THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1908.

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1998.

THE MISSION TO HOT SPRINGS.

Mr. Bourne, the nominal Senator from Oregon, is at Hot Springs, Va But the fact that he is there is unim portant.

It is said, however, that he has there, and is staying there, for the purpose of getting an opportunity to make a demand on Mr. Taft that in case of his election to the Presidency he will not "attempt to dictate," will not "use any in to bring about the nomination of his successor.

The suggestion of it, or the thought of it, is an insulf both to Mr. Taft and to Mr. Roosevelt. It is in accord, however, with Mr. Bourne's personal, fac tious and insane opposition to Mr

But Mr. Bourne professes to be great triend and admirer of Mr. Roosevelt. He demanded that Mr Roosevelt should be a candidate again. He went so far as to insist with incessant iteration, that Mr. Roosevelt should violate his own pledge; in plain words, dishonor him-Exceedingly unfortunate it is that Mr. Bourne has not the mora perception to see the consequences of a position

It is undoubted that the influence of Mr. Roosevelt was thrown for Mr Taft's nomination. But Mr. Bourne. a great Roosevelt man-Mr. Bourne who insisted that Mr. Roosevelt should violate his own deliberate and solemn word as to a renomination for himself-now wishes to fix it as a stigma upon Mr. Taft, that his own nomination was assisted by President Roosevelt!

One might be able, from study of literatures, ancient and modern, to find terms proper for characterization of a course like this; but for the present The Oregonian will refrain. It h no guess, however, that if Mr. Bourne should go to Mr. Taft with his suggestion he would find right quick that he had salled into "chilling regions of thick-ribbed ice.

Admit that President Roosevelt was active and earnest in urging the nomination of Mr. Taft. It was largely a case of self-defense. He had to prove to the country, against the morally purblind like Mr. Bourne, that his own renunciation was sincere

him.

any one have belleved it even of Mr. Bourne, that a man could so obtuse, morally, mentally, politically, as to profess to be the spe cial friend and admirer of Mr. Roose velt, and yet willing to cast upon him the opprobrium that would follow compliance by Mr. Taft with a mand that would dishonor both him and the President?

But, as there are irrational quantities even in mathematics, which defy all attempts at solution, or substitution a great field for some educational for equivalents, so there are irreducible for the dawlooment of healthy and quantities and qualities in the moral-

struction and equipment of our ships. It is not alone in construction and equipment of the ships that it would be advantageous to have in charge a man who knew something about the subject, but in directing their movements a little knowledge would prove of value. Secretary Metcalf was so grossly ignorant of the draft of his fleet of battleships that in making an excuse for their not being sent to Portland he said that the vessels were drawing from two feet to four feet more than they actually were drawing when they steamed past the

Columbia River en route for Puget Sound. Of course the Secretary was in ig norance of the draft of the vessels and it was accordingly an easy matter for some navigating officer who did not want to come to Portland to make him belleve that the ships were too deep-draft for the Columbia River. Had the Secretary been at all familiar with the ships under his supervision, he would have known that they were not drawing the measurement of water that was reported, and he would also have known that it was as safe for them to come to Portland as it was for them to go to Puget Sound. If the President, by a rigid investigation, succeeds in breaking up this system of giving to men unfitted for

the work important positions where special knowledge of the subject is necessity, we will soon note a cessi tion of these ugly rumors about our Navy. A hundred-million-dollar Navy is too great an affair to be intrusted a novice.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

There was no practical reason why the murderer and sulcide, Conelli should not have had a dozen revolver concealed about his person as well as Considering the perfect liberty two. of carrying concealed weapons which prevails, he was remarkably temperate in the matter. Good observers in the South attribute the many crimes of violence which take place in that section to the habit of "pistol toting," as they call it. A man who has a firearm in his pocket is continually tempted to use it, be the provoca tion what it may. Trifling offenses which would pass with an oath or a scowl between unarmed men lead to bloodshed when the parties are armed.

The law justly and properly for-bids persons to carry concealed weapons, but the ban is a nullity. Every ody who wishes to bear a revolver hidden about his clothes does so and apparently there is no way to hinder It is not possible for the police to arrest every man who passes by and search him for firearms. If th carrying of concealed weapons and the evil that flows from it are even stopped it will be through the deter-

mination of each individual to obey the law. The cases when it can be inforced by the authorities are very exceptional. Sensible people know very well that

they are, as a rule, no safer with a weapon than without one. Even to take keep a revolver at hand in a bedroon s hardly commendable. The chances are about even that it will help burglar more than it will intimidate divided. He is quite likely to get hold of it first. On the street and in dangerous places weapons seldom assist one. An armed man in such localities is not an atom safer than one who is known to be without weapons. Persons who wish to shoot are usuall too quick for the amateur. But aside from their futility as a means of de fense, weapons lead directly to blood. shed when they are carried indiscrim inately. If they could be confined to the wise and prudent the case would

not be so bad. But the fact is that people seldom carry revol vers, while the vicious and the fools have them almost always. There is a great field for some educational for the development of healthy sentiment why cannot the sale of mur-

to blame for the alleged faulty con- drops gradually to the proper point, and then to ice the cars in the ordi nary manner of refrigerating. It is thought that by this plan cherries loganherries and all other tender fruits will carry in perfect condition to New York. Thus far these experiments indicate the solution of

tender cherry difficulty. Yamhill County is at present the acknowledged champion cherry-growing section of the world. If she is to retain her supremacy, she should be the first to establish one of these cooling stations. Salem will surely establish one in the near future, and other sections will soon follow. If the rich markets of New York and Chicago could be shown the cherries of Oregon, fruits grown in the highest perfection ever known, sensations

fellow, and prices would not depend on the whims of cannerymen and their combinations. PORTLAND'S BIG DEBT.

Now

that Portland is about to add heavily to its debt for a new pipe line from Bull Run, parks, public docks, a new Madison bridge and fire mains, it is pertinent to figure the cost in increased taxes. When the new luxuries shall be paid for, the public debt of will amount to between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000 and property-owners will pay \$500,000 a year interest. This debt will include near-

in

ly \$3,000,000 bonds for the existing water system-which will be creased to \$6,000,000 for the new pipe ine; and also \$1,500,000 for the Port

of Portland. Portland is a large city and ranks well in wealth with cities of its size But it cannot be gainsaid that \$12,-000,000 debt will be a heavy burden. It is not too much to say that few voters stopped to think what the increased debt would be and that many did not care. There will be hard

thinking by taxpayers hereafter, as to the Courthouse yearly to they go pay the \$500,000 interest. The heaviest part of the new load will be the \$120,000 yearly interest, plus as much more perhaps for sinking fund, for the \$3,000,000 pipe line This load is put on property-owners, whereas it should be borne by water consumers. It is the universal rule in municipalities that such cost shall be paid by the users of water. The de-

parture from this rule in Portland was accomplished chiefly by singletax vagaries. The public opposition to this method is indicated by the close margin of 400 votes, by which the charter amendment embodying it carried in the election in June, 1907. Had the public realized the meaning of the amendment, as they are beginning to realize now, it would probably have been beaten.

It is not too late to change back the method to that which has been in force in Portland in the past. It has been fair to water consumers and property-owners. It is in force in practically every important city. In the city election next June a suitable amendment can be enacted, to

effect before the new debt shall be saddled irrevocably on taxpayers. The public debt of Portland will be stupendous even with the load thus This city has rushed into debt with a careless air of "somebody will pay; we'll not worry." Somebody will pay, sure enough. It will be an army of taxpayers and the cost will be an increase of between one-third and one-half in city taxes.

A WOBBLING HOBBY.

The three-cent-fare-municipal-ownership hobby which Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, has been riding for a good many years seems to become "winded" in the homestretch, and is about to expire before it reaches the wire. A Cleveland dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian says that the Ohio city has had three months' experience under the new law, and two of the three months have shown a heavy deficit. The

nounced such combat "barbarous." and refused to fight. The affair cre-Edit ated a prodigious uproar throughout the country. Pryor's course, following that of Brooks of South Carolina, who had beaten Sumner into insensibility in the Senate Chamber, and then had challenged Burlingame, of Massachusetts, who had denounced the act, was one of the preludes to the great struggle of arms. After the war Pryor went to New York, where he came a leading member of Tammany. It was needless to say that he has been "a life-long Democrat." The American visible supply of

wheat is still gravitating to low levels, the weekly statistics yesterday showing but 13,262,000 bushels, compared with 46,635,000 bushels on the same date last year. There is also a heavy decrease in quantities on passage which were 7,000,000 bushels less less

than a year ago. Both America and the Argentine are apparently getting near the end of their resources for old-crop shipment, the former shipping but 1,482,000 bushels last week, while the Argentine, which a few ago was shipping more than 5,000,000 bushels par week, has now dropped down to less than 2,000,000 bushels. Statistically the wheat situation has seldom been stronger at the opening of the season, but the price is not advancing very rapidly on account the excellent crop prospects in the Middle West and Southwest

Now that the price of lumber is down a little, it would be well for many of the country school districts to consider the matter of putting up new school buildings. While many of the country districts are already provided with suitable buildings others have old structures, out date in plan as well as deteriorated by age. There is nothing that makes a community so attractive to home seekers as good school facilities. The first question asked by a family seek-ing to purchase land is, "What about your schools?" A good school building will easily add to the value of the farm land in the district more than the cost of the building. Public schools, like public roads, are a good investment, aside from the direct use enjoyed by those who bear the expense

Last Friday The Oregonian said: The open season for deer opened Wednesday, The returns on the hunters who mistake a man for a

deer will probably begin coming in today or tomorrow." In contrast with previous seasons, it is encouraging to note that the first fatallty in this state did not occur until Saturday, fully three days after the season opened. Next year it may be postponed until the fourth day, and some time "when all life's lessons have been learned. men may exercise a little caution be they pull the trigger, and there fore will be no more of these needless tragedles.

An Eastern railroad proposes to post in a public place a report of the mistakes and shortcomings of its employes. The employes protest. But is not sauce for the goose sauce for the gander? Should not the fact be publicly posted every time a railroad company falls to provide a seat for every passenger, every time it makes overcharge. every time it delays shipment of freight and every time it makes its employes work too many hours or imposes upon them extra hazardous duties? Would the railroad company protest?

Peary is still in touch with civiliza tion, and is sending back messages reporting progress. It may be early yet for the innovation, but, if Pear fails to reach the pole, it is not impossible that the next man to go after it in earnest will have his ship equip-

ped with wireless. With this apparratus, messages could be sent back

ORIGIN OF STATEMENT NUMBER 1 Geer Says the Late Senato

Mitchell Was Its Author. Pendleton Tribune.

Within the past two years, that is since the life of the direct primary law in Oregon, the inquiry has been made many times as to who was the author of that section which provides for Statement No. 1, a feature of the law which is universally admitted to be our of place in a statute whose object is to control nominations for official positions, for the section providing for this statement does not stop at the termination of the nominations, as do all of its other sections, but pursues the natural instinct would prompt him to candidate after his election and seeks | turn his half of the wing into a gamto control his official actions after he ; is sworn into office!

This, as we have said is out of all harmony with the declared purpose of the law, for it is a "nominating law" and its operation ceases on the close of the day of the primary election-with this exception, that section 13, alone of all its sections, takes up a further work and undertakes to govern an offloer in the performance of his official duties Naturally, therefore, it has been

often the subject of speculation as to how this feature of a "nominating law found its way into its "midst."

The Tribune has it from unques tioned authority that the late Senator Mitchell was himself the author of the famous Statement No. 1, and prepared it and succeeded in having it incorporated as a part of that innovation in our election laws,

The history of the matter is that the "holdup" session of 1897 was the result of a minority of the members of that body deciding that, since Mitchell's election was certain to follow its organization, the only way to carry out their "paramount issue" would be to fail to take the oath of office and thus render it impossible to do shy sort of legislative work.

The prime mover as well as the backbone of this momentously nervy scheme was Jonathah Bourne, who had been elected a member of the House from Multnomah County as a Mitchell man, with the understanding that the Senator would use his influence toward securing Bourne's election as Speaker of that body. But trouble arose be tween the compactors to the compact in the later Summer, when Bourne became a supporter of Bryan for President, while Mitchell supported McKinley.

This, of course, made trouble, the promise to boost Bourne for the Speakership was considered nil and the ambitious Representative proceeded to do business in a way whose results are well remembered to this day.

But Mitchell was elected again in 1991. A direct primary law was to be enacted in 1904, and to guard against any further indulgence in the Bourne tactics when his term should expire in 1907, he evolved the feature contained in section 13, which provides for "binding" members to not only support the

candidate for Senator who should receive the highest vote, it being held by the Senator, and doubtless correctly, that in a contest before the people he would be that man; but the Legislative candidate was required to say in his petition for nomination that "if I am nominated for the office of Senator or Representative in the Legislature I will accept the nomination, and, if I am elected I will qualify as such officer."

Mitchell was elected to the Senate four times, on two of which occasions his success was brought about solely through the aid of Democratic votes. His insertion of Statement No. 1 was to provide not only for the certain sup port of the Democrats, but a method which would probably force most of the Republican members to take the same pledge.

When the time came, however, for the application of this principle to Oretined to constant failure until politics Mitc troubles had ertaken him, and the irony of fate stands prominently outlined against the political sky in the fact that Jonathan Bourne himself was the man who rode into the United States Senate as his successor, and solely through the agency of this specially provided machinery against a repetition of Bourne's tactics

A NEW ARRANGEMENT. IN PRONOUNCING "LOS ANGELES" Divisional Appropriation of the White Twelve Different Ways, All Wrong and

Hearst's New York American

In naming John W. Kern for Vice President the Democrats selected the personal counsel, the personal friend and the personal choice of Tom Taggart, who dictated his nomination, In the light of this choice Mr. Bryan's offer to divide the White House with Kern-should he be elected-presents interesting possibilities.

Once in possession of a wing of the White House, Mr. Kern may want to divide it with Mr. Taggart, whose bling-house.

House

Mr. Bryan, still being in possession of more room than he needed for his personal use, might then be disposed to divide his wing with Thomas F. Duan

Ryan. Surely anybody good enough to de-liver the vote of Indiana and anybody good enough to provide a campaign fund are good enough to live in the White House

White House. White House. Kern has worn the Taggart tag since he has been in politics. Taggart made him City Attorney of Indianapolis. Taggart had him twice nominated for Covernment and him twice nominated for Governor, and in 1904 saw him defeat

ed by more than \$0,000 votes. Kern corralled the delegates for Taggart at the St Louis convention four years ago, and, at Taggart's dictation, made a speech extelling Parker. Serving on the committee on resolu-tions and on the sub-committee on cre-dentials, he made a platform that suited Belmont and threw from convention hall hundreds of leg + 32 slected delegates. Subsequently he visited Judge Parker

and sought and got Taggart's appoint-ment as National chairman, the most scandalous appointment made in any party for many years. At Taggart's trial for running a

At Taggarts trial for running a common gambling-house at French Lick Springs Kern was the lawyer for the defense. As Mr. Bryan knew of Kern's subserviency to Taggart when he permitted Kern to be his Vice-Presidential candidate, he probably would see no objection to Taggart's residence in Kern's half of the White House.

With Kern and Taggart in one wing nd Bryan and Ryan in the other, acand Bryan and Ryan in the other, ac-celeration of the National currency might be taken care of without much help from the Secretary of the Treas-

ury or the National banks

BACK TO THE CAVE OF ADULLAM Socialist-Laborites Mean Well but Are

Wrong in Philosophy.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.) The Socialist-Laber party cast about

\$2,000 votes four years ago, and these represented a lot of dissatisfied people who thought the country was being wined by its rulers and that society was built on a false basis. There were more votes cast in 1900, and what the number will be this November is problematical, but is not likely to reach a greater figure than four years ago. These people are not to be condemned out of hand nor laughed at. They have a grievance which seems to them so important as to override all other con-siderations in politics.

isted and which goes back historically to the Cave of Adullam. There are always with us the unfortunate, the miserable, the people in debt and those who see little ahead for them under existing conditions. Their effort to im existing conditions. Their effort to im-prove their situation is not to be sneered at, but to be treated with kindness and consideration. The So-clalist-Labor platform is based on an-tipathy to capitalism of every sort, which it holds has captured in its own interest the schools, the church and the professions. It wants more than Karl Marx ever demanded It into the school

property in the country is the only solution of the many ills that flesh is heir to This is not new in theory nor has there ever lacked a number men who have thought that this dis tribution was for the general good. In

Just Mr. Bryan, Bryan, Bryan. Indianapolis Star. The Lincoln Commoner of July 10 It is chimerical, of course, and it is des

the

eaches our desk with an unusually interesting and attractive array of mutgiven over to the portrait of a familiar face. Pages 2, 3 and 4 give an itspired and not invidious account of a recently and personally conducted convention at Denver. Pages 5 and 6 contain a cerfront page is exclusively Denver. Pages 5 and 6 contain a cer-tain presumably immortal document called a platform, carried out to Den-ver in two satchels. Page 7 elucidates the tremendous fervor excited at Den-ver by frequent mention of a certain marks rime. On other pages, the aum-bers of which we are unable to give for lack of space, impassioned eulogies of the same heroic personage are faithof the same heroic personage are faith-fully recorded. On the final page ap-pears the address of our hero to the Pennsilvania delegates, punctured at suffable intervals with "applause" and "great applause"

Charles F. Lummis, City Librarian of Los Angeles, in the Hartford (Conn.) Times, It is a curious predicament when the very inhabitants of an American city call its pame in no less than 12 differ-

call its name in no less than 12 differ-ent ways, of which all are wrong and five are barbarous. This unhappy and probably unique distinction belongs to Los Angeles, Cal. Yet it is old enough to be known better. It was probably pronounced for more than a century before the new immigrations set up so

tall a Tower of Babel The commonest and worst atrocity sounds like "Lost Angle Lees" (as dis sounds like "Lost Angle Lees" (as dis-tinguished by atress from a presump-tive Seraphina Lees, or Kittle Lees)--flat o, jelly g, and those flowery beds of ees upon which philology will never be carried to the skies. I cannot recall that any other city in the world is so blithered, even by its strangest visitors. Here are three massacres in only four Here are three massacres in only four syllables. There is in Spanish no flat o; there is no "Oh, Gee!" and while there is our sound of double-e, it is

written with an i. It is upon this spe-cial boggie-pronunciation that the merry widow mind predicates its sorry jest of "City of Lost Angels."

Other pronunciations current even here-besides the "Loss Anjeloss" praclcally confined to a few unacclimated persons -are:

Loss ANGIE Less. Loss ANG-elecz. Loss ANG-el-cas. LOSS ANN-Hell-Eez Loss ANN-Hell-Ess. Loss ANN-Hay-Lace. Loce ANN-Jell-Eez.

Loce ANN-Hay-Lace. Loce ANG-EL-Eez. It is a providence that no one yes (so far as I know) has come to "Los ANGEL Ease." But an Eastern paper, sitting in judgment on our attempt to the fit pronunciation, solemnly fitorially (if this be not tautoland editorially (if this be not fauto-ogy) assured us that the accent of the chief word must come on its second syllable; and that it is "an-HAIL-ace"

So it is only a question of ime before some Abner Dean of Angel's shall "raise his point of order, when_____" As this city was founded in 1781, and then christened by a name already an-cient in a language which is one of law; and as that name has only one

correct pronunciation, it seems to be time to establish and make official the due concord of sweet sounds. The pop-ular difficulty lies chiefly with the g. Spanish g before e has no precise equivalent in English. It is almost exactly the German ch in "Buch." Those who call the name "Ann Hell" are leas outlandish than the "Angle" people; but they are still far from the fact

Quite as had are those who give the Quite as bad are those who give the two e's the "day" sound (which e in Spanish has only when accented) and call the last word "ANN-Hay-Lace." This is indeed a commonplace of the two.bit "Spanish-in-24-Lessons" vocab-ularies; but is as offensive to the critic when the tables a common source of the common source of the second sec as the jabber g. Despite notable geo-graphic differences, the e sounds are identical in "heaven," "hell," and Los Angeles.

The nearest that can be asked of busy American population is our hard "g." as in "anger"-and it's near enough For precisionists, it needs only to add a certain nasal to the hard g, bringing t toward the German ch. The o is ong, and the first word shymes with "dose." The es are almost exactly "dose." The e's are almost exactly like a in "bed" and "yes."

There is an attempt locally to secure an official pronunclation of this honor-able name-historic to this city for more than a century, and of course of fame long before Portola picked and named the site, and De Neve founded this particular pueble

The following local fingle covers the case reasonably well: "The lady would remind you, please,

Her name is not Lost Angle Lees,

Nor Angle anything whatever, the hopes her friends will be so clever To share her fit historic pride The G shall not be jeilified. O long, G hard, and rhyme with 'yes,' And all about

Loce Ang-el-ess."

of politics, which must go out on the dump with the slag, to be trodden under foot of men.

Mr. Bourne, on his mission to th Virginia Springs, is putting himself in the position of Sancho Panza, whose ineptitude betrayed him into naming halter in the house of a man who had been hanged.

THE ACEPHALOUS NAVY.

"Stick close to your desks and never go to sea, and some day you'll be ruler of the queen's navec." Thus sang Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., in the famous "Pinafore," an opera which most cleverly rebuked the then existing policy of placing the contro of the British navy in the hands of bureaucrats, whose sole qualification for the position was a political pull of goodly dimensions. Something of a similar nature seems to be at the bottom of the trouble in our own Navy, Sir Joseph, in a further recital of his rise to power, stated that while in Parliament he "always voted at his party's call, and I never thought of thinking for myself at all," and, as a reward for his political fidelity, he be came "ruler of the queen's navee." In Secretary Metcalf we have a very fair American edition of Sir Joseph Por-It is quite natural that, with our Navy in charge of a man whose sole eligibility for the position seems to rest on the fact that he "always voted at the party's call," there should be endless discord and clashing among the subordinates who are supposed to have some technical knowledge about

building and operating ships. This constant jarring between the bureau chiefs could not exist if the man at the head of the Navy Department possessed some technical knowledge of the work that he is supposed . to direct. With a Secretary of the Navy who knew something about the business, the man with a new idea regarding construction would have an pportunity to demonstrate its merits instead of having it turned down by a lot of fossils who cling to ancient plans and methods, for fear that r change might disclose their own ignorance. The Bureau of Ordnance hus plans of its own regarding the mounting of guns, and, if these plans do not meet the approval of the Board of Construction, their adoption or rejection is not dependent on their but upon which particular branch of the Navy has the strongest pull at the time when a controversy arises

Criticism of the new battleship North Dakota is the bone of contention at this time. There will be an important conference at the Navy War College at Newport tomorrow, at which the President will undoubtedly rattle some of the departmental dry

derous weapons be somewhat restricted by law?

BRYAN AND WAGES.

Will the wage-working people of the country, should Mr. Bryan be elected, obtain higher wages and get shorter hours as a consequence of his election? His speeches thus far are intended to hold out the idea that these will be the results.

And yet we suppose that if Mr Bryan shall be elected, wages and hours of labor will not be different from what they are now ;--- and ye possibly they may be different, for we remember 1893.

OREGON'S WONDERFUL CHERRIES.

The Cherry Fair held in Salem last ago. veek was an epoch in the history of horticulture in Oregon. The distinct success of the Fair and the high quality of its exhibits draw attention to the fact that the people of Oregon and especially of the Williamette Valley, do not appreciate in any degree the remarkable possibilities of our section in the growing of cherries. We speak indifferently of our beautifu demand that the referendum be inand luscious Royal Annes, American Lamberts, but until some official test over again. is made we do not appear to under stand that in Western Oregon are na tural elimatic and soil conditions which produce cherries of the highes quality and of the largest size ever shown to the world. The Royal Anne is a native of the south of France and is the standard among white cherries But in its native home it is not the Royal Anne of the Willamette Valley, where it is grown 1% inches in diameter and supreme in quality. Ye the Royal Anne has been surpassed in the estimation of connoisseurs by the Bing, the Lambert, the Hoskins and

several other varieties, all of which have been originated in the Willam ette Valley. Here, in their native home, these varieties have excelled death. the products of all ages, and emphasize the claim that Oregon is unsur passed in this tempting line of horti ulture. However, excellent as these varieties seem to be, we have not been able to introduce them to the markets of New York and Chicago. The julciness, the very luscious quality that endears these fruits to us, has hither-to been their undoing, robbing them of their carrying quality for distant

shipments. Experiments to obviate this tender ness in our cherries and berries have been in progress for some time, and it is now thought that the difficulty vill be overcome by cooling the fruit before it is put into refrigeration. It is planned to load cars with cherries and run them into cooling stations, allowing them to stand a few hours, hones in an effort to determine who is or until the temperature of the fruit as weapons; but Pryor's seconds pro- can do it?

perating expanses have been running from beyond the icepack and the fatfrom \$40,000 to \$50,000 above the earnings, and the deficit will be furbe in doubt. ther increased after July 28,

free transfers are to be given. Under the present arrangement, the company charges one cent for transfers. and on some of the routes a threecent fare in reality requires an addi-

tional four cents in transfers before the trip is ended. With this additional revenue cut off, the deficit, which in May reached \$54,916, will be greatly increased.

There is also a suit in court for enlargement of the zone in which the three-cent fare will be effective. It will be remembered that in an effort to make the receipts and disbursements approximate, an attempt was made to reduce wages a few months

This resulted in riot, the destruction of considerable property and no visible reduction in the size of the deficit. The service was reduced in an effort to make up for the loss suffered by the reduction, and some of the lines were abandoned. This method of economy was met with mass meetings, at which the citizens voiced their indignation, and made

voked and the whole subject be gone Tom Johnson, the erstwhile idol of the labor classes, has brought down

on his own head the wrath of his followers, because he attempted to make them stand a portion of the cost of the three-cent fare in the shape of reduced wages. The end is not yet, but it is approaching, and when the final returns are complied, and the receivership enters, it is not improbable

that the fares will be restored, or at least the municipal ownership tures of the situation will be changed. The way of the reformer is not a path of roses, and Mayor Johnson will do well to begin looking for a new hobby before the last expiring breath passes from the one that has been ridden to

NEW YORK, July 20.-Ex-Justice Roger A Pryor, of the Supreme Court, member of the Confederate States Congress, Confeder-ate General and a life-long Democrat, cele-brated his Soth hirthday yesterday. A few friends called to see him and the large desk in the library of his home in West Sixty-ninth street held two huge bunches of beautiful forwers. But the spient the day as he spends most of his time now-with his books and fowers.-Associated Press. Here is a chapter from 1555-60 Here is a change from 1858-60.

Pryor was a fire-eating, pro-slavery Democrat, of the period antedating

the Civil War. As a member of Congress from Virginia he was one of the most active and bitter of those who pushed the South into secession. His

aggressive fury was resisted in de-bate by John F. Potter, of Wisconsin. Pryor challenged Potter, and the lat-ter named eighteen-inch bowie knives

of the missing men would no longer It would be comforting on a day like this to receive a few "Marconigrams" from up near the pole.

Mr. Walker, the absconding banker from Connecticut, has been apprehended in Mexico and is now on his way back to the scene of his crime On arrival at San Francisco he com plained bitterly at the treatment he received at the hands of the Mexican

authorities, who, he asserted, should not have extradited him. Mr. Walker's feelings were admirably expressed by a poet, who many years ago observed that: No rogue e'er felt the halter draw

With good opinion of the law

The white spirit of peace ought to kick off her mantle, grab a club and buy a trip ticket to Albany. That city is one of the best in the Willamette Valley and has a Commercial Club capable of doing it much good. Yet there is a division of opinion of its merits that is working harm, and the worst of it is that it gets into print daily in one of the newspapers. More club work of both kinds is needed.

Over in Aberdeen there is wild indignation among the City Councilmen that they are made to pay their way over a toll bridge. Why should a City Councilman have to pay anybody for anything? Isn't he a City Councilman?

Whatever may be said of Murderer Conelli's scheme to get rid of the woman and her friend at the same time, it will be agreed that he did a job both neat and commendable when he turned the pistol on himself.

The news that civil war confronts the Sultan and that seven thousand soldiers have turned against him is

thrilling, of course; but what a wait ing world wants to know is where the harem stands in this great crisis?

Mr. Bryan makes it clear that he would rather have ten thousand one dollar subscriptions than one ten thousand dollar subscription. Don't all speak at once.

That Colorado Springs conference of Republican managers is being duly interspersed with automobile rides and That ought to help a lot to win such. the campaign.

General Kiefer says it will take a miracle to elect Bryan. Does the General really think that one miracle

Verily, politics is mighty queer.

"FIRST" PARTY MUIR GLACIER

Many Persons Have Made the Journey in Recent Years.

PORTLAND, July 19 .- (To the Editor.) -Noticing the statement of Frank C. Savage in this morning's Oregonian, that his party recently "had the honor of being the first people ever set ashore on Muir Glacier, in Glacier Bay, Alaska," permit me to say that 19 years ago this month, Tyler Woodward, of this city; R. M. Brewston, of Woodstock; the late ex-Gov ernor D. P. Thompson, and the writer, were landed within a stone's throw of the face of Muir Glacier, then towering 300 feet above the water in the bay, by the good ship Carona, Captain Carroll; and after passing with great difficulty over the moraine on the left margin, we wen far out and onto the highest part of Muir Glacler, then something worth seeing. Muir Glacler is now less than one-third the size it was then and will soon

C. E. CLINE Mr. Savage's statement will probably

also be disputed by some thousands of others who in the last quarter century have made the same journey to the summit or crest of the glacier. All Alaska excursion steamers for many years penetrated Glacler Bay, prior to the earth

American people which he has not both opposed and supported. Early in 1898 he was a Gold Democrat. Later in the same year he was shouting for Bryan and free silver. He has been against hauling down the flag in the Philip-pines and for hauling it down. Three weeks ago he issued a statement in which he said: "I am not in favor of a plank declaring against injunctions plank declaring against injunctions, and do not believe the Democrats will incorporate such a plank in the plat-form." Now Kern is particularly pleased because there is an injunction plank. Manifestly a fluttering an flighty politician of a familiar type. fluttering and

world is man nature put on a new basis. But we must permit people to put forth their protests, and in the coming camfaction of people who may mean well but who are wrong in their philosophy.

NOW, SUPPOSE WE HAD A WAR Would You Rather Have Mr. Taft or

Mr. Bryan President?

New York Times." If it were true that we were going to have a war with Japan or any other power, it would come during this or the next administration. War is not one of those coming events that cast their shadows years in advance. If there were to be a war, does anyone suppose that the American people would hesitate in making their choice

between Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan as Commander-in-Chief of the National forces? Neither of them has seen milltary services, although we believe Colonel Bryan got as far as Florida during our Spanish War, but that makes no difference. The qualification

is montal and temperamental. Wars may be averted by wise nego-tiation. Which would be the better negotiator, Mr. Taft, who has had a long and arduous experience in Na-tional affairs, who knows the people of the Orient, who has visited Japan, knows its statesmen and its people, is admired and respected by them, or Mr. Bryan, who is quite unknown in any field of negotiation save that of per-sonal and party politics, and whose convention at Denver adopted a resolution for the exclusion of Asiatic im migrants which has given offense at

We think the American people would have little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that if there is to be a war Mr. Taft would be a safer and more efficient person in the chief post of responsibility than Mr. Bryan

Undismayed.

New York Times He came up smills'--used to say He made his fortune that-a-way: He had hard luck a-plenty, too, But settled down an' fought her through: An' every time he got a joit He jist took on a tighter holt. Slipped back some when he tried to climb. But came up smills' every time.

He came up smillin'-used to git His shar o' knocks, but he had grit. An' if they hurt he didn't set Around th' groury store an' fret. He jist grabbed Fortune by th' hair An' hung on till he got his share. He had th' grit in him to stay An' come up smilln' every day.

He jist gripped hard an' all alone Like a set bull-pup with a bone. An' if he got shook loose, why then He got up an' grabbed holt again; He didn't have no time, he'd esy, To bother about yesterday. An' when there was a prize to win He came up smills' an' pitched in.

He came up smilln'-good fer him! He had th' grit an' pluck an' vim, So he's on Easy street, an' durned If I don't think his luck is carred! No matter if he lost sometimes. He's got th' stuff in him that climba An' when his chance was mighty slim, He came up smillh'-Good fer him!

"great applause." "applause" and "great applause." By reference to the editorial page subhead it is disclosed that the indi-vidual thus portraitured, subogrady in-terpreted and applauded is note other that the editor and applauded is note other than the editor and proprietor of the paper himself—"the Hon. William Jen-nings Bryan." Editorial arandon of nings Bryan." Editorial alandon of this sort is seldom equa'ed and never surpassed-even in indiana.

"To Destroy 'Our Party,' "

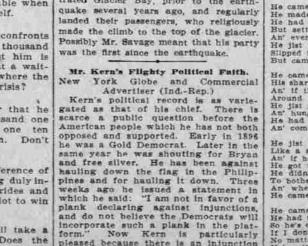
The Spectator (Portland),

Our Cousin Jonathan wants Mr. Taft o announce himself in his succession. Taft," whispers Senator Bourne from mid the bandages and splints and plaster casts and other last alid spints and plaster ("should declare when his party or elec-torate relives him of service that he will in no manner attempt to select his suc-cessor other than to give loyal support to his narty's selection."

In no manner attempt to select his suc-cessor other than to give loyal support to his party's selection." For a hadly wounded man, that is a savage utterance. It means that Mr. Roosevelt did more than give his loyal support to his party's selection. But it is not as bitter as our Cousin Jonathan's further statement that "the means used to nominate Taft may be potential enough to destroy our party." Bitter, ch? But "our party!" What party does our cousin refer to? Any of the lately decaused parties to which he belonged, or the party which elected him to the United States Senate? He surely cannot be speaking of the Republican party. Such talk would be high treason. Still, Senator Bourns is hardly responsible for what he says; some allowance must be made for one who is just emerging from the influence of an anaesthetic. Probably, it is the gas that is talking. that is talking.

Expert Advice About Sharks.

PORTLAND, Or., July 20 .--- (To the Editor.)-I see that there is a plague of sharks off the coast. As a figherman, having caught sharks on a single bowline from the yardarm on ships in the South Atlantic, in Charleston Har-ber and Galveston Bay. I offer the remedy in use there to keep sharks from biting. It was to heat a common hard brick redhot, dip it in flapjack batter and throw it to the shark in sight. When this hot bunch is swallowed by the critter he loses all desire to bits anyone. This remedy has been tried on many occasions and it never fails. Or take a sharp sheath knife with a lan-yard looped around the wrist, jump overboard when the shark shows himaelf, and when he turns over, car him DR. NEY CHURCHMAN. carve



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thing of the past. The three gentlemen above named were the pluckiest, best-h-formed traveling companions imaginable.