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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 190

BALLOT LAWMAKING

In its last issue the New York In-dependent briefly reviews the situation which confronts the people of Oregon under the direct legislation moveent, and, without attempting to pass judgment upon the initiative and ref-erendum principle, calls attention to the importance of the experiment here being put to a test. After remarking that direct legislation is likely to prove of high educative value, the Independent says that if the scheme shall suc-ceed "it will certainly be the beginning of momentous political changes in the United States." While it is gratifying ne persons to know that they are attracting attention all over the country and that perhaps they are marking the beginning of a new epoch in governmental history, yet there are many others who are more impressed them and who have no time to gratify their vanity. We shall get along bet-ter in the end if we think less upon berlain? Or Bourne, perchance, with the spectacle we are presenting before the world and more upon the work before us. As a state we are a sort of high-wire performer, and if we let our thoughts drift for a moment to the vast audience watching us with breathless wonder, we are quite likely to take a fall that will bring us sympathy instead of applause, contempt instead of admiration Independent says that "so remarkable body of propositions proceeding from and addressed to a democratic in America." It is almost the language of the circus poster describing the feats of the mid-air contortionist Let us watch our own movements keep our own balance-and let the world of onlookers take care of themselves.

tional amendments proposed by the last Legislature. One increases the compensation of members of the Leg-Islature from \$3 to \$10 a day, a measure for which there was no popular demand and from which no good can be expected. Another proposes an amendment permitting the location of state institutions away from the cap-Ital, a measure which will tend to perpetuation and extension of the old evil of trading on the location of institutions drawing appropriations from the public treasury. A third is designed to increase the number of Supreme Judges from three to five and to permit Circuit Judges to be vested with probate jurisdiction, while the fourth hanges the time of the general elec-

Four acts of the Legislature are before the people by exercise of the ref-The first gives Sheriffs exers, with the privilege of boarding them, a measure of slight importance from any viewpoint. The second attempts to re-establish the pernicious structed whoily of metal could be free-pass system—an act of which the made to float on the water, and actu-Legislature should be ashamed. An-other makes an appropriation of \$100,~ 000 for the construction of armories in different parts of the state. This not has much to commend it, and vehicle or machine which must neces might be above criticism if it did not sarily be much heavier than the air in serve as a precedent for demands for innumerable subsequent appropria-The university appropriation

Eleven measures proposed under

once adopted, this amendment can were nearly as economical in first cost The Organian hever be repealed, hence the necessity as the wooden ship. But collision for care in voting upon it. Two bills bulkheads, double bottoms and a vast bills being drawn with a view to fair and reasonable regulation, but each attempting to serve a selfish interest. Even more vicious than the free-pass law is the proposed amendment giving cities and towns the right to regulate certain evils free from the control of made the criminal laws of the state. It is tion of towns," and will be defeated by an

very few people.

The single-tax amendment is going he votes of two classes of people difficult to understand and those who do understand it and realize the injustice of its provisions. The recall amendment is a legislative contortion as dangerous as it is unnecessary. The same may be said of the proportional. epresentation amendment, which is material on which to work. not definite and complete in its provisions and leaves too much to the un-certainties of subsequent legislation The act instructing members of the Legislature to vote for the candidate for United States Senator who receives the highest number of the people's votes at the general election will be supported by those citizens who be-Heve that a member of one party hould be compelled to vote for the candidates of another party, and it will be opposed by all others. The orrupt practices act has a commendble purpose, but it contains some provisions which seem unnece The manner in which the ly strict. initiative and referendum power has been abused arouses a suspicion that the corrupt practices act would be a ready means in the hands of dishonest persons to take advantage of those who willingly yield to its requirements. The amendment requiring that all indictments shall be found by a grand jury and depriving District Attorneys of the power to file informations aims at an imaginary evil. Prompt pro ution of criminals requires that the present power of District Attorneys in this respect be continued, and the proosed amendment should be defeated. There would be no objection to an act requiring that a grand jury be called at least once a year, or even twice a year. The act creating the ounty of Hood River from territory now included in Wasco County is a neasure which should never

IN THE NAME OF THE PROPHET, FIGS: Now a question arises between Mr. hamberlain and Mr. U'Ren. The question is, which of these statesmen has been the more devoted to, and now is the more devoted to. Statemen lo. 1. Also, whether Mr. Cake or Mr. Chamberlain, the one or the other he sounder and abler advocate of the Holy Statement.

en submitted to a vote of the people

at large. Voters in distant parts of

he state have no interest in it, can-

not know whether the measure is a

if at all.

ot understand the issues involved, do

one or not, and must vote blindly

Each of these brethren reminds the spectator of the Mohammedan pediar, vending his goods on the streets of the Holy City, crying out with every step, 'In the name of the prophet, figs!'

When our politics degenerate to rub bish of this description, there can be no wonder that the plain people, whose rule of action in politics has been high principle, directed by common sense, onfess themselves tired and disgusted. Never before was the possible littleess of politics so manifest. It is fit, of course, that this littleness should manifest itself through little men

Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Roosevelt, have been superseded. Their ideas, purposes and principles belong to an exploded and antiquated fashion. The with the seriousness of the task before Holy Statement, invented in Oregon, is now all in all. But who is its archon? Cake as his vicar? ment, it seems, is a jealous god, whose first command is, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." And priests, it seems, each and all, are determined as the Turk to bear brother near the throne.

Successful aerial navigation is slow ly but surely coming. The contest with the forces of the air has been steady and unremittent since Mont golfier sent up his first balloon, aithough the progress made in the past ten years far exceeds that of all the preceding years in which experiments news columns in The Oregonian ap eared the following:

Ghent, May 27.—Henry Farnum, the Brit h aeronaut, today made two filehts of 160 stetes in his aeroplane. This is the great of distance yet accomplished in a straigh line Columbus, O. May 27. — Cromwell Dixon, the boy aeronaut, made a successful flight today at the State Pair grounds in his new airship. The wind was very strong, but Dixon seemed to have perfect central of his machine, sending it in every direction for an hour.

Twenty years ago news of such demonstrations of the possibilities of aerial navigation would have created a sensation; but combinations of modern science, skill, inventive genius and personal daring have been rapidly leading us up to the grand climax of successful aerial navigation, and we are no longer surprised at the accu mulating evidence tending to show that the conquest of the air is rapidly getting beyond the experimental stage There are plenty of men in Portland can easily remember when the announcement of Iron ships was received with incredulity. Iron was so much heavier than water that it seemed ri diculous to believe that a craft con ally carry cargoes. Until quite retiment of distrust about the ability of inventors to keep affoat in the air a

which it is supposed to be handled. The Wright brothers, with their aeroplane experiments, have repeatbill is the fourth measure before the edly demonstrated that the feat is not pils lessons in patriotism from an impossibility, and defects disclosed Public opinion generally by their experiments have been of a nature that in no way tended to weaken their confidence in ultimate the initiative present the most difficult success. There was enormous loss of problems for the people to solve. The life during the period in which the may be hoped will not be made tediou practically unsinkable steel steamship amendment, is easily understood and was developing from the cranky iron Every veteran soldier who is entitled will be voted upon intelligently. It is tanks which superseded the wooden to the name has some reminiscence of worth while to remark that, if ship because they lasted longer and life in hospital, camp or afield that,

as the wooden ship. But collision are presented by opposing interests array of electrical appliances to facili-with a view to regulating the taking of tate handling vessels in peril have with a view to regulating the taking of tate handling vessels in peril have salmon in the Columbia, neither of the made life on a modern liner at sea as

safe as ashore Continued experiments and the application of ever-appearing new appliances will yet do for the aeronauts what has been done for the navigators of the high seas. Modern science has made the once awe-inspiring predic-Mother Shipton appear as a measure in the interest of "open | commonplace as a prediction of Democratic success in Alabama, and, in overwheiming majority. Calling it a view of present developments, it would "home rule" amendment will deceive be venturesome to regard lightly the possibilities for aerial navigation in the near future. Man has drawn lown to defeat with the disapproval of | forth some great secrets from Nature's storehouse, each new discovery provthose who are afraid of it because it is ling more wonderful than its predeces sor, and all seeming so natural and in a measure commonplace, once their part in the great system of is understood. It is foolish to assume that the supply has been exhausted and that inventive genius has no more

THE ROSS SENTENCE.

The state lost nothing through the operations of Banker Ross; but he is tq be punished by a term in prison and heavy fine, nevertheless. He should he. So should all his accomplices. If shall transpire that the state's school money was placed in the vaults of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company as the result of a political or other deal, through which there was to be a "rake-off" for the conspirators, there should be other prosecutions and other convictions. words, let us have all the facts about the relations of State Treasurer Steel and his friend Ross. The State Treasurer has never satisfactorily explained or explained at all, the history of the remarkable transaction, or series of transactions, by which he was led to pour nearly four hundred thousand dollars into the "bank" of his friend and ally-a greater sum than was placed by him in all the other banks of the state combined. There is something more than a suspicion-there is a practical certainty-that it was all done as the result of a bargain be-tween Ross and Steel. Very well. The duty of the District Attorney is

Ross has been convicted on a spe cific charge of unlawful conversion of the public school funds. But in the public mind he has been found guilty on the broader and even more damning charge of wrongful misuse as a banker of other people's money. Ross had no conception of the sacred ob-ligations of his trust, or, if he had, he had no conscience and no scruples about the continuous and systematic betrayal of that trust. The function of a depositor in his bank was to be the unsuspecting investor in his private schemes. Ross used other neo ple's money as his own. The way of the transgressor is hard.

MAKING A GREATER PORT.

The work of the Port of Portland is effected in a channel to the sea of fully six feet greater depth than was in evidence when that corporation be gan operations. This increased depth has been the means of attracting larger vessels, with an attendant lowering of freight rates.

The Port of Portland also built s drydock which has been the means of attracting to the port a great deal of shipping that otherwise would have been diverted to other ports. The success already attained by the organization is a guarantee that, with the enlarged powers which will be given it by the bill which comes before the people next Monday, the Port will be in a position to handle to the best pos sible advantage the greatly increased fleet of ships that will come to Portwith completion of the North Bank Railroad

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JAIL. It is a curious thing to observe how organ in the human body. It is like the vermiform appendix, for example, which once, long ago, performed a useful office in digestion but is now become nothing better than a danger ous incumbrance. One could not say, of course, that there is no use for Cor There is a great deal that it might do if it would. The trouble is that it won't or can't. Perhaps inertia and impotence rule over it in about

The neglect of Congress extends ven to the municipal affairs of the District of Columbia. This unhappy place has no government except the National Legislature. Its inhabitants live in abject pupilage, without political rights and deprived of the power to do anything for themselves, no matter how much they may be despised and neglected. The results seem to be deplorable in every department their municipal life, but worst of all

in their city prison. This horrible place is known to the public as the jail of the District of Columbia. The National Conference of Charities listened the other day to a description of it, and if half of what they heard is true, it is a scandal and shame to the country. To mention only two or three of its charms, this prison confines 500 convicts in about 300 cells. They are unable to exercise by day, for the fullyard is very small, and at night they cannot have separate beds. Of course the result is viciousness of the worst description. Worse still, the miserable prisoners are not permitted to work. "Absolutely without work" is the expression

in the account. What is the purpose of Congress in subjecting human beings to such con-ditions? Does it expect to reform them and make useful citizens of If it does it will be disappointed. Does it desire to kill them ase and vice? If it does, it will succeed. But the probability is that Congress cares nothing about this business, any more than it cares about its other duties. What can be done to bring the somnolent body to life?

Veterans of the G. A. R. have been detailed as usual to visit the public schools of this district on the day preceding Memorial day and give the pu standpoint of the old soldier who has borne arms in defense of his country The occasion presents a grand oppor-tunity to interest if not to instruct the young, both boys and girls, and obscure today by dry platitudes

told in simple, direct language, will arouse the interest of his restless auditors. Theoretical patriotism in time of peace is dry stuff. Practical patriotism, embellished with experiences of war time, claims instant attention. s a story that never grows old. the veteran orators of the schools toforget to be garrulous, give the children something real in the way of incident, and quit when they are through, if they would receive that best and most genuine of all plaudits the cheers and stamping and handclapping of an audience composed of eager, bright and attentive children.

Whatever criticism may be directed against Evelyn Nesbit Thaw since the pangs of poverty and the blandishnents of Stanford White drew her into the primrose path, her frightful testiny saved the life of Harry Thaw If that life was worth anything to his immediate family, they ought to abandon the persecution of the young woman. There has been nothing in the testimony throughout this dirty case that would indicate that Evelyr forced her way into Harry Thaw's life. On the contrary, it has been proven that Thaw was obliged to make a very aggressive campaign before she con sented to become his wife. The people who are directly responsible for this tragedy, which seems without end; are those who regard the petted and spoiled young murderer without attempting to instill in his mind the first principles of decent and correct Wealth gave opportunity living making a man out of Harry Thaw, but poverty prevented the development of traits which might have made a good woman out of Evelyn Thaw. For such reasons the unfortunate young woman is entitled to better treatment than she is receiving from her husband's family.

ative of somebody whose name does not appear, to have repealed the ordinance that requires lampblack, in quantity sufficient to produce a soft gray tint to be mixed in cement that s laid for sidewalks, proved unsuccessful. Dr. Victoria Hampton and twen ty-eight other physicians of this city protested against the repeal, the plea ing made on behalf of the eyesight of citizens. This, it was urged, is put to unnecessary strain by the glare of the sun upon the white cement pave One does not need to be a physician or an oculist to know that the soft gray tint of the sidewalks that been laid under this ordinance is restful to the eyes, while the glare of the sun upon clear white cement walks is trying. Why, therefore, should it be necessary to argue this simple matter? Why, except perhaps that the introduction of lampblack requires a little extra attention and effort on the part of contractors? When servants turn to masters, they are very apt to ecome arrogant.

That District Attorney Manning has made good in his office every one knows. This is the secret of the approval he receives from the multitude who have been served by his efforts to straighten out the affairs of the sus pended hanks and to get them their money. It is the secret of his indorsement by the Municipal Reform Asso ciation, and by citizens generally who have seen the laws fairly enforced and the evils that had become notorious abated and suppressed. heard much during recent years about the needlessness of partisanship in all affairs of a local nature. On this basis the claim in behalf of Mr. Manning is simply that he has done his duty as a public official, and therefore merits reelection.

A woman who is being followed on the street by an impudent fellow out for prey must not look back to see her pursuer is gaining upon her. Otherwise she will presumably be guilty of luring the fellow on. Such at least is the presumption upon which man who admitted that he was following a young woman on the street one evening recently escaped a well-One would think that the presumption of innocence in such a case as this would be with the frightened young woman who appealed for protection to the police.

Far be it from us to impeach either the intelligence or the grammar of Judge Thomas A. McBride; so we merely rise for information. The judge has written a most instructive and illuminating letter in behalf of the Lower Columbia River fishermen, wherein we find the following: salmon only comes into the river to spawn and die. He eats nothing from the time he reaches the water until he dies." We may be wrong, but it strikes us that there is something queer about that "he."

Before we indulge in any great lam entation over the fact that the cold weather is interfering with the development of the Caroline Testout buds, it would be well to consult the news columns of The Oregonian, which yesterday announced a heavy snow st in Montana and tornadoes in Oklahoma and Kansas. Weather news from other parts of the country tends to prove that Oregon climate and weather are fairly satisfactory.

With all due deference to the high position which Dr. Jordan holds in the scientific world, it might be remarked a parity with his knowledge of the Behring Sea sealing controversy, both parties to the salmon war might as well be on their guard lest a gold brick be handed them.

Senator Bourne says only Statement No. 1 candidates for the Legislature should be elected. Mr. Cake says only Republicans should be elected. If Mr Bourne and Mr. Cake are going to work in harmony in the United States Senate, they ought to begin now,

It is quite obvious that the great Methodist Church is prayerfully ing that the colored brother go off and organize a little church of his own. Why not? He could fix it there so all

Mr. Nelson will try again for a record automobile run between Vallejo Cal., and Portland "when the roads are better." From which we conclude that the scheme is indefinitely post-

poned. Undoubtedly the depositors of the late Title Guarantee & Trust Company will be willing to join in a petition to the Governor that that 800-year jall sentence be reduced to life.

SEES OLD SOUTH SPIRIT HERE. es Lack of Education for Hammer-

ing University Appropriation EUGENE, Or., May 27 .- (To the Edior.)-Since The Oregonian has recently ublished articles on the upbuilding of Oregon, it seems that a few additional facts should be mentioned on the eve of the election-the issues of which mean much to the state.

Our resources are very great. Our imate, fine and healthful, soil fertile, markets good, with the best natural conitions to be found anywhere for raising certain kinds of fine fruits and building enutiful homes.

Enterprising and progressive people are oming in large numbers to help us utild up the country, and in the natural rder of progress wealth will rapidly in-

Let us give new settlers the "glad hand" and welcome them with words of hope and cheer—true words which all can speak. Let us encourage the schools and colleges they are all needed, and now most of all, the university. With now most of all, the university. With the brightest prospects and rapidly increasing wealth and population, how amazing to think of the Governor's veto and the opposition in some quarters of the Grange to the university appropriation. We should be charitable to these men, as their childhood traditions in many cases inclined them more to economy than obvertige.

many cases inclined them more to economy than education.

In the Southern States, aristocratic people were highly educated before the Civil War, while education of the common people was neglected, and it was Civil War, while education of the common people was neglected, and it was even a crime to teach a black man to read and write. This spirit had to be subdued before the South could prosper, and the portion of it transplanted to Oregon must be swept sway. Anything standing in the way of the march of progress, whether it be Governor, Grange, C. H. Walker, or anyone else, must stand aside. How absurd and ridiculous is the plea of poverty—that we are not well able to support a state university! If we had no university, their arguments might be more forcible, but with the splendid institution already established asking only reasonable support, there should be no question.

In view of our great and rapidly-increasing wealth, the sum asked for is very small. A man paying tax on \$1000 would be a very poor patriot indeed if he refused to vote 2 or 2 cents additional to support an established institution like ours and doing good work. The men op-The attempt, made upon the initi-

to support an established institution like ours and doing good work. The men opposing seemed to be unaware of the fact that the eyes of the world are watching them. They did not realize that they were a long way behind in the march of progress. The men and women coming to Oregon, and others intending to come, are bright, intelligent and progressive. They cannot understand such pitiful economy. Our Governor, was very wise in making a public speech recently in in making a public speech recently in Eugene. He made no attempt to jus-tify that veto, which was against the best interests of the state.

best interests of the state.

Let us give a rousing vote of support to the university. Let us look on the bright side and talk of the beauty and wonderful possibilities in store for the people of Oregon. We will yet see development and wealth in this favored land, beyond the brightest dreams of our ploneer mothers and fathers.

JONATHAN JOHNSON.

CHOICE FOR U. S. VICE-PRESIDENT. Guesses at the Probable Republican and Democratic Nominees.

Democratic Nominces.

Providence, R. I., Tribune.

As Vice-President of the United States he (Governor Guild) would enjoy comparative freedom from the strain to which he has been subjected in the office which he now holds and would have ample opportunity to recuperate. In the somewhat peculiar circumstances, the opinion may be ventured that Governor Guild is an ideal candidate. deal candidate.

New York Man Is Preferred.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner. (Dem.)
The Democratic party, if it hopes to
win, cannot well ignore the east. The
great state of New York, with its 39 electoral votes, is a factor that must be considered. It is not easy to figure out a possible Democratic victory without it, and the logic of the situation from the practical politics point of view calls for andidate for Vice-President who would strong in the Empire State.

cents Like Warfield, of Maryland Kansas City Star, Ind.

Ex-Governor Warfield of Maryland is
the one active candidate for the Democratic nomination for Vice-President. To
say the least, the great office of Vice-President, fraught with large fixed re sponsibilities and with potential possibili-ties, should not go to any man who thinks he is too big for it, for such a man is too small for it.

Choice Made at Washington, D. C.

Boston Advertiser, Rep.
It is probable that the choice of the
Vice-Presidential nominee for the Republicans will be settled at Washington, D. C, rather than at Chicago. To a certain extent it is assumed that the President and Secretary of War will decide upon the second place on the ticket if, as now seems likely, Mr. Taft is to be nominated on the first ballot. But the move ment toward Governor Guild, however it results, must be flattering to all Massa-chusetts men, because the state is bon-ored in the honor paid to its governor

Guild. Murchy or Fairbanks.

Boston Transcript (Ind.).

Franklin Murphy, former Governor of New Jersey and a national committeeman, has been indorsed by that state for Vice-President and while not of real Presidential size, should the exigency arise to occasion his promotion, may still be very seriously considered. It is now clear that the 22 voice of Massachusetts, under the lead of Senators Lodge and clear that the 2 votes of Massachusetts, under the lead of Senators Lodge and Crane, while be cast for Governor Guild. Assurance of support from many parts of the country, which the Governor has personally received, he may now properly ask to have made good. The presentation speech will doubtless be made by Governor Long.

The suggestion that Mr. Fairbanks may be put on the Taft ticket at Chicago points to a return to the precedents of earlier days.

earlier days.

Noisy Present and Quiet Past.
London Tit Bits.
Pierre Loti, who has ransacked most

parts of the globe in search of impres-sions, and whose aketches of Eastern life are among the most delightful things in modern literature, has lately visited Egypt and found distillusion-ment in the land of the Pharaohs He tried hard to project himself into the tranquil immemorial past, but the noises of the present kept breaking in upon his meditations.

THE MULEPHANT.

The mulephant moves forward, And backward, just the same, But cannot make much progress As he is stiff and lame:
The beast looks sly and victous, Knows many wicked tricks—
The elephant grabs with his trunk, The mule he bites and kirks.

The mule makes strenuous efforts
To walk to Chamber Lane.
He brays in disappointment
And shakes his tail and mane;
The elephant is reaching
For every place of Cake.
But love for "Statement Number One"
Makes him a fraud and fake.

Shall this impostor lure Shall this imposion leve and hunco our state. Then leave her at the merry of Democratic fate? Beware of monstrous mongrei! That shuns all party ties. Which stands for nothing but Whose speech-s pack of

FORAKER AND THE NEGRO.

tem and His Leadership. PORTLAND, May 24.—(To the Ed-or.)—The fact that the negroes of the ltor.)—The fact that the negroes of the country generally are supporting Mr. Foraker and that they are not going to vote for Mr. Taft certainly does not agree with you. You suffer indigestion every time you think of it. Four latest, "Mr. Foraker's System," the leading editorial in Friday morning's issue, in which you declare, "With all his brilliancy and unquestioned ability, Mr. Foraker has never been able to win the unflinching loyalty of anybody but the negrees, so that his successive elections are never without contest," is a high tribute to us. Assuming this portion of tribute to us. Assuming this portion of your article to be a fact, allow me to assure you that the negroes are proud of him and glad that they have the privilege of keeping so fearless and brilliant a leader, a credit to the State of Ohio, in the United States Senate.

You know then that we know that

You know, then, that we know that the Republican party and the United States Senate do not like Mr. Foraker because he is our friend. When we think of his retirement to private life we consider largely that he was the advocate of the negroes in the halls of the American Congress when they had no one to speak for them. The truth of the matter is that the Republican party does not feel by the negro as it did some years ago. It is deserting him. some years ago. It is deserting him. The time has come when the negro must look to his friends, whether Republican, Democrat, Populist, or whatnot. Now that's the system. We needed Mr. Foraker in the discharge of these soldiers. There were two sides to the matter. In the early days of the settlement of this state, when the Northerners and anti-slavery spostles were in the minority, Judge Williams wrote a letter which, when printed, covered one whole side of the Oregon Statesman; in the state convention he Statesman; in the state convention he led the forces fighting to keep slavery out of Oregon; after the admission of this state into the Union, General Lane accused Judge Williams of being an Abolitionist in disguise. It was this sentiment that kept Judge Williams from being the first United States Senator from this state, Not like Ben Tillman, George H. Williams was our friend. Yes, he was a Democrat. We are putting away that old feeling that all Democrats are bad and all Repub-licans good. There were and are some mighty good Democrats. We must sup-port our friends—that's the "system." The negro's system is a system of fide-ity. He is loyal to his friends and is go-ing to be more so in the future. He has reached the place in his development when he can distinguish the difference between a word and a deed. You taught him. The Republican party silently affirms that which has been said and done against him. He turns his back on the party because the party turns its back on him. He won't sup-port men who preach one thing and practice another. Put yourself in the other fellow's place for a while; you will see a new light—a new cra—the necessity for "Mr. Foraker's System." HOWARD SPROULL.

The only comment that need be made n this interesting letter is that it betrays throughout the purpose of this man and the particular negro element represented by him, to follow and support Foraker in his great scheme of revenge and retaliation on the Republican party for its expected nomination of Secretary Taft as its Presidential nominee. The Foraker leadership will, unless its direction is changed, carry the negroes into the Democratic party, which doesn't want them, despise them, denies them the suffrage in the South, and would reduce them again, If it could, to the position of a subject This is to be the fruit of the loyalty to its friends of which this correspondent boastingly writes. But what kind of loyalty is it to the friend and sponsor for the negro through all his recent history—the Republican party? As this particular negro has forgotten his loyalty to the Republican party, so no doubt will he turn against Foraker when that virtuus statesman is superseded in his fections by some more skillful and efficient demagogue. Will that time come when Foraker buries the hatchet and makes a bargain by which he (Foraker) is to keep his job as Senator, and in return is to deliver the negro vote to

Senators With Long Memories.

Several of the United States Senators are noted for their remarkable memory. Frequently during the course of debate on details of the acts are mentioned. Usualby the Senator quoting passages, refers to the record, but there are some who not only can quote correctly the dates, but also much of the subject matter of measures of bygone days. Senator Knox as a wonderfully retentive memory, not only for legislation, but for poetry and stories. Senator Bacen is away up on memory, especially on legal points, and Senator Money has not only a great mem-ory, but has been a profound reader. He is one of the older Senators who never refers to the Record when making a speech, trusting to his memory entirely. which always proves correct. He hasn't many more years to serve, He will be succeeded by John Sharp Williams, who, while not as good as Senator Money or semory, is much better in voice and car be heard much better by the official re

He is little, but loud. Senator Teller remembers a thing or two, and Senator Depew is there, when it comes to remembering stories.

American Fire Losses a Disgrace.

Philadelphia Record. One conflagration destroying \$4,000, One conflagration destroying \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 worth of property makes a great display in the newspapers, and yet fire losses aggregating that every week occur in this country year after year. Last year the fire losses were not quite \$4,000,000 a week, the year round, but for the past five years the average loss has been \$5,000.000 every week, a total for five years of \$1,500,000,000. That owners of property were partially indemnified by insurance does not affect the fact that erty were partially indemnined by in-surance does not affect the fact that the country as a whole suffers this enormous and preventable waste. Most of our building is a gamble between the owner and the insurance company. The enormous fire losses amount to a National disgrace, for other countries to not experience any such waste. do not experience any such waste.

Her Day of Turiff Revision.

Her Day of Turiff Revision.

Puck.

There was a pink and blue smell, and listening, she heard a cool noise in the garden, while before her eyes came the delicate perfume of orchids. Daintily she pulled the petals from a cauliflower and fed them to the silken-furred teakettle which coiled coally in her lap. The kettle gave a short yelp of delight, and, looking up, she beheld the man coming toward her.

He was laxily puffing at a fragrant ticle. Then he saw her, and, drawing near, he gently stroked her, fair bent head with a pick-ax.

"How natural it all seems," she breathed.

Taking off her face, he looked at it

and answered: It is the day of tariff re-

Whisky, Cannry Bird and a Pigeon.

Pittsburg Dispatch. hisky at Altoena, Pa., is of quality that Policeman John such a quality that Policeman John Bookberger mistook a canary bird for a pigeon and opened fire on him.

## Initiative and Referendum Measures

For the information of voters there will he published on this page from day to day brief summaries of the initiative and ref-erendum measures to be submitted to the people at the June election, together with a short statement. a short statement of the arguments for and against each. The particular measure here against each. The particular measure here discussed is to be voted on only by a part of Multnomah County.

NUMBER 20. PORT OF PORTLAND BILL.

The proposed amendment enlarging the powers of the Port of Portland omes before the people under the in-Itiative next Monday. This measure applies only to that portion of Multnomah County affected by the original Port of Portland bill, and no property outside of Multnomah County is ect to taxation in concetion with the measure. By this measure, the corpor ate powers of the Port of Portland are enlarged so as "to authorize and empower said Port of Portland to establish and maintain an efficient towage and pilotage service on the Columbia River bar and upon the Columbia and Willamette Rivers between the corporate limits of the Port of Portland and the sea." To carry into effect the provisions of the act, the Port of Portland is authorized to issue bonds to ar amount not to exceed \$500,000, and to levy special taxes not exceeding in the

aggregate one-twentleth of 1 per cent. With the funds so raised, the Port of Portland is empowered to purchase or lease tugboats and steam or sail pilot boats necessary in the maintenance of an efficient towage and pilotage service between Portland and the sen the law as proposed, the charges for towage and pilotage will be fixed by the Port of Portland Commissioners and the Commission ered to fix the pilotage rates on steam vessels entering the river. The primary intention of the measure is to enable the commercial interests of Portland to have full charge of the towage and pilotage services for ships entering the Columbia River. The advocates of the bill contend that under the proposed method of bandling shipping on bar, it will be possible to remove some of the handicaps which we now suffer in the way of excessive pilot charges as compared with those of Pugst

With the pilotage and towage service in direct charge of the people who are most vitally interested in making Portland an attractive port for ships, it is believed that the present com plaints over poor service will stopped and eventually the improv ment will result in lower freight rates out of Portland and other points along the river. As yet, no opposition to the measure has developed in Portland, although it is said to be unfavorably received at Astoria. In effect, it is expected to carry out the work which had been planned for the Port of Columbia bill, which was declared unconstitu tional. The principal objection raised against the Port of Columbia bill was on account of Clatsop and Columbia Countles being included in the district, against the wishes of the Clatsop County people. Columbia County favorable to the measure. Both Clatsop and Columbia Counties are exempt from taxation under the present bill.

The bond issue which is provided for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the new bill shall bear not to exceed 6 per cent interest, and onetenth of the bonds shall be retired each year. All funds derived from the special tax levied to carry out the work of the Commission, shall go into a spedal fund, to be known as the 'bo indebtedness fund," and this fund shall not be transferred to other funds so long as there are outstanding any bonds of the Port of Portland. Voters who are favorable to the Voters who are favor measure should vote YES.

SENATORS BY POPULAR ELECTION How the Political Faker Defiles the Constitution.

Washington Post. The clamor for the election of Unit ed States Senators by popular vote grew out of the charge that certain multimillionaires of the far West had purchased seats in the Senate for so many thousands per of the Legislatures of certain of the new states of that region.
It was argued that the people could

not be bought—however corrupt their representatives in the State Legislature—and that if the populace were allowed to name the Senators by direct vote the Senate would become a thoroughly immaculate body of sages and patriots. The scheme has not been in-corporated in the Constitution, but through the subterfuge of a party fied in the states where candidates for Senator are named by blanket primary. Well, the thing in practical operation not devise a scheme by which a Senatorship could be bought with more facility than by giving the selection to the people rather than leaving it with the Legislature. Take a great state, and what chance would a poor man have against a rich man with money in

oth pockets? Headquarters must be established. Clerks must be employed. Documents must be printed. Advertising must be resorted to. The telegraph and the resorted to. The telegraph and the telephone must be utilized. Large expenditures must be made for postage. Railroad fares, hotel bills, salaries, and expenses of henchmen must be provided for.

All these things have happened in All these things have happened in state primaries for United States Senator, whereas under the Constitution as it is—and as it should be enforced in the spirit as well as the letter—the poor man can go to the state capital and show himself to the representatives of the people, thus forcing the rich man, if the thing becomes a matter of prophese to have to current passes of purchase, to buy it outright instead of

All free government was made to protect minorities. This principle is exquisitely exemplified in the creation of the United States Senate by the fathers and the mode and manner of the election of Senators prescribed in the Constitution. Every time a political faker lays his hands on the Constitution he deflies it.

Files Mortgage on \$1000 Dog. St. Louis Republic.

A novel instrument was filed in the office of Recorder of Deeds Joy, when Mrs. Brock Storts, of 4929 Penrosa street, Mrs. Brock Storts, of 4923 Penrose street, gave a mortgage on her English toy spaniel. Ashton Apollo, to secure her note for 375, due in one year at 6 per cent. The mortgage was in favor of Julia C. Kieln, who lent Mrs. Storts the money.

"The money was borrowed." Mrs. Storts said, "to apply on the purchase price of another spaniel which will arrive from England."

England."
Ashton Apollo is valued at \$1000 by his owner. He captured first prizes at the last dog show given in St. Louis, as well as the dog show given in East St. Louis a few weeks ago. Ashton Apollo's pedigree would cover several sheets of paper.