repudiates modern foolwith "monopolists and land thieves ories and fads.

oblige or compel him to silence. One This platform ought to be read through and through. It comes from thing is certain: Your self-styled tax same and rational men. It is not a reformers will never do anything complete book of political wisdom, it themselves for improvement of lands streets or roads, in country or in city does not contain The Whole Duty of Man; but it reaffirms necessary prin-ciples and purposes, and it eschews property that others have created by property that others have created by industry, intelligent effort and patient modern fooleries and fads.

but taking him at his word, have not there is no danger that any district fallen in with Mr. Bourne's idea; and besides, there are many, probably a great majority, who are unwilling to accept Mr. Bourne's leadership in its entirety. Again, Mr. Bourne had declared against Mr. Taft, and the Re-publicans of Oregon have thought it one is now made to suffice to the great discomfort of the children. This would be an excellent thing. One of est to follow the example of Mr Roosevelt and take Mr. Taft for their of children in country districts at prescandidate. This just naturally let Mr. Bourne out. Besides, there is a mighty the rain over muddy roads. Anyand solid body of Republicans who do not accept the Holy Statement, to thing that would lessen this disadvantage is to be commended. The laudawhich Mr. Bourne and his supporters are fervently-we might better say all its children. If in order to accomfatuously-devoted; and the irritation plish this the distribution of the school of this difference led to doubling up and heaping up various old materials of dispute and dissension. All these things are incidents of the fund must be changed from the strict

made. general hara-kiri, or self-exenteration of the Republican party. The like has

en going on for years, with nearer there ever was one. He has dealt with cold facts and stern realities all his life. He is nother and nearer approach to a crisis. First one faction and then another turns gut-cutter, or Jack-the-Ripper. Rehis life. He is neither a theorist nor an alarmist, but a man who sees things as they are. If he took a someliation was due this time from those pon whom it has been rubbed in cretofore. "Let one spirit of the first-born Cain

what discouraging view of the country's future in his speech at the Washreign in all bosoms," exclaims old ngton conference, it was because the orthumberland, in King Henry IV. facts permit no other so far as our It is a fair motto for the kind or natural resources are concerned. The quality of brotherhood that exists in truth cannot be too often relterated the Republican party of Oregon. nor too vigorously rubbed in that our natural resources are almost gone, and

THE AD HOMINEM ARGUMENT.

the question "What are you going to do about it?" must be kept before the The Oregon Tax Reform Association prints the statement that "H. W. Scott, sople until it is answered. Otherwise we are on the road to National of The Oregonian, owns 320 acres of uburban land out at Mount Scott, Prophets of evil are never popular. which he is holding for speculation." lassandra was ridiculed in the streets Also that he is holding city property of Troy with the wooden horse stand-

which he is waiting for other men make valuable." Now, since the argumentum ad hom-

iem is employed, let us see. H. W. Scott owns 335 acres of land

at Mount Scott. But he is not holding it for speculation. He holds it for use, and is using it. He has expended upon it, down to this present, more Our forests are nearly exhausted; our oney than it is worth, and more than would sell for; and he is still exthis century; the surface soll of the farms is everywhere washing away pending money upon it. But he would glad at this time to take out of the money he has put in it. He will sell the whole for less than it has cost him. It is land that has cost more

than \$100 an acre to clear, yet he has cleared large part of it, is clearing nore, and is growing crops on it, rearing blooded stock on it ;--- not that

t is a good business proposition as to noney, but he has simply had a notion that way, and the land must be cleared and subdued, some time, by somebody. Such work never will be done by Brother Cridge, or by Brother Wagon, of the Oregon Tax Reform Asso ciation; for they are men of the sort who haven't energy enough or purpose nough to do anything of importance,

ingle-tax effort.

this work of destruction is complete, says Mr. Hill, the country "will suffer as a man would suffer by the with-drawal of the air he breathes." What shall we do for power when there is no more coal? This is not an idle academic question. It is intensely practical. It is even pressing, for the ast of our coal supply is almost in

worst hindrances to the education

purpose of the state is to educate

numerical basis, let the change be

ig in the public square. Most of us

prefer to live in a fool's paradise if we

possibly can and as long as we can, and then berate divine Providence

when the evils fall upon our heads which a little forethought might have

prevented. Mr. Hill sang the same

old song and told the same old story.

nines will give out before the end of

into the rivers and the rivers are heap

ing it up in bars or carrying it away

to the bottom of the ocean. When

nt is the long daily tramp through

When there is no more coal we sight. must depend on water power and upon alcohol produced from the soil. But destruction of forests means destruction of water powers. At any rate, it will make them irregular and unreliabut content themselves with envious snark at those who actually accomble. Loss of the soil of the farms means loss of what the soll produces, plish things. That is the basis of their ncluding food and the substances

which distil alcohol. We see, there If this use of the argumentum ad ominem doesn't quite please Mr. fore, how fundamental to our very life is the preservation of the forests, since Cridge and Mr. Wagnon, they may be both water power and soll depend reminded that they are the persons upon them. From the office of the who have invoked the use of it in this case. The land at Mount Scott never ouisville & Nashville Railroad Milton H. Smith has sent out to the press a foolish letter in which he says that he would be brought into use by men of feeble energy. They would cannot see how the preservation of rather live on taxation of the property forests would prevent soll wash. There of others and bawl for "reform. are none so blind as those who will not see. Forests prevent wash by Again, the little city property that Mr. Scott possesses he has improved to the limit of his financial ability, and withholding rain in their mold like great sponges, allowing it to trickle intends to do more. In that direction when he can, Besides, this property has cost him all it's worth-even more out slowly instead of sweeping the suntry in floods. He says also that he cannot understand how forests would mitigate floods in the Ohio he -counting first cost, street and other improvements and taxes. When Mr River. We can, and so can the people Cridge and Mr. Wagnon class him f Pittsburg, who have seen the floods

in their city grow worse year by year as the forests have been cut away. he considers the source; but it doesn't Mr. Hill points out that the ultimate eliance of this Nation for food and power must be mainly upon the soil of the fields. Hence we should neglect Supreme Court will give the affair a no precautions that will maintain fer-In the South, he remarks, fully one-tenth of the arable land has been ruined by ignorantly vicious farming. The fertility of the entire Mississippi Valley has been depleted, in the same way, though the farms have not been ruined yet. The salvation of this country, according to Mr. Hill, depends not upon its Army and Navy, nor upon the Supreme Court, nor upon any of imagine that the ministers of one de-our other fetiches, but upon forest nomination are about as pure as those preservation, rotation of crops and fertilizers

ship, frequently shift their cargoes, would employ more teachers than it really needed. The new method of and with bulk grain it would be simreally needed. The new method of ply impossible to prevent shifting and apportionment would, however, lead there would be no means for "trimming" ship, as is now possible with the erection of two or more schoolouses in very large districts where sacked grain.

But, even were it possible to secure specially constructed carriers for this business, there would be the danger while passing twice through the trop ics of heating, and it would be impos sible to sell cargoes on which heavy reclamations for damage would nearly always be causing trouble. Another feature of the bulk system with which the Duluth man is unfamiliar is the cessity of using sacks on the big combines" with which grain is harvested in this country. The combined harvester is unknown in the wheat fields of the Middle West, but it is a very essential machine in the harvest

of the big wheat yields of the Pacific MR. HILL'S VIEWS UPON RESOURCES. Northwest J. J. Hill is a "practical" man if

Some time in the future, possibly oon after the completion of the Pan-ima Canal, it will be practicable to handle Oregon and Washington wheat in bulk, and as soon as it can be hanfled to advantage by that method, the men who have been experimenting with it for years will readily adopt the new method without the necessity of any instructions from Eastern men who are not at all familiar with local conditions. Meanwhile it is the duty of the farmers to grow cleaner and stter wheat, in order that when the change from sacks to the bulk method is made, they will not be "docked" 5 to 16 cents per bushel when their grain is indiscriminately mixed with that of other growers in an elevator.

Since the agitation began for quiting the practice of having deeds reorded at misleading figures, there has een some improvement in the matter, and dollar transfers are much less frequent than before. At the same time here is still room for improvement, and if the parties who are guilty of this method of misrepresentation could be made to understand that nothing gained by the deception, Portland's real estate transfers would make a much better showing. The failure of the deceptive "dollar transfer" to to over up the actual value involved is m more than partly successful, elda for nearly every day the records show ome property that is transferred at \$1 onsideration, while the official list of ortgages, where deception is impos sible, makes note of a mortgage placed on the same property for hundreds, and in many cases thousands, of dollars. an attractive showing, a

thousand-dollar real estate transfer is preferable to the notice of a thousanddollar mortgage. That fiction that a plece of land

100 feet square in Portland recently sold for \$800,000 is still doing duty in various hysterical appeals for single tax. We notice it now in a Marior County paper. The statement never had any foundation in truth. is no 100 feet in Portland, with the best \$500,000 building in the c It, that would sell for \$800,000. city on The piece of land to which this fable is supposed to relate is on Washington eet, and the buildings are practicalwithout value. The land wouldn't bring over \$250,000, as an outside figure; and it pays taxes fully in proportion to its value.

Sam Smith, of Crook County, may be guilty as charged. Upon this point we do not pretend to speak, but his trial was a strange performance. One juror admitted prejudice against him. That same juror's son was a witness against him. One of Smith's attorneys seems to have acted more for he prosecution than for his client, and that attorney's son was permitted to overhear confidential conversations among Smith's lawyers and afterward to repeat them to the jury. All this is amazing. It is to be hoped that the

thorough sifting. Those Episcopalians who withdraw

idiotic.

ASKS RELIEF FOR SMALL DEBTORS SOCIALIST VIEW OF SINGLE TAX

England Begins Movement to Limit Imprisonment for Money Owed.

London Letter in New York Sun. The institution of the new court of cimigal appeal has called attention to serious grievance with which it has no power to deal. It is generally belfeved by English people that the act of 1869 abolished imprisonment for debt, but as a matter of fact it con-

erns only debts amounting to over The smaller debtors were left to the court your judges, who had the power to imprison a debtor if they considered that he was able to pay, but refused to do so. Thus the small debtor runs the risk of imprisonment. while the large debtor is immune in

Statistics show that the number of cases of Imprisonment for steadily increased until 1907. debt steadily increased until 1907, during which year several judges declined to make committal orders unless the plaintiff was able to prove the debtor's ability to pay the debt. In 1896 the number of cases of imprisonment was \$190; in 1903 they had risen to 10,227, in 1905 to 11,495, in 1906 to 11,986, but in 1907 they declined to 11,427. The majority of the present county court judges are in favor of the entire abolition of imprisonment for debt. This attitude is largely due to the during

This attitude is largely due to the action of the large firms selling goods on the instalment system using the process of the courts as a debt collecting agency.

Failure to pay the instalments on time is followed by an application to time is followed by an application to the local county court for a summons for the buyer to show cause why an order for payment should not be made. The summons is sent to the debtor by resistence mail be mithed by registered mail, by which means a r ceipt is obtained, thus proving t the

ervice of the summons. The debtor, finding that the summons is returnable at a town perhaps 00 miles from his home, either remits he money or failing either ability to 001 pay or to put in an appearance has to let judgement go by default. Later a judgment summons is applied for, and failing the attendance of the debtor on failing the attendance of the debtor of this the judge makes an order for

ailing the sitendame, an order in this the judge makes an order in this the judge makes an order in this the judge makes an order in this the debt may be paid. Fail, of ure to pay within this period is followed by imprisonment for contempt. This imprisonment does not release the debtor from his indebtedness in the least desree and on his release the problem of discharging his debt is just as perplexing as before, and debt has as perplexing as before, and debt has as perplexing as before, and debt has been swollen by the amount of the court fees. The majority of the county court fees. The majority of the county court judges agree that an amendment of the law is needed, and among their recommendations are the following: That the law should be so altered as to allow execution to be levied upon the debtor's goods. That the county court judge may provide for the pay-ment of the debt by instalments or otherwise. That committal orders should be limited to amounts of over f2. Recovery at law of amounts less than f1 should be prohibited.

FORESTRY AND FINANCE.

The Recent Great Thinning Out of Tall Financial Timber.

swallow the halt.

Wall Street Journal As a result largely of the rise in the evel of moral sentiment, in corporate, usiness and public relations, there has seen a remarkable thinning out of tall timber in the forest of prominent characters in this community. One can easily count a score or more of the names of men who stood in the first rank of public attention when the Armstrong committee began its work with the first public hearing September 6, 1905. Meanwhile there has been a vast amount of investi-

gation, legislation and litigation. The public attitude toward business responsi-bilities has become more critical and the measure of public control over corporate then as a necessity the market prices of agricultural products must fail until the surplus population is driven off the laud, nterprise has been materially larged As a part of this transformation many of the older personages who had made careers for themselves have practically disappeared from the field. The change

has made room for younger growths, and the end of displacement is not yet. To follow the analogy of the forest, when the monarchs of ancient growth lose their footing by decay or are blown down by storms, they leave a large place in the implement district the storest labor and rendered a certain amount of it in the timbered district into which sunlight pours its nutrifive powers for stimulation of the younger timber which the giants of the woods have long over-shadowed. This is what has been taking

place in the management of large finan-cial, commercial and industrial institu-

Won't Lessen Existing Governing Ex-

PORTLAND, May 14.-(To the Editor.)-I start with the assumption that all will possibly admit that a tax was a certain sum assessed against tangible wealth for purposes of government and that gov-ernment was the administration of public affairs.

affairs. From these two definitions I arrive at

Speak of good pie, and you are sure of sympathy among at least a part of your audience; but mention salad, and every woman present begins to sit up and take notice, and a gleam of interest appears in most masculine eyes. Every o stantly begins to tell everyone else his or her likes and dislikes, triumphs or failures in this line; to hint at the possession of certain sailed secrets, while trying to get knowledge of those which any one else may happen to possess; and to tell of marvelous combinations encountered at famous or expensive eating places. Surely forms of property, on tangible evidences of wealth. The person who has nothing, needs no law to protect that nothing. But as individuals accumulate wealth. it is a magic name, and Shakespeare must have had an tokling of this, even in his day when salads were at a much simpler stage in their evolution, for he each one seeks to avoid paying his pro rata for the protection of that wealth, and schemes to place the burden on other people's shoulders. Thus is single tax makes Jack Cade say, "I think this word 'sallet' was born to do me good.'

well as artistically, is "all wrop up mystery." One well-known writer says: "Salada were invented by Adam and Eve probably made of pomegranates, as today in Spain"; but I do not know upon what

as the original discoverer of the joys green salads; but it is plainly recorded that he "ate grass like the ox" unwashed dressing that makes the salad. sertion has been made that one of man's proudest distinctions is that of being a cooking animal and a salad-cater. writer goes on to state: generous as a hero; the rat artful as a lawyer; the dove gentle as a lover; the beaver a good engineer; the monkey a clever actor; but none of them can make salad. The wisest sheep never thought of culling and testing his grasses, season ing them with thyme or tarragon, softening them with oil, exasperating them with mustard, sharpening them with vinegar, spiritualizing them with a sus-picion of onion; so that no sheep has made a salad. Their only sauce

The early Jews, who ate the hitter Pascal herbs-lettuce, tansy, camomile, dandellon and mint, combined with off and vinegar, knew the wisdom of salad The same thing holds good with city eating. So did the Romans, who regulated real estate. Nominal values are only relative and can be determined only by the use of "garden sauce" by penal statute.

relative and can be determined only by comparison with something else. It is held by all single tax advocates that vast holdings of unimproved land prevent the people from going back to the soll. Back to the land is their cry. Nothing could be more absurd. The migration from the land was not caused by fences. The number of people who can and will be supported by the tillage of the soil is determined not by cost or prices of land, but by the amount of Any one in search of a really classic salad may like to imitate one thus described in Cowper's translation from Virgil:

With hasty steps his garden round he sought, There, delving with his hands, he first dis-

Placed Deving with his hands, he first dis-placed Four plants of garlic, large and rooted fast; The tender tops of parsies next he culls. And the old rus hums shudders as he pulls; And contander last to these succesds. That hangs on elightest thread her trembling seeds. prices of land, but by the amount of or prices of land, but by the amount of labor actually required upon the land to satisfy the purchasing ability of a nation. When more people are engaged in agri-cultural enterprices than are necessary to supply the market with its food supply.

I cannot say I altogether like his methods. I think that he should have used knife or scissors for cutting the rue. I am sure his wife would be vexed when she saw the plant all pulled to planes. It was not the desire to live in citles or the change in ideals or theories that drove the people from the land to the industrial centers, but it was the im-provements in farm machinery which in-creased the productive ability of farm And there is no mention of his washing those hands that "delved" for garlic before his next proceedings:

Placed near the fire, he now demands The mortar at his suble servant's hands When stripping all his garlie first, he t The exterior coats and cast them on the fir In my kitchen he would have been required to pick them up and other dispose of them.

labor and rendered a certain amount of it superfluous. The same thing holds good with lawyers, as a big corporation can't use as many lawyers as can 1000 small firms, but there is no room for the lawyers at present to go back to the land. The garlic having passed inspection, Behind every law on every statute book of every land, lurks some individual or class interest. The peanut merchants in the stores of this city seek and obtain a law to drive the itinerant peanut mer-chants off the streets of the city, back to I am glad to say that it was "rinsed" before being "disposed within the hollow stone." Note the next ingredients and a

From these two definitions I arrive at the conclusion that there must be some-thing to base that tax upon, and some-one to benefit by the administration of public affairs. Without the institution of private property, taxes would be an absurdity and government inconceivable. Who needs a government inconceivable. Starting at the top of the list with one who has accumulated the greatest amount of material wealth, and coming straight down. I find that the person who had the greatest amount of material wealth needed the most protection from a gov-ernment, while the person who had needed the most protection from a gov-ernment, while the person who had absolutely none would see in government simply a restrictive agency. Consequent-ly, any system of taxation which could be regarded as a just system and it is only a person who has private property who is at all interested in a tax ques-tion, except of course as to amount and how it shall be spent, must necessarily be based on market values of different forms of property on tamethic syddences

@THE HOUSEHOLD 97

BY LILIAN TINGLE.

HE word "salad" is one of the most

powerful magic expressions of modern American cookery-more power ful even than "ple"; and that is saying a good deal, for pie is still a name conjure with (especially among men folk) in spite of the efforts of many writers on

alleged "hygienic cooking" and of the trend of fashion towards so called "light"

The origin of salads, historically as

The single tax advocate would place all taxes on unimproved and nonproductive property, but he fails to tell you where he would place the tax after they had confiscated all land not in actual use. for it necessarily implies that if all taxes re placed upon unimproved property this ractically amounts to confiscation if irried to the fullest extent. Let me see what would result to the irmer. The farmer is primarily a man ho owns and tills his own soil. At least is ideal former of the story, back and he bases his assertion Nebuchadnezzar is regarded by certain

ideal farmer of the story-book and and unseasoned, and it is really the the political platform is he who is in-dependent and has his own piece of land, of whatever size, unmortgaged and clear. That farm is worth a certain amount stated in dollars and cents, and that farm, all other things being equal, is worth int exactly as much as an onworth just exactly as much as an un-improved piece of land next door to it, plus the value of the improvements that

make a particle of difference what law is passed, if it lowers the value of that unimproved land from \$2000 to \$2000, it lowers the value of mine from \$2000 to \$4000. And yet the single tax dodger goes directly to those property-owners and asks them to vote the value off their own property, and quite likely many will swallow the halt. hunger.

have been placed upon it. Thus, if I had a farm which would bring in the market under ordinary cirinstances, \$5000, and an unimproved fece of land adjoining would bring in he same market \$2000, it would neces-

sarily imply that the value of my im-provements was \$2000. Now, it does not make a particle of difference what law

referendum by submission to the people of large numbers of measuresranky nature mostly-on the same It opposes such chimeras as ballot. proportional representation and recall. initiative measures submitted that would deprive these citizens, men It urges voters to use caution on the many on the ballot, and demands that the appeal to initiative and referendum forts, of their foresight, self-denial shall be checked, by requirement of a larger proportion of the electors on every petition or appeal. Further, that the number of measures submitted at any one election shall be limited, and that a measure or proposition once voted down shall not again be submitted for the space of six years.

These are rational suggestions. Others, not just like them, but of similar purport, are made by the Oregon State Grange. Efforts like these ought to stop the tide of folly. But to stop it effectually it is necessary to vote down the larger number of the propositions now pending on the ballot.

Amendment of the primary law is called for to prevent and to punish registration of voters on their false oaths as Republicans or as Democrats, for the purpose of fraudulent participation in primary elections. It is not apparent how this abuse can be dealt with effectively; but if there is no side it is rotten.

practicable way, this form of primary should be abandoned, for it opens a door to intolerable perjury and fraud. On National questions the platform

is sound. It expresses approval of the administration of President Roosevelt, demands tariff revision, holds for retention of the Philippines and insists on exclusion of Aslatic immigration. More, it supports the President's demand for increase of the Navy, and speaks for protection and assistance of our interests in Pacific commerce It is, not popular now to refer to hisand intelligent. tory .- that is fossilism. Nevertheless the convention ventured a word of remark on the achievements of the Re publican party during fifty years. It was not necessary, perhaps: yet it is something, when a party is not wholly ashamed of its history nor trying to escape it

THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE BOLO.

It was machine work, the work of the Republican State Convention; but as many scholars as possible in one there were two machines, one more powerful than the other; and the more owerful one controlled the situation course the weaker machine have much to say against machine rule;-which indeed is deplorable unless it is your machine.

It has been common knowledge that Senator Bourne wished to lead the Republican delegation to Chicago, so he might be able to handle it for support his project for a second elective m. But the prople of Oregon, not term. questioning Mr. Roosevelt's sincerity, ings, only for instruction. Hence vent its moving with the roll of the

self-sa And what H. W. Scott has done and s doing at Mount Scott, and in the city, is but one small incident or instance. Thousands have done and are doing the like, on a scale greater or and women, of the fruits of their efand labor, well expresses itself in the argument put forth by the so-called "Oregon Tax Reform Association." Its basis is in robbery; its advocates are land thieves-the term they so delight

to apply to those whom they would But it is not a Portland proposition

who merely. It concerns the whole state, for the robbery amendment is to apmuch manna. Israelites would have starved: Withply to the whole state. No person who owns landed property, whether the amount be large or small, no person who expects ever to own any, or has ambition to rise above the status of parasites, living without rendering sofrom ruln.

clety service, and snarling at all whose energy secures to them a piece of land to dwell on, can afford to vote for this scheme of agitators and land thieves, whose argument on the ecomic side is as weak as on the moral

THE GRANGE ON EDUCATION.

The Oregon State Grange, in session at Eugene, expressed its preference for a number of things, some very good and some rather dublous. There will be argument over most of them, and perhaps unanimous agreement upon none except one or two of the recomnendations of the educational committee. We must concede that this ommittee has good ideas. In fact the general interest of the State Grange in education seems to be sound

The particular recommendation to Northwest ports was a dismal failure. which we refer asks that school money distributed among the districts of the state in proportion to the number sacked grain.

of teachers they employ. At present it is divided according to the number of pupils in each district. The pro-posed method would encourage two or three innovations which would be for

is highly probable that he will recon sider his determination when h the decided good of the schools. For example, the tendency now is to keep makes a more thorough study of the experience of Mr. Peavy and others who have already tried the bulk sys-tem. The Pacific Coast is dependent, room and under one teacher, in order to save salaries. If the district with two teachers drew twice as much and until the completion of the Pan-ama Canal will be dependent, for ool money as the district with on teacher, this deplorable habit would grain-carrying tonnage on the sailing

be discouraged. ssels, which, having no bulkheads It might be thought that districts would be tempted to employ more teachers than they need under the and no compartments, are utterly unfit for bulk grain loading, and in them proposed rule, but a little reflection shows that they would not. More bulk grain cargoes would be practically uninsurable. These carriers, even when loaded with sacked grain, well protected by "shifting boards" to preteachers require more school room, and the state does not pay for build-

In the light of his same common ense, how perverse are the sentiments of the Governors of Montana and Wyoming, who whined and complained at the conference because they had oo many forest reserves. They are like the Israelites in the wilderness rebelled because they had too manna. Without manna the

out National forests Montana and Wyoming would be barren deserts within a few years. Poor, silly Governors, to curse the instrumentality men. Vote Yes or No. The thought which saves them and their states it may carry this time

THE GRAIN-SACK PROBLEM

The fact that Pacific Coast busines men do not, in all lines of industry, follow the methods that are in vogue in the other states usually suggests to the Eastern visitor that the Western methods must be wrong. To this im-

pression is due the periodical appearance of Eastern grain men with a proposition to inaugurate in Western ports the Eastern system of shipping grain in bulk. Thus far but one of the newcomers has ever with coin backed his faith in the bulk method, and the results were far from satis-

factory. The late F. H. Peavy was for apple scab. many years the largest grain elevator operator in the Middle West, but his attempt to establish a line of elevators put its disapproval upon the "recall and ship wheat in bulk from Pacific amendment. The constitution already

and he spent a large sum of money in changing his elevators into warehouses provides an adequate means of getting rid of dishonest or incompetent offibetter adapted for the handling of cials.

A Duluth, Minn., grain dealer has Senator Bourne must have excited the astonishment of all passers-by as he rushed up the White House steps recently visited this port, and in an interview announces his intention of sending out a cargo of bulk wheat. It to inform President Roosevelt of the

The single land tax is simply an expedient of those who haven't any disposition to work, and energy only for shallow agitation

The Republican platform rightly and strongly for the State University appropriation.

The Oregon Republican conventions pleased Mr. Roosevelt, if not Mr.

Bourne.

-A big machine is run by bosses, but a little one by patriots.

Within a le of vears from their church because ministers, of other denominations have been in-vited to occupy its pulpits once in a while are either very holy or very silly. Do the Methodists, Presbyterians and so forth, pollute the pulpits? We imagine that the ministers of one de-mathods. from their church because ministers. methods.

methods. It is enough to say that this public de-mand will get what it wants, although it may have to wait somewhat for all that it desires. Most of the tail timber has reached its growth. What is left may still flourish, but only on condition that it is adaptive enough to adjust itself to the vitalizing requirements of the new moral sense which occupies the throne. The fadlure to forsesee this means grad. of another, and that a pulpit which has stood the presence of an Episcopalian without defilement would not ose its immaculateness if a Baptist should preach from it. To reasonable ople these sectarian conceits appear The failure to foreseet this means grad-ual death at the top, the loss of a grip on the roots of affairs, and the gradual dwindling of almost regal power. On the contrary, the capacity to appreciate the newer standards of public and business know that in order to have a governmen One of the propositions that is easily understood-the easiest perhaps of all of them-is the woman's suf frage amendment. It is a simple quesnamely: For equal suffrage life is the guarantee of perma ency to constitutional amendment, permitting women to vote on equal terms with

of the state seems more favorable to the proposition than heretofore, and

Buffalo Commercial. What a great city New York is— what a population is constantly on the move there—was Illustrated one re-cent Saturday in the tally kept of the number of persons who passed through the doors of the Waldorf on that day. That even the proprietors were aston-ished when the count proved that over 19 000 when the clebt outrenees Disgusted with people and events Florida paper exclaims: "Hades is sere and now." Possibly true in the far Southeastern part of the United States, but on the opposite corner, in the Pacific Northwest, if we would be truthful, we must say "Paradise is here and now." Come and see. 19,000 went in through the eight entrances, can be readily believed.

Sone of the Self-Same Bace,

"And it says to them. 'Kinsmen, hall' We severed have been too long; Now let us have done with a worn-out tale. The tale of an ancient wrong. And our friendship last long as Love doth last, and he stronger than Death is strong.'"

Answer them, some of the self-same race, And blood of the self-same clan; Let us speak to each other face to face, And answer as man to man. And loyally love and trust each other, as none but free men can.

Salt added, With his inje chants off the streets of the city, back to the land. He gleefully claps his hands on the successful termination of his efforts, but with rueful-countenance will behold his next year's lease with the amount of that litnerant street peanut merchant's profit tacked on to his rent for the occupancy of that space in the great ten-story brick and stone "im-provement." Then, "tucking with left hand his tunic tight," he works with a will and grinds the mass until the ingredients "not wholly green appear, nor wholly white."

of the Artistic Side of Portland.

New York Evening Post.

en though that land were as free as air

With cautions hand that grudges what it

solite, solite, some drops of olive oil he next instills; Then visegar with caution scarcely less; And gathering to a ball the mealy mess, Last with two fingers, frugally applied. Sweeps the small remnant from the mortar's provement." Behind the single tax law, is the peanut manufacturer seeking a subsidy the form of an exemption from his share the form of an exemption from his share of taxation. I am a Socialist. I do not care any-thing about taxes or who pays them. I won't. I know that somebody who owns something that can be taxed, will. I know that government is necessary. T

side. And thus complete in color and in kind Obtains at last the salad he design

Then, though it does not say so, I be-Heve he licked those "two fingers" and told his long-suffering women folk that his was the only kind of salad really worth eating.

know that in order to have a government, there must be a means to conduct that government. I know that taxes must h come from industry. I know that if all taxes are taken from one thing, they will be placed on others. And I know that no matter what it is put on, it will be added to the market value of the article. If the tax is placed on farms, I will pay more for food and less for clothes and shoes, and if it is placed on factories and taken off the farms. I will pay more for shoes and clothes and less for food. I will be a disinterested spectator. I do not own houses or land, farm or c The mention of garlic in salads reminds me of an invitation I once received to taste "the perfect salad" as made by one of these wonderful masculine amateur cooks. This particular one ought. of course, to have been a chef, but had

become a mathematics professor by mis-take; and his wife was a charming, silent woman, with a keen but controlled sense of humor, who had the knack of soothing the cook when she threatened to leave and the tact that refrains from "I-toldyou-so's."

I will be a disinterested spectator. I do not own houses or land, farm or factory. I work for wages and from some source or another the tax will be paid out of what the wage-carner earned but did not get. They can tax the moon if they want, and let those who want to scramble for it, bid on the title. The farmer who would support the single tax proposition to make the unproductive land productive, by forcing it on the market, would soom to me like an unem-ployed meeting of working men in a big city taking up a collection to advertise for more men. THOMAS SLADDEN. For months this man had raved over For months this man had raved over the salad concocted by a certain French waiter in a famous old London tavern. Then one day I was summoned in haste. The waiter, in return for a golden sov-ereign and bonoyed words, had deigned to impart his receipt. A special pepper-mili had been obtained from Paris; spe-cial oli from London; and extra special cos-lettuce from a haughty market gar-dener addicted to fancy prices. The professor directed operations, first in the kitchen-where he kept his wife and me, two maids and the cat, all busy fetching him things and getting out of

and me, two maids and the cat, all busy fetching him things and getting out of his way; then at the table, where with awful solemnity he mixed—an ordinary plain French dressing! We tasted in silence. "It's good." he said, "but I don't seem quite to have the hang of it yet. There's a subtle something lacking. Such artists those French fellows are!" American cities are not procerbial for their beauty, but the time is coming when they will be, if we may believe Paderew-ski. That eminent planist is a close ob-

His wife and I had a conversation while he was hunting for a clgar. "Will he cat garlic?"

"No; won't have it in the house.

ski. That eminent plantst is a close ob-server of many things that do not usually interest professional musicians. He made his first tour of this country IT years ago, and has just closed his seventh, which covered about 35,000 miles. What im-pressed him most on this tour is, he tells his friends, what he is inclined to call witho measurement toward the Now fing them out to the breeze, Shamrock, Thistie and Bose!
And the Sizs-Spangled Banner unfurf with these are now more beautiful cities in the bautifying of cities." He thinks that these are now more beautiful cities in the bautifying of cities. "He thinks that these are now more beautiful cities in the bautifies in the bowl with it there are now more beautiful cities in the world states than in any country in the world wherever the war-wind blow, and the sails of Peace are seen, and the world, if we except the smaller cities of the Sisterhood of Balkis. Next day I smaller concerning Memphis, for instance, the ware world and vair.
The three are lords of a strong young land, and we are lords of the main.
Yes, this the Voice on the bluff March sair. The the this, bids fair to become one of the forward the bautiful park system of Chicago. The taw is the flavor! Most deplication of the main.
Yes, this the Voice on the bluff March sair. The three to be the bautiful in the world which has a tithe of an and ent wrong.
Mand be stronger than Death is strong. You are lords of the flavor world the main in the matural beautifes of the far West have "possible that beautifue in the world which has a tithe of the diverse that beautifue in the world which has a tithe of the diverse the sails of and held our peace could be stronger than Death is strong."
Mark and be stronger than Death is the stronger than Death is strong. his friends, what he is include to call "the universal movement toward the beautifying of cities." He thinks that there are now more beautiful cities in the United States than in any country in the world, if we except the smaller cities of England; yet the beginning is only being made. Concerning Memphis, for instance, be neve that "the great broad avenue

action of the Oregon state convention.

strong.

PADEREWSKI'S BEAUTIFUL CITIES Modest Mention by a New York Paper

Alfred Austin. Alfred Austin. What is the Voice I hear On the wind of the Western Sea? Sentinel: listen from out Cape Clear. And say what the voice may be. "The proud, free people calling loud to a People proud and free."

your arsenate of lead, with some limesulphur added as a protection against The Republican State Convention

Agricultural College authorities say this is the time to spray apple trees to destroy the codling moth. If you want wormless apples, get busy with

whomsoever is given the gift of reading the signs of the times. Rarely has there been a time when more large places were opening for types of men of large pos-sibilities in them than today.

In "Little Old" New York.

Buffalo Commercial.