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The Oregonian

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"ORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1908.

THE METHODS AND RESULTS. . It probably has been forgotten or overlooked by most of those who have taken note of the discussion about the Oregon deposit law (for insurance ompanies) and the demand for its repeal, that this law belongs to the eries of acts invented long ago, for the purpose of making unconstitutional fees and emoluments for state officials. It is, in short, a part of the self-same scheme of salary grab, recalled once more by the suit against F. I. Dunbar, formerly Secretary of the state, and now to be the subject of a suit against Governor Chamberlain. One of those great reform waves which effect such wonderful transformations rolled over Oregon in 1870-72. Ex-Confederates had been coming into the state in large numbers, during a long period. They were all intense partisan Democrats, and the eminent eaders of the party in this state had been living in extremely exiguous circumstances on the empty and innutritious husks of political exile for many a year. To them the arrival of so large a body of approved partisans, sure to "vote the ticket." no matter what excesses were committed those who directed the action of the party, was a most happy circumstance Preceding administrations were, of course, denounced as incompetent and wasteful. There was immense need So the Grover and Chadof reform, wick administrations proceeded to "organize the offices," and to find means through invention of illegal and unconstitutional expedients to make "more desirable," create new ones and get more money for the old wheelhorses who had so long had poor pickings on the arid heath.

This law, requiring heavy deposits to be made by insurance companies doing business in Oregon, was one of series of acts passed by the Legislature in 1870, and approved by Gover-Grover, to get emoluments for state officials in excess of the constitutional salaries. The Secretary of the State was to get twenty-five dollars for recording the certificate of deposit, and ten dollars for license to each in surance agent in the state, to be paid The Treasurer of the State yearly. was to receive ten dollars for filing each certificate of deposit and keeping it in the custody of the state, and oneeighth of 1 per cent per annum on all amounts deposited in his charge The scheme was not originated to proect those who pay for insurance, to get graft for public officials. Stamps sold by the state were to be affixed to every policy, and the Secretary was to convert to his own use or emolument 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale. Provision was made be-sides for "assistants," to do the work, so the large additions to the "income" of the officials would be net profit. The Governor was "helped out" from time to time, in various ways. A favorite pagne,

reduce their policies and redouble | earthquake gives. their vigilance against the occurrence of fire. Between the trusts on one side and political grafters on the side other. "the generality of mankind in general" has a hard time of it.

Meanwhile, though the boasted flat salary is in operation, the Governor of Oregon gets a salary as large and as much in excess of the constitutional limitation as he got before the reform began. Some say more. Great is re-

form; greater is humbug. But re-form and humbug get the perquisites and make the profits, and the people steadily pay more.

IT HAS LITTLE SUPPORT.

Censure is applied to the makers the Chicago platform because they did not demand election of Senators of the United States by direct vote of the people. That is because the people the Eastern States, whose delegates controlled the convention, are not disosed to accept the proposed change, but prefer to adhere to the method esablished by the Constitution of the United States. For ourselves, we should like to see the Constitution changed in this particular; for then there would be a direct vote, under a method accepted by all. But the people of neither the Eastern nor Southrn States show any real interest in the proposition.

It is true that many state conventions have demanded it, and the Legslatures of several of the states have adopted resolutions calling for it. But this action has been mostly perfunc tory. It is easier always to adopt a resolution or to sign a petition than to refuse and debate it.

Following this habit, the Denver onvention doubtless will adopt a res lution calling for direct election. But that will be merely the device of an opposition party, willing to adopt any notion on which it might make appeal against an adversary. The Southern States, the heart and strength of the party assembling at Denver, are no friendly to the idea. Some of them have their primary laws for nominamately. tion of Senators, and for party vote on Senators; but they have no intention of taking the election away from the Legislature. It is much the same with Democrats and with Republicans, too, in the Eastern and Middle States.

Therefore a resolution at Denver for election of Senators by direct vote of the people will signify nothing in fact. but who else will be benefited? It will be the political claptrap of a party that merely wants something to talk about which it never intends to perform. It is merely one of ten thousand methods of "putting the opposition into a hole."

THE IDLE RICH.

This Spring in his annual report President Hadley, of Yale, uses forci-ble language. "The idle rich are a curse to a college," he says, "just as they are to a community. So are the idle poor." An idle person is one who habitually declines to work. Since the rich and the poor taken together include pretty nearly everybody, it is a fair inference from Dr. Hadley's remark that in his opinion any person who does not work is a curse. long been accepted as true that an idle brain is the devil's workshop if the owner of the brain has not much property, but it is a little startling to earn that the same thing is true when the owner is rich. The possession of wealth is commonly supposed to render a person immune to many evils which assail the souls of the indigent Thus, to give a poor man help when he is in want pauperizes him, but to bequeath a rich man two or three million dollars when he already has more than he needs does not harm him in the least. A glass of beer swallowed in a saloon has a deleterious effect upon the morals of a workingman, but does not mar the spiritual perfection of a rich man at all to sit through the night at a banquet and swill cham-

Can we express pride in our If idle people are a curse ountry only by acting like maniacs? community, why do we reward their idleness with munificent salaries? To what is all this degradation of the Fourth of July to be attributed? The bank clerk who handles enormous The answer is clear enough. We no sums of money daily, tolling at his longer plan celebrations to express pride in the Nation's greatness and drudgery early and late, receives twenty or thirty dollars a week, perjoy in our civic freedom. We plan them to make money. It is the spirit haps; while the man who owns the bank and who does nothing but draw commercialism that has debased his dividends and spend them in Euthe day of independence and made it a rope or at Newport counts his returns season of horror, a time of universal by the thousand per week. The man wounds and slaughter. Can there not who works is rewarded for his work be one day in the whole year when sometimes richly, sometimes niggardmoney-making may be forgotten? ly: but the man who does nothing but own property which he hires others THE CROP IS MOVING. to use is sure not only of an income. but of honor and glory as well. If the There have been but few seasons in idle rich are a curse, as Dr. Hadley says, why not contrive some way to ecent years when the beginning of the crop movement was awaited with put an end to their idleness? There is more interest than at the present a common theory that they are not a time. New wheat in small quantities urse. It is often pointed out that has been trickling into the markets of they keep money in circulation and the Southwest for nearly a month, but furnish employment to the industrious it will be at least another month beby spending their unearned incomes; fore the movement is under full headbut evidently Dr. Hadley has seen through this shallow fallacy. He knows The marketing of this crop, which now gives excellent prospect of that the superabundance which the rich waste has been obtained by debeing a large one, will be the signal for an easing of the financial strain priving producers of the just returns that has been so much in evidence from their toil. Merely to be kept at since the panic of last Fall. Naturwork is of no advantage to a man. ally the person most directly interested in the crop is the grower, and it is The advantage comes from the product of his work, and if he systematicwith him that the easing of the strain ally loses that to some prodigal who is first noticeable. The money he re squanders it, he has no reason to be ceives for his wheat is distributed grateful. If he could have had all among a large number of people enthat belonged to him he need not have gaged in industries directly and indiworked either so hard or so long. He rectly dependent on the prosperity of might have had for recreation and the farmer. But the crop movement self-improvement some fraction of that time which the rich idler spends also has a powerful effect on all other lines of business, for, as soon as it leaves the hands of the grower, it is in his orgles. Dr. Hadley is right. The idleness of the rich is not only a curse turned over to the mills to be manuis a more baleful curse than factured into flour and to the railroads but the idleness of the poor." for shipment. The idle poor can be made to work These roads have for many months If they have no visible means of supbeen burdened with thousands of idle port, the vagrancy laws will send them cars and locomotives, and the monthly to the rockpile. But the law as it stands cannot reach the idle rich, showing of earnings has been so un satisfactory that investors have been though their offense is incomparably worse. The poor man who does not nervous and more than ever inclined to practice retrenchment in every dition. The miles of idle equipment work simply starves or gets into jail. The rich idler debauches himself and which has been waiting the crop movehis parasites. He wastes the product ment has also represented a vast of dozens or hundreds of industrious amount of labor for which there has toilers and returns to society nothing een a very poor market since the whatever except a bad example. The crisis of last Fall. Now all will wealth which is poured into the stomchange, for the coming of the crop achs and spread out on the backs of the idle rich is utterly lost to the will take the idle cars from the side tracks, will supply employment for world. Mind, we are talking about thousands of railroad men, and will those who do nothing but spend. An soon be reflected in increased railroad industrious man of wealth earns his earnings and general improvement in living as well as if he were poor, and all lines of business. What is true of ometimes a great deal better. He the country as a whole applies often gives a fair return for all he equal force to the Pacific Northwest, consumes. But if the millionaire is although this season there will be a

great configration destroys. Truly President Hadley put it mildly when he said such men were a curse

RAISING THE VALUATION. From the fact that the assessed valuation of the railroads has been raised

in the State of Washington it does not necessarily follow that their taxes will be any higher. It would follow, of course, if no other values had been increased, but the truth is that farm land and timber have been treated like the railroads in this respect. The val-uation of the railroads of the state

has been increased from \$44,000,000 to \$125,000,000, a change which looks a little startling. At first glance one is disposed to think that they have not received a square deal. But consider what has happened to farm lands Tracts which were valued at \$25 an acre last year have this year been set down at \$60 by the Assessor. Th railroads have been estimated at only 50 per cent of the value which the themselves gave in for the purpose of fixing rates, while much of the farm land which is assessed at \$60 per acre will not sell for that price in the open market. It will be seen, therefore that, after all, the railroads have no suffered injustice in comparison with the farmers.

The increased valuation of the railroads is necessarily uniform throughout the state, and it is assumed that the same is true of farms and timber. In that case the result should not be higher taxes for anybody, but a lower levy. With a larger base for taxation, the rate must be cut down unless the state officials plunge into reckless extravagance. Experience has shown, however, that officials are

disposed to cling to the old rates in The temptation to levving taxes. wring as much money as possible from the public is one which they cannot resist. If the proceeds cannot be spent legitimately, they seldom fail to dis cover ways to spend them illegiti-Washington may enjoy lower levy for a year or two, but after that the public will probably b entertained with the spectacle of the rate creeping back toward the old figure while the valuation remains as high as ever, and everybody's taxes will be doubled. This will give the tax spenders occasion for rejoicing,

A GREATER GRIEF. One would be prone to decide that

the miseries of the trip from Vancou

ver to Portland by ferry and trolley hardly admit of augmentation. And yet they do. The awful shadow of the approaching Fourth of July falls even pon this horrible experience and deepens its horror. Those who were making the doleful pilgrimage the other night relate that a half-drunken miscreant in the crowd had already begun to celebrate after the manner of his kind. First he set off a bunch of firecrackers among the women who were wearily waiting for the delayed trolley. After he had made these poor creatures hop around to his delighted satisfaction, he perched himself upon an elevation and began throwing single crackers into the crowd, giggling all the while at the antics of the frightened women. This abominable wretch was thor-

oughly typical of the man who celebrates in the accepted modern fashion. He cares nothing for the rights of those around him. Their comfort he despises. Of their misery he makes merriment. If he can put out a boy's eyes he grins with joy. If he can ruin a woman's gown he giggles in glee. If he can make a horse run away he fairly bursts with patriotic happiness. What a queer people we are to celebrate the day of independence with noise, blood and slaughter. Can we find no way to display our patriotism

There is more than | at which it was marketed were largely wastes as much wealth every year as a ply of wheat cast of the Rocky Mountains. While the crop in Oregon Washington and Idaho this year will

be smaller than last year, it still prom-ises to be of sufficient size to place in circulation in this territory upwards of \$40,000,000. The price may be affected by the big crop now promised in the East, but, taking the country as whole, and especially in connection with all of our industries, it is to our advantage to have good crops and good times in the East as well as on the Pacific Coast. The lumber business, which has remained stagnant for long time, will revive as soon as the farmers of the Middle West have turned their big crops into money and are in a position to buy more freely than they were during the poor-crop period of last year.

The crop movement is coming or under brighter auspices than last year, although the storm had not broker when the 1997 movement began. This year there is an easy money market and there will accordingly be no such expense attached to financing the crop as there was a year ago. The wild speculation in securities of all kinds has vanished, and it will not return. The coming National election may cause more conservatism in some lines than would ordinarily be the case, but with the positive knowledge of the availability of such vast wealth as the crops of 1908 will show, there can be no occasion for further worry over the outcome. The crop is moving and everything else will move upward with ft.

A Japanese-built steamship has just broken the record between San Francisco and the Orient. The time of the new flyer is much slower than that of the old Empress liners running out of Vancouver, but it was an exceptionally good performance, and the Japanese are entitled to credit for it. The incident will probably start afresh the old cry for a ship subsidy, in order that we may do as the Japanese are doing. This argument loses some of its meri when it is remembered that the Japances shipyards, where new vessels ar now being turned out, came into exist ence for the purpose of rebuilding and repairing the big fleets of foreign ships bought from foreigners, or seized as war prizes. Whenever American citizens secure the right to buy ships in the world's markets, as the Japanese are permitted to do, there will be plenty of shipyards built to take care of them, and new construction will fol

law automatically.

The marvelous recuperative powe of the New York financial institutions which went down before the storm of last October is shown in the statement that nearly all of them have reopened and are paying off depositors more rapidity than agreed on or expected. The Knickerbocker Trust Company the largest of the suspended institutions, has already made payments which under the reorganization plan were not due until September, and other large banks have already paid from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. The lesson of those failures will remain long after the final settlement has been made if there is no weakening in the present powers of recovery. Fortunately for the country, other unfor tunate institutions throughout the country are also making rapid strides toward complete solvency.

More than 21 000 laborers were on gaged on the Panama Canal in May. With an industrial army of such pro portions, ably directed, it is small wonder that great progress is being made on the big ditch. Had France used American methods for making the isthmus a comparatively healthy place of residence, the history of the Pan anfa Canal might have been less in teresting to Americans. The United States, by its treatment of the men and except by making our neighbors mis- the results accomplished, has demonstrated that good, healthy st ings and good management are powerful factors in the accomplishment of the greatest industrial undertaking of the age. One more good missionary-Rev. G. W. Fulton-comes back from Japan, saying that the Japanese are fairly bubbling over with good will for us. Undoubtedly. They have a lovely way showing it, too. But we could reciprocate their assurances of amity with a much easier and more Christian feeling if the fleet were to remain in the Pacific and keep its powder dry.

He Follows "the People" and Has No

Party.

EUGENE Or. June 2.-(To the Edi-tor.)-In one of your editorials of June 26 you say, "Caught in the sticky flyab you say, Calignt in the sticky hy-paper of Statement No. 1. A. H. Eaton, of Lane County, who was elected on the statement, acknowledges his plight, but admits he can't get loose, and further on. "he has allowed the strap game

on, he has allowed the strap game artists to bunco him, and he now con-fesses that he is helpless." The editorial so thoroughly misunder-stands what I said and what I believe that I do not feel it should go by un-nuticed Second-Applications must be in writing and accompanied by full statements of facts in case, with proof of merit and authenticity, supported by sworn and competent evidence rovering the case. Third-Essays presented in competition shall be signed only with a nom-de-plume and shall not exhibit the name of the author, which shall be enclosed in a scaled envelope, accompanying the manu-script, and containing on the outside of the envelope the nom-da-plume and adnoticed

It is true that I was disappointed that

It is true that I was disappointed that the people of Oregon, assisted, as I be-lieve, by the attitude of The Oregonian, save Mr. Chamberlain a majority vote over Mr. Cake, thus indicating their choice for United States Sonator. But I understood the meaning of Statement No. I when I signed it, and had I known in advance that Mr. Chamber-lain would receive the highest number of votes at the general election. I would have signed it just the same. I took the pledge knowing that it might de-feat me in the primaries, but I preferred to be defeated on the pledge rather than to be elected without it. I took the pledge two years ago, when it was the envelope the nom-de-plume and ad-dress of the writer. Fourth-Wherever possible claims for medals or diplomas should be presented through the anti-cruelty society located nearest to the candidate. the pledge two years ago, when it was "alright." and I took it this time be-cause I believe in the people electing their United States Senator, and State-ment No. 1 is the pledge that will make that result excite ment No. I is the pledge that will make that result certain, and it is the only thing yet devised which has accom-plished that result in Oregon. The Oregonian doesn't cara to have me give the details showing that it is the only pledge that insures this re-sult—because The Oregonian don't be-lieve in this kind of a secult for re-

lave in this kind of a result-for rea sons which it and the public quite gen erally understand. But it must be ap parent to The Oregonian that State ment No. 1 is the thing that will insur-

son deemed most worthy, because of dis-tinguished services to the cause of hu-manity, in promoting the protection or rescue of children from physical or moral' degradation and suffering. The Moulton Gold Medal-One gold medal is offered annually to be known as "the Frances A. Moulton gold medal." and will be awarded to the person who shull be deemed to have performed the greatest act of kindness to horses or dogs. the choice of the next Senator without more than 15 or 20 minutes' loss to the Legislature, beside relieving the people of the state (and incidentally the edi-tor of The Oregonian) of any uneasl less as to the outcome

But the exception I take to The Ore-genian's article is, that it seems to wish its readers to 'understand that those men who took Statement No. I were led nto a trap from which they now Re to be released. Such statements indicate that The Oregonian either don't or won't understand the men who dif-fer with it on the Senatorial piedge. Yours very truly, ALLEN H. EATON.

The Oregonian understands them per fectly. They are men who have no de finable politics-no political principles They have no hold on or conception of one general system of politics or another. To them everything in politics is an incomprehensible juggle. The man who believes anything in politics may be beaten, but never is fooled by the method. Does Mr. Eaton think Oregon

'Democratic state? If he doean't, should be perfectly clear to him that Mr. Chamberlain is not the choice the people of Oregon for Senator. Mr. Eaton intends to maintain any kind of political rectitude, the only way he can do it is to prepare himself by voting for Bryan to vote for Chamberlain No man can juggle with politics as he is doing and maintain any kind of position of trust or confidence in either party. It may be that Mr. Eaton would not like to be "released from the trap." But that is because he thinks it all the same whether one party is in the ascendant or another. Mr. Eaton repeats the jargon about "the belief that the people are to elect United States Senators." Parties are to elect United States Senators, just as they elect Presidents and members of the House of Representatives. A juggle that buncoes a lot of people, as ' nent Republicans" in Oregon were buncoed, will never become the law of the United States, nor long be the rule in Oregon under any party.

GROWING SCARCITY OF WOOD PULP

tutes in Making Paper.

inafraid of the Commission that was ap-pointed to sit and expected to do nothing. It is far more likely that science, rather than Congress, will come to the relief of

publishers

MR. EATON OFFERS A STATEMENT PRIZES FOR DEEDS OF HUMANITY JOHN D. TELLS HIS LIFE STORY Oil King in Magazine Articles Defends All for Persons Who Protect Childre

and Beasts From Suffering.

prizes, open to universal competition, sub

First-Claims for prizes or diploma

shall be presented by mail, or in person

to the segretary of the association befor

The Angell Gold Medula-Two gold medals will be awarded annually, should claims of candidates adjudged worthy of

recognition be presented. One medal shall be known as "the George T. Angell Na. Itomal gold medal for animal protection." The other medal shall be known as "the

iedal, offered annually, to be known

"the William O. Stillman child protection gold medal," will be awarded to the per-son deemed most worthy, because of di

The Fiske Gold Medal-One gold meda

The Fiske Gold Medal-One gold medal is offered annually to be known as "the Minnie Maddern Fiske gold medal for the protection of live stock," and will be awarded to the person who shall write the most useful essay of not more than 3000 words on the most effective means to

be employed to prevent the suffering o live stock on the Western ranges of th United States and in transportation. The Sprague Gold Prize-One very valu

The Sprague Gold Filze-Gue very data able gold watch is offered by Mrs. C. H. Sprague, of Washington, D. C., to be awarded to the person who shall write the best emay of not more than 3000, or less than 1500 words, on "Humane Educa-tion: Its Value and How Best to Pro-mote It."

Diplomas of Honor-The American Hu

All correspondence should be addressed NATHANIEL J. WALKER, Secretary

American

Albany, N. Y.

Humane Associat

ect to the following conditions:

October 15, each year.

Albany, N.

Y., is authorized to

Robates and Rival-Crushing. The American Humane Association, of

New York Special to Chicago Tribune. John D. Rockefeller is writing a series of autobiographical sketches of his life and business interests which, as he will state in his introduction to the published work, is designed "to shed light on mat ters that have been somewhat discussed." The World's Work, which is to publish this series, makes an editorial announce ment of the scope and character of Mr Rockefeller's contribution to content rancous biography in its July number

"Some Random Reminiscences of Men and Events" is the title of Mr Rooksand prents is the file of all house feller's forthcoming autobiography. It will begin in the October number of the magazine and run for six issues. "I have come to see, his first article will say in the introduction, that if my

family and friends want a record of the things which may shed light on matters that have been somewhat discussed, it is right that I should yield to their ad-vice, and in this informal way go over again some of the events which have made life interesting to me." Mr. Rockefeller will discuss his knowl-olas and anymetistion of soid and of

edge and appreciation of golf and of travel, as well as what he thinks of the Standard Oil Company as a model of executive perfection. In the opening chapters Mr. Rockefeller will tell of the first hazards that sur-

round ventures into the off trade and re-count the history of the first amalaama-tions of the oil refineries into what has become the Standard Company.

The other medial shall be known as the George T. Angell humane education gold medial," and shall be given to the person who shall be deemed to have most advanced the cause of humane education. The Stillman Gold Medal-One gold In writing of the latter phase of the Standard's business and the long strug-gle between the company and the couris the retired head of the trust will discuss frankly the question of rebaiing, the ethics of forcing smaller competitors out business, and the principles of rail-d control and economy of energy and materials.

On the subject of philanthrony he will spound his ideas about giving effectively, and set forth his standards for efficient harity The author of the reminiscences will not

omit some of his personal folbles. He will tell why he takes pleasure in road building, surveying, tree planting, and golf.

The latter sport he believes to be a great training in the moral law.

Brynn's Criticisms.

New York Evening Post. If the Republican platform was in-ided to please Mr. Bryan, it is a sad tended to please Mr. Bryan, it is a and failure. He has already begun to cata-logue, in his familiar sermonic style, its seven "retreats." its five sins of omis-sion, and its thirteen sins of commis-sion. What he has to say of the anti-infunction plank is much to the point. As he affirms, it was plainly intended as a sop to the labor voic, yet was so clumsily constructed—its framers, of course, thought they were exceedingly artful—that isbor will none of it. Gom-pers has already dubbed it "the pro-in-function plank." Thus may it he with all attempts to truckle to the labor vote. In Bryan's other comments upon the platform, however, we get a fore-taste of his plan of campaign, and a most fatuous one it is. He would pose as the real helr of President Roosevelt, and the one man to carry out his poli-cies. This is to make a double mistake. If there is any chance of Democratic success, it lies in the possibility that the contry may be weary of Roosevelt and all his works. But if not, and if it wants more Rooseveltism, then it is certain to take Roosevelts. But he has a great talent that way. affure. He has already begun to catamote it." Diplomas of Honor-The American Hu-mane Association will award "diplomas of honor," to persons performing deeds of great humanity to either children or ani-mals when demed worthy of such rec-ognition but only when claims for the same are presented strictly in accordance with the terms announced herewith. The American Humane Association re-serves the right to reject the claims of all candidates not deemed worthy of recogni-tion but earnestly invites the presentation of applications in behalf of persons who are thoroughly deserving and meritorious, and who come within the terms and con-ditions specified in this announcement. All correspondence should be addressed to pothesis, Bryan blunders. But he has a great talent that way.

Settle Difference About Platform. Cottage Grove Leader,

Just now the platform adopted by the Republicans in their Chicago convention, a the subject for much discussion. The platform is of little importance. The history of parties and the attitude of parties in relation to current affairs, as conceived in the general mind, is the actual platform, no matter what the con-vention may say or declare. It must be said that the outcome of the contention such that the outcome of the contention over the infunction or court procedures plank is disproportionate to the trouble taken in pressing it upon the convention. Other additions or omissions would cut little figure with Mr. Taft should be be elected as his extended and valuetas

elected, as his principles and policies have been pretty well established and defined and would be put into execution as far as possible whether they are in-cluded in the "platform" or not. Class Exclusion at Baltimore, Md. New York Sun. To the Editor—In a prominent posi-tion on the monkey cage in Druid Hili park. Baltimore, Md., there is a sign which reads:

None But Park Officials Admitted.

0..... Why this exclusiveness?

Gets His 20 Cents After Forty Years.

MARCO POLO, JR.

A Side Light on History.

THE STATE OF MIND. You See in This Business "Urenism Gone to Seed. Salem Statesman. You have the law in these words: You have the law in these which the Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon. That we the people of the State of Oregon, hereby instruct our Legislative Assembly, as such officers, to vote for and elect the candidates for United States Sen-tor from this state who receive the highest number of votes at our general elections. When this law is read carefully II will be seen that it is "urenism" gone to seed. It instructs the members of the seed. It instructs the members of the Legislature to "vote for and elect the candidates for Unitsd States Senator who receive the highest number of votes" at the general election. Chamberlain and Cake received the highest number of votes—shall both be elected? However, the Statement No. 1 chaps are all right— it's the other fellows who are in a "state of mind" over the dilemma which con-fronts them.

mote It."

The paper trust retains its grip, and is

Wild Hemp and Corn Stalks as Substi-Indianapolls News.

way was to make him a "commissioner" or "visitor" to somethingpegs on which to hang additional compensation. All these acts and many more of

the kind were characterized at the time by The Oregonian as palpable violations of the constitution. No pretense, indeed, was made that they were constitutional. The files of The Oregonian are full of the business, which may be traced at every step by protests through its columns. A mighty good thing has been had by state officials almost forty years. The burden of the insurance companies, which have been passed on to the people-now with additions-revives the "Flat salaries" for the officials of the state have now been substituted, but they are as clearly without constitutional validity as the expedients of the old system.

When Mr. Chamberlain became a candidate for Governor in 1902 he de claimed in all his speeches throughout the state against the unconstitutional ity and excesses of the state official system, and pledged himself, if elected, to use all his efforts to enforce return to constitutional methods. After his election he took up the "flat salary" scheme; which, however, in fact as directly against the constitution as the other. But it failed to pass So he, as all his predeces had done, and as all his associates in state officialdom were still doing, con tinued to take all he could get, through the usage or system. Finally a flat salary scheme was enacted into law-not by change of the constitution, but by statute; and the Gov-ernor and other state officials still "draw down" regularly salaries several times as large as those to which they are limited by the constitution.

These things may not be interest-ing-very; but the debate that has been sprung, on increase of insurance rates and on repeal of the deposit law, has seemed to call for a reminder how certain dextrous management by officials, in their own interest, has long "hamboonled' the general," in the name of reform. The possibilities of this word, in the hands of your 'vote-getter" and "friend of the peoare very great; beating in some ways that incessant type of patriotism which has been so pregnantly defined as "the last refuge of a scoundrel."

So much for the political and official graft. Now for the other part For nearly forty years these of It. deposits have been exacted by the state, and insurance companies have complied. They paid the fees when there was little business and risks were greater. Why do they try to exact higher rates now? Of course it is morely a steal. The insurance trust thinks it can exact the additional tribute.

he is a mere devastator. He is smaller crop than last year, fire or flood, which consumes and In 1907 the Pacific Northwest was like fire or flood, which consumes and never produces. He does give employ- the only portion of the United States ment to workmen, but it is exactly the that was favored with an exceptionally What the customers should do is to same sort of employment which an good wheat crop, and the high prices and file of the Democratic party?

If Our George should be nominated for Vice-President and should be elected in November, the Statement Number Oners would doubtless go ahead and elect him Senator, too That makes three jobs for one man at one time, but not too many for George, of course.

Perhaps Mr. Bryan didn't think of It before, but it may occur to him some day that the Chicago platform wasn't exactly framed with the idea of suiting him. It is big enough job for one man to write the platform of his own party, with or without an invitation.

The Seattle Japanese are going to take their children out of the public schools there, and set up schools of their own. They don't like the Seattle methods of education. Seattle will be willing to let the Japanese withdraw from everything but the census returns

"John Mitchell should be nominated for Vice-President," says an Indiana delegate to Denver, "to prove that the Democratic party is the true friend of labor." Also to prove that the Demolabor." cratic party is bidding high for the votes of labor.

The Oregon Democratic delegation to Denver is going to take along a large bunch of disinterested and enlightened citizens to boost for Bryan and incidentally to be on hand in case one inadvertently blows out the any gas.

Judge Galloway is going to Denver, says the judge, "my visit is not political." He's going to Denver just to keep away from all politics and politicians.

The weather prophet declared that esterday would be cooler than Mone We all noticed it. - But who day. would make prophecy a cinch game?

Now wouldn't a prohibition plank in a Democratic National platform create a lot of enthusiasm in the rank

Buoinsners, Recognizing that the forcats of the United States are still able for a few years only to furnish materials for paper pulp, and foreseeing an early scarcity of wood pulp, scientists have made experi-mental tests to determine the availability of a publitute. The possible sources of of a substitute. The possible sources of fiber that may be used in manufacturing paper (in addition to those now commonly paper (in addition to those now commonly employed) are, as enumerated by the forest service at Washington, D. C.: Wild hemp, growing in quantities in the South-west, particularly along the Colorado River; unitoid millions of tons of corn stalks that now go to waste or are burned in the fields; cotton stalks, 13,000.-000 tons of which annually are plowed under or burned in Southern cotton fields; a million and a haif tons of flay stalks a million and a half tons of flax stalks that remain after twinemakers take all they want; five hundred thousand tons of fiber that adheres to cotton seed and that is fed along with the seed to like stock,

a red along with the seed to like stock, depreciating the value of the seed. All these materials are now wasting ex-cept that a small percentage of them goes back into the soil as fertilizers. All are believed to be available materials for paper-making, but final tests showing paper-making, but final tests showing practicability have not yet been made. A machine has been invented to separate the lint from the cotton seed, and paper-makers believe they can use the lint. The flax stalks it has been demonstrated, make excellent paper. Corn stalks, cotton stalks and wild bemp yield a fine fiber.

shake and wind hency yield a line horr, and tests on a small scale indicate that paper can be made from these. The inventive genius of man is one of the things that distinguishes him from the rest of animal kind. Give him light, heat, air and the raw materials and h well provide for himself. On this principle we presume that a paper supply will always be found. But this is only a consolation, and is not a justification for the criminal waste of the materials now in use in making paper.

Newport Plutocrats Get Walking Fad.

Newport (R. L) Cor. New York Times. Early rising and retiring, with plenty of exercise, are what the women of the cottage colony are engaging in this season. As soon as a new arrival is settled her friends call and advise

The Misses Mildred and Irene Sher-man, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Will-iam Watis Sherman, and Mrs. John C. Mallery started the healthful fad which has come into a general previous so Mallery started the healthful fad which has grown into a general practice, so that morning and afternoon one sees the Misses Sherman, Mrs. Mallery, Mra. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. Mallery, Mra. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. Philip M. Ly-dig, Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Edwin C. Post, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and many others walking long distances, some being attended by their dogs. A dozen cances have arrived at Bal-ley's Beach for the use of the younger set, who swim alongside and push them out beyond the life rafts. Then, mounting them, they walt for a big

them out peyond the file fails. Then, mounting them, they wait for a big billow to sweep toward the beach, and riding these well, the canoe shoots upon the sand. This sport gives plenty of fun to the younger set.

Popularity in Pendleton.

Weston Leader. It begins to look as though citize: of Pendleton will possess much standing unless indicted by the United States grand jury through the courtesy of his former townsman, John McCour

William Tell had just shot the apple off

his son's head. "Now, hoy," he said, "husile around with your tin cup and work the crowd. We ain't running this Wild West show for nothing.

The result of the collection, however, was disappointing, and subsequently he satisfied his grouch by shooting his press agent, a man of the name of Gessior.

Still, Dividends Are Whitiled.

Boston Herald. As the platform complacently remarks, the people now hall with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete res-Boston Herald. As the platform complicacently remarks, the people now hall with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete res-toration of business prosperity in all lines of trade, commerce and manufacture. But dividends are still being whitled down to temper the joyfulness. American of Scotch-Irish Ancestry. PORTLAND, June 25.--(To the Editor.) -Is William J. Bryan an Irishman, an Irish descendant or an American? J. B.

