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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUG. 11, 1908.

"TRUE PATRIOTS" IN A PRIMARY.

The strange doctrine that Democrats have a right to register as Republicans and vote in Republican primaries is proclaimed by F. S. Myers, whose communication upon the subject appears in another column. "True patriots who placed principle above party" is what he calls the Democrats who went to the County Clerk's office in their several counties and solemnly swore that they were Republicans. More absurdity could scarcely be put in fewer words. The men who thus registered and voted were not "true patriots," nor true to anything else except the Democratic party. They did not place principle above party, but sacrificed all principle for the purpose of accomplishing the success of George E. Chamberlain at the general election.

Mr. Myers says that these Democrats "intended to vote for Cake both at the primaries and at the polls, had he not wavered in the faith." But, even if they did, does that make Republicans of them? If they intended to vote for one Republican candidate and vote all the rest of the Democratic ticket at the general election, does that entitle them to call themselves Republicans and to vote in the Republican primaries? Most assuredly not. They were not believers in Republican principles; they have never been affiliated with the Republican party; they hope for Republican defeat in the National election; they will be found working and voting for Bryan; they never had any intention whatever of voting for anyone for Senator at the general election except the Democratic candidate. No difference how strong either Fulton or Cake had been for Statement No. 1, these Democrats who registered as Republicans would have voted for the Democratic candidate at the June election.

The fundamental principle upon which the primary law is based is that each party is entitled to govern its own affairs, nominate its own candidates and make its own platforms. It is repeatedly so declared in the primary law itself. What is a primary election for, if not to nominate party candidates? The primary election is held for the purpose of settling contests within the several parties, each party nominating its best man (presumably). At the general election the voters at large choose between the party nominees. Every voter has a right to vote at the general election. At the primary election no man has a right to vote otherwise than in the nomination of candidates for his own party. To hold otherwise is to reverse the purpose and principle of an election, for if men may vote in the primaries of parties to which they are opposed, it will be to their interest to help nominate the weakest candidates. The purpose of every election is to secure the nomination and election of the strongest candidates.

If the principle advocated by Mr. Myers were to prevail and Democrats were permitted to vote in Republican primaries, we might soon see some strange tickets in the field. Quite likely the saloon men would find it to their interest to pack a Prohibition mass meeting and nominate their friends on the Prohibition ticket. Republicans could pack the Socialist mass meeting and nominate men whom the Socialists would not support. Republicans could register as Democrats and help nominate the weakest Democrats for office, all the time intending to vote for the Republican candidates at the general election. These things will not be done because an aroused public conscience will not permit it and, moreover, some means will be found to prevent it in the case of those men who are willing to perjure themselves in order to further their political schemes. But if the methods defended by Mr. Myers were to be adopted, just such a state of affairs would become common.

When Mr. Myers admits that Democrats registered as Republicans for the purpose of aiding in the nomination of a Republican candidate, he concedes that there was fraud. Whether those Democrats intended to help nominate the strongest or the weakest candidate is immaterial. Being Democrats they had no right whatever to participate in a Republican primary. It was their business to nominate Democratic candidates and leave Republicans to nominate Republican candidates. A man may change his party affiliations, and Democrats would show their good sense if they did so, but until they have changed in good faith they have no right to take part in any primary election except their own. A Democrat is as much out of place in a Republican primary election as a resident of the State of Washington is in an Oregon general election. Each has his proper place to vote and he should keep his place or plead guilty to a charge of fraud.

Under the old-age pension act, which has just passed Parliament and is now a law of Great Britain, payment of $62.50 a year may be made to all persons 70 years old, or over, who have been British subjects and residents of the United Kingdom for twenty years, who are not in receipt of parochial aid, who are not under conviction for crime and whose income does not exceed $120 a year. To be precise, the pension is five shillings a week, to be paid by the government out of the general revenues, or three shillings, nine pence, where two or more persons live in the same house and are of pensionable age and qualifications. While the annual cost is problematical, it is roughly estimated at $15,000,000. The belief is general that the age limit will soon be pressed down to 65, and afterward, perhaps, to 60, and then the cost will reach immense proportions.

CAN GOMPERS DELIVER LABOR VOTE?

In his attempt to deliver the solid union labor vote to Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party, Mr. Gompers will come face to face with the frequently demonstrated fact that no man can deliver any considerable portion of the American voters to any party or candidate. When men go to the polls they go as individuals, not as an organization. They recognize no organization except those political, formed for the express purpose of giving the voters a chance to express their political beliefs. A few may be influenced in their voting by the ties of church or fraternal society or labor union, but the number of these is so small as to be inconsiderable in comparison with the aggregate. Mr. Bryan may get a large part of the union labor vote, but will not get it because Mr. Gompers has tried to deliver it. The effort to deliver it may rather have the opposite from the intended effect.

Here in Oregon, and elsewhere, there has been effort from time to time to deliver the church vote to certain candidates. Occasionally a candidate for office deludes himself with the notion that his lodge affiliations will bring him the solid support of the membership of the order. Even the labor vote has been counted in advance in the estimated vote of certain candidates whose interests have been espoused by labor leaders. But invariably it has been shown, when the votes were counted, that when men go into the election booths to mark their ballots, they lose sight of organizations not involved in the political issues and vote in accordance with their ideas of the public good. They may err, but the error is one of judgment and is not due to blindly following a leader.

As head of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers exercises immense power within certain lines. So long as his wishes and commands are in accordance with the authority conferred upon him, they will be obeyed and respected by a large majority of the organization of which he is chief. When he oversteps his jurisdiction his wishes and opinions will be given no more consideration than those of any other citizen, and they will be given less, if it becomes evident that he has tried to misuse his position.

THE ROAD CONFERENCE.

The nature of the agitation for good roads has changed notably within the last three or four years. One remembers easily enough a time when the delegates to a conference such as meets in Portland today would have occupied themselves with discussions about the advantages of good roads and the miseries of bad ones. There would have been fervent exhortations to the farmers to bethink themselves of their sins of neglect and commission in the matter of roads, with calls to repentance long and loud.

Now all is changed. The tone of this conference will be not so much hortatory as constructive. What ought to be done is known and conceded by everybody. The question now is: "How shall we do it?" Of course, preachments will abound and they are still needed, but not so badly as of yore. There are few farmers who still sit in darkness so far as roads are concerned. They understand perfectly well that a bad grade, a mudhole, a poorly-built bridge, levies a heavy annual tax upon their pockets, commits their families to solitude and cruelly overstrains their teams. "Places in the road" are the foes of horses, women and children. They thwart the labors of the schoolma'am, and make the minister's congregation sparse. All this the farmer knoweth passing well and he curses the mudhole as vigorously as any chauffeur can. No more melodious maledictions ascend to heaven than his at the grade which asininely climbs straight up where it might just as well wind easily round. But how to remedy the mudhole and the grades asinorum? There's the rub.

Alas for the road taxes of yesteryear. Where are they and where be the fruits thereof? A voice, sweet, but sad, re-echoes, "Where?" In road repair and building there has been an everlasting waste of money and effort, which has discouraged everybody. To do the same job over and over, Spring after Spring, for seven times seventy years, and see it washed away every Winter, is enough to quell the most fiery soul. What is the use of it? There is no use at all. It is just as easy to do roadwork that will last 3000 years as the kind that lasts only from June to November. Anybody who don't believe it is invited to go to Italy and take a ride over the highway down to Brundusium. Horace rode over it 2000 years ago. It was an ancient road in his day and it is just as good now as it was then.

The principal element in a good road is brains. Sir Joshua Reynolds used them to mix his paints with. The lack of them is the chief fault in our highways. Consider the myriads of idiots who have been tinkering at American roads for 300 years and then wonder, if you can, that the work has been foolish and the money wasted. It seems to be the purpose of the conference to supply this necessary element of brains by appointing a commission, who shall superintend and conduct road-building all over the state. This is well. Good superintendence over roadwork would have spared us immeasurable oceans of folly. What is done in Lane and Linn and Marion Counties, and in every other county, should be in accordance with a great systematic scheme which slowly grows toward fulfillment year by year. To formulate such a scheme requires a good head, both naturally well endowed and, furthermore, well educated.

Commissioners have become something of a joke in Oregon and elsewhere. They are prone to think, good, easy men, that once their salaries are drawn their duties are done. We apprehend that the road commissioner would be expected to know his business and that the adornment of a swivel chair would not be his sole function. One would naturally suppose, then, that he ought to be an engineer and not a politician. He ought to be a highly educated engineer with a diploma from Cornell, or its equivalent. A man may manipulate votes for 1,000,000 years and still not know how to run a grade over a hill. He may be able to pack a caucus to perfection and still be ignorant how to drain a roadbed. What is wanted in this new office is not expert politics, but expert engineering. We have amused ourselves for a great many years in filling offices with men who knew little and cared less about their duties. In filling this one, if it should be created, why not, for variety's sake, exercise a little common sense?

COEDUCATION.

An important article in the current number of The Independent gives an account of the movement against coeducation, which has gained some momentum in the University of Wisconsin. Like many other Western universities, the institution at Madison has always treated men and women exactly alike in the classroom and in examinations, up to a recent date, but now at appears that both students and a number of the faculty desire a change. Following the example of most college presidents on most questions where there is a decided difference of opinion, President Van Hise takes both sides, though it is clear enough that his predilections, if he dared to express them, are against the women. The press of Wisconsin, however, is almost a unit for coeducation, and the same is true of the older alumni, but a good many recent graduates oppose it.

The movement against women at Madison is only a repetition of what has appeared already at Chicago, Ann Arbor, Berkeley and in many other Western colleges. Those opposed to coeducation say that men do not like to recite in the same classes with women. "Certainly," its defenders retort, "and the reason why they do not is because the women are smarter than they are." This is true in part; many women are "smarter" than many men. As a rule, the brightest men of this country are not to be found in college classrooms, or, at any rate, they do not stay long. President G. Stanley Hall has pointed out that there are deep psychological reasons why men and women should not be educated together. It destroys that romantic halo, he says, which afterward leads to the foundation of families through matrimony. Some allege that college men detest women because they are not useful on football teams. But the writer in The Independent thinks that the great movement against coeducation has ineradicable economic causes. The sexes cannot abide each other in the classroom because they are afterward to compete for the same jobs and in that competition man as a sex is steadily losing ground. In the struggle for existence he does not seem to be a match for the softer sex.

PORTLAND AS A SUMMER RESORT.

Once more the season has arrived when every resident of Western Oregon felicitates himself on our Summer climate. If thermometrical figures alone could tell the story, he might scan the statistics for July and point to the few days when temperature rose above the 90 mark. Even then he must subtract several degrees on account of the absence of humidity, and he must make due allowance for the beneficent, tempering northwest breeze that has not failed us a single day since the warm season began. While these important particulars are never emphasized in the official meteorological reports, Western Oregon is on friendly, not to say intimate, terms with them. Thus far the Summer has been more than ordinarily moderate. We have not had a day when an east wind overcame the cooling zephyrs blown in straight from the ocean.

The fact is, year in and out, the pleasantest place a Portlander can spend July and August is the City of Portland. The only reasonable excuse for leaving home is the universal desire for temporary change of environment. We live so close to Nature that a twenty-minute ride at a cost of a nickel will take us from the manifold artificialities of a modern metropolis to a delightful wilderness; yet only a handful of folk take advantage of the hourly opportunity to seek retreat in Macleay Park. Distance lends enchantment to mountain, river and forest; ours are too convenient for full appreciation.

Our moderate Summer climate is one of our valuable assets that cannot be too widely exploited by publicity bureaus and in private correspondence. Residents of the Middle West do not know that following our warmest days we have the cool nights, which enable us to obtain full rest and refreshing sleep and to awaken fully equipped for the labor before us. In America's great corn belt, the nights this time of year are scarcely less trying than the afternoon sun. Blessed, indeed, are midsummer nights so cool that one may sleep in peace and comfort under double blankets.

POWER ON THE FARM.

To one who studies the economy of the farm, the need of abundant power is manifest—power that is ready when needed and of a quality within the comprehension of the man who learned to farm rather than run machinery. The day of the large family is passing; in fact, the next census will show a big shrinkage in the husky Jims and Jacks and Joshuas and Toms and Dicks, the old-time lord of the manor was wont to rout out at daylight, each to perform his allotted task before breakfast, and after that meal to hie away to field or forest.

Some of the boys have learned a thing or two and find life "easier" (they think so, at any rate), at work in the city, and the farmer is left shorthanded as they grow to manhood. The gasoline engine or the electric motor is his relief. With either to furnish power for milking machine and separator, the early morning drudgery is eliminated. It cuts the hay and saves the waste of loose feeding. It grinds the grain and aids in making the perfect ration. It pumps the water for family and stock, to be used cold when desired and, for the same reason, warmed when needed, for the farmhouse that goes with this machinery is piped for heating also. The getting up of the Winter's wood, cut for the stoves—back-breaking and soul-destroying job that it was—is more of a frolic when John D. or the juice furnishes the power. There are threshing machines nowadays of a "family size," to be run when convenient, and the throwing of a belt or a switch starts the fanning mill and the huller.

Profit lies in the economy of production and the machine is the economist. There will be big displays of all manner of labor-developing apparatus at the series of state, district and county fairs about to open in the Oregon Country. He who is wise will profit by them, for the use of this class of machinery leads to a greater benefit; it tends toward a more intensive operation of the land. It helps the owner produce as much on half the area by conserving his forces and its original cost is little more than wages for a year of the help he must hire when the boys leave home.

And better than all these results, there will be less desire for flight cityward by the young folks on the farm that has them.

Chairman Hitchcock, of the Republican National Committee, counterchecked a shrewd little move by the Democratic managers way back in the State of Maine. It was proposed to do a lot of missionary work "on the quiet," preparatory to the election which will take place September 15 in the hope that the result could be so shaped as to give a boost to the Bryan cause. This work was to have been attended to by New England Democrats so that the opposition would not suspect the strategy. But Mr. Hitchcock was on the alert; he hadn't forgotten the Pine Tree State and its early election. He called a conference, with the result that speakers of National prominence, including Senator Borah, of Idaho, will be sent there early next month to stir things up. The Republicans do not intend that the enemy shall steal a march.

Bryan leaders in Georgia are reported as having grave misgivings over the political situation in that state. It is there that Candidate Watson, of the People's party, and Candidate Graves, of the Independence party, live and are making a home appeal for Democratic votes. Which prompts the Springfield (Mass.) Republican to remark: "It may not be well for the Bryan candidacy that a break should come in the solid South, but it would be well for the future of the Democratic party. Defeated this year, it would then be able to appeal to the North more successfully. But defeated this year without a break in the South, how much better would be its chances for success in the future than they have been for 15 years past?"

The great number of recent automobile accidents indicates one of two things. Either a great many people are motoring, or those who do motor are very careless. Perhaps both are true. The automobile is not a machine for reckless people to try to handle. If they killed nobody but themselves, one might be resigned, but, as a rule, they kill others and themselves come off unscathed. Is it not possible to secure that cardrivers on the highways shall possess ordinary intelligence and caution?

Mary Rowans, of Pittsburg, needs a little instruction in logic. Her promised bridegroom ran away from her the other day, after wheedling her out of a suit of clothes and some money. If she were wise, the experience would teach her to investigate the next man pretty thoroughly before investing in him. Instead of that, she declares that she is ready to marry the first comer. Her trust in the sex is beautiful, particularly for a Pittsburg woman, but what shall we say of her discretion?

A Massachusetts public school has determined to try the experiment of keeping school open from 8:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., four hours, instead of six hours, as has been the practice in the past. One difficulty is that the period will not coincide with the divisions of the working day. Dismissal at 12:30 would be a great inconvenience in the homes of working people, who, as a matter of fact, furnish the great majority of the school children.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that on the hottest Sunday of the year two detectives found an ice-chest full of beer in a chili parlor. Well, wasn't that a good place to find it? In the dry counties of Oregon such minor details as ice-chests, and chili parlors wouldn't be considered if only the beer could be found. And some people would be satisfied with near beer.

Of course, if Harriman's Klamath friends should ever visit him in his New York office, they will not be compelled, like other mortals, to cool their heels a week or more outside.

Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, has demonstrated once more that under the direct primary it isn't necessary to fool all the people all the time; only a majority.

You can bet a new hat that those Mazamas on Mount St. Helens, last Saturday night, would have welcomed the blankets that the folks at home threw off.

The Prohibitionist candidate for President was nearly drowned Saturday. In water, too. Another case of overindulgence in one's favorite beverage.

Harriman knows several fine Summer resorts in Oregon. In this respect he is better informed than one of Oregon's United States Senators.

If the people of the Klamath country know their business—and we reckon they do—they'll let Mr. Harriman tell all the big fish stories.

Those doctors are suing Thaw for large sums "for testifying in his behalf," making clear the value and reliability of expert testimony.

Bryan is studying out a speech on the trusts. He is finding out what he thinks from the remarks of Taft and Roosevelt.

The tired Militia boys at American Lake would not find real war any easier, but, of course, all of them know it.

A law to prohibit Sunday desecration by auto fiends would save a good many lives, and their souls, too.

A person must have the auto habit himself in order fully to sympathize with victims of the crash.

Airships cost more than autos, which is reason enough for the growing fad.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR 1908

Abundant Evidence on All Sides That the Tide Has Turned.

(James W. Van Cleave, President National Association of Manufacturers in American Industries for August.)

On all sides we see evidences that the tide has turned. A steady improvement from this time onward may be looked for with confidence. In New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Boston and other industrial centers, mills are reopening their doors. The stocks of goods in the hands of manufacturers and wholesalers have been reduced to low figures, and the resumption of purchases, which is under way in all the great lines of trade, shows that the wholesalers are beginning to send in orders to the factories with a little of their old-time volume.

Within the past three weeks the output of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation has been increased ten per cent over the average of recent months. The promise is that by the beginning of November that largest of world's steel concerns will be running its works to nearly their full capacity. The independent steel mills, which furnish almost half of the country's product, are also responding to the upward turn in trade.

This improvement is registering itself in the reduction of the number of idle locomotives and cars. When the number was at its highest, in the closing days of April, 413,000 cars were sidetracked throughout the United States for lack of work. In the closing days of July the number had dropped below the 300,000 line. The heavy crops, which in a few weeks will begin to move to the markets, are likely to send the number of idle cars down to very small figures before November. If the election turns out to be what a large majority of the business men of the country want it to be, and what they expect it to be, every locomotive and car in the United States will probably be actively at work by January 1.

As the country had the right to expect, the reversal of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the decision of the District Court against the Standard Oil Company which involved the $29,000,000 fine has had a bracing effect on trade. The case goes back to the lower court for a new trial, in which hysteria will probably have a smaller part than it had in the suit which has just been set aside. The country wants to see the laws enforced against all sorts of offenders high and low, but we must protect the courts from any appearance of a surrender to demagogic clamor. We must prevent prosecution from degenerating into anything which may look like persecution.

Bryan and the Negroes.

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.).

If Mr. Bryan becomes President through the assistance of negroes, we shall have negroes holding office in Ohio and other doubtful states, and the question would then arise as to whether or not he would exclude the negroes from the offices in the Southern States—an exclusion that would drive the new Northern allies again to the Republicans.

In our plain, and perhaps brutal opinion, negroes are undesirable Democrats. The Democratic party cannot treat with them without compromise of the principles that count most in holding the white South in the Democratic party. The negroes have nothing to hope for from the white people of the South in political preferment for generations to come, and it is most disheartening that Mr. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President, nominated largely by the Southern delegates, should betray a lack of understanding in this vital matter.

Platt's Wooden-Head Successors.

New York Sun.

Whatever the little eccentricities of the Hon. Thomas Collier Platt, he knew enough to go in when it rained. In the prosperous years of his bossship and after he had learned the business thoroughly he knew when he had to yield to the opinion of his party; and if there was just one road to victory he took it. In 1898 he had no adoration for Theodore Roosevelt, but he saw that no other man could be elected Governor by the Republicans.

It is hard work for the kindergartners among whom Mr. Platt's mantle has been divided to understand that their poor little likes and dislikes don't count; that when there is but one candidate the Republicans can win with, that candidate must be taken whether the bosskins and bossiets like him or loathe him.

Poor old Platt! To think that even he should be almost regretted, such is the vealiness and futility of his successors.

Impossible Self-Sacrifice.

Baltimore American.

It is in a carping, critical spirit that a New York paper inquires: "How many of those Western women enthusiasts would remain loyal to Mr. Bryan if they were asked to contribute their trading stamps?" Without desiring to make a political issue out of the question, we might counter-question how many men would remain loyal to anybody if asked to contribute their tobacco money?

New Gnostic Religion.

London Bystander.

For want of a more interesting novelty Paris has invented a new religion. The religion is decidedly aesthetic and its followers believe that beauty is a saving grace, and that all that is ugly should be abhorred. This new cult has been described as a new gnostic religion. The service is very simple, and closely resembles the Roman Catholic mass, but the worshipers commune by kissing a rose.

Real Test of a Campaign.

Washington Evening Star.

"So you have gotten through with your party platform and your letter of acceptance?"

"Yes," answered the candidate.

"Then the hardest part of your work is through."

"Not by any means. I haven't yet thought up my epigrams."

What Caused the Fatality.

Salt Lake Tribune.

One day last week a Michigan man survived a shock of 25,000 volts of electricity, which passed through his body from a falling trolley wire; but they held his funeral after the company sent in its bill for the current.

Paradise for Long-Winded Debtor.

Salt Lake Tribune.

One day on Jupiter is said to equal 50,000 of our days. Wouldn't it be the swell thing if a fellow could go up there and borrow a thousand or two for a few days?

Good Season for Optimism.

Washington Star.

With good crops in sight and both candidates promising prosperity, it is no wonder that the optimist is again asserting himself.

WHAT CONSTITUTES AN AMERICAN?

He Is Evolved by a Fusion of Races and New Conditions of Life.

Springfield Republican.

A foreign-born reader of the New York Times propounded to its editor the other day some interesting questions as to the definition of the term American:

1. What is the exact and accurate definition of the nationality of a man, and of the word "nation"?
2. Is a child born in America of Italian parents an American or an Italian?
3. What is the main thing which makes a man belong to such and such a nation?
4. Is it the American citizenship or the birth on American soil which makes an American?

Some of these are questions to which a definite answer cannot well be given. "Nation" is properly used in two senses, one political, the other racial. It must depend, of course, on which sense is understood how the third question is answered. Again, American is used in many senses. To the European shopkeeper it is any one from North or South America. To the Mexican, it is a citizen of the United States. To the statistician, it is any one living in this country who is not a foreigner. To the sociologist it may be the native, as distinguished from the immigrant. To the social expert it may be the descendant of an American family as distinguished from one of recent English, Irish, French or other foreign extraction. All meanings have their significance and their utility, and to understand fully what "American" means they must all be taken into account. But for the purposes of government a very good definition is that given by the Times:

"A child born in America of Italian parents is an American citizen. He is entitled to the privileges and protection of our Government, unless by long sojourn abroad or by expressly forswearing allegiance he becomes the national of another country. But only when he is educated in the language, customs and ideals of the American people does he become an American in the full sense of the word. The "main thing" is not mere citizenship or birth."

The search for a dominant American type is not easy. Our novelists have given us types, recognizable as American and unlike the types of the old world. Mr. Howells has drawn admirably one kind of native product, of thoroughly mixed blood, but purely American ideals. There are millions of such, through the North and Middle West, with common qualities that make points of difference unimportant. But there are other types, in New England, in the South, in California, all broadly American, however they may differ in pedigree or in traditions. The novelists have caught them, too, and it is one of the highest functions of fiction to seize upon those National characters which elude the statistician, to show how out of the fusion of races and the new conditions of life the American type of the new century is being evolved. There is no discourtesy to the new citizen we welcome in saying that to be naturalized does not make one completely an American. It is precisely by insisting on those qualities which have already been evolved that there is hope of blending heterogeneous elements into a common American type, like the English type or German. That lies far ahead, but we have for it all the time that is left.

CHINA'S TEEMING MILLIONS.

Estimates Place Population at Over 400,000,000.

Estimates as to the population of China vary between wide limits. Some authorities (perhaps Minister Rockhill) several years ago placed the number as low as 250,000,000. The average guess is between 400,000,000 and 600,000,000. Vice-Consul Vollmer, of Tsingtan, furnishes the following official figures for the year 1907, compiled by the Chinese authorities. They are, of course, little more than intelligent guesses in the matter of the native population. The first table gives the statistics for foreign residents, not including, apparently, foreign troops on duty in the East:

Nationality.	Persons.
American	2,863
Austrian	259
Belgian	292
Brazilian	1
British	9,263
Danish	197
Dutch	286
French	2,201
German	3,553
Italian	854
Japanese	45,610
Corean	41
Norwegian	182
Portuguese	3,188
Russian	479
Spanish	266
Swedish	157
Nontreaty powers	219
Total	69,852

NATIVE POPULATION.

Province.	Population.
Shensking	10,000,000
Chili	28,400,000
Shantung	38,000,000
Szechwan	79,500,000
Honan	22,000,000
Hupeh	34,000,000
Kiangsi	24,534,000
Anhwei	36,000,000
Kiangsu	22,000,000
Chekiang	11,800,000
Fukien	20,000,000
Kwangtung	32,000,000
Kwangsi	8,000,000
Yunnan	8,000,000
Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Honan, and Kweichow	55,000,000
Total	438,214,000

Excess of Railway Regulation.

Henry Fink, in Railroad Age Gazette.

The country is suffering from an excess of railroad regulation. Much of it is ill considered. In many cases the remedies are worse than the evils they are designed to cure. The best remedy for over-capitalization due to insufficiency of earnings to pay fixed charges and return on the capital stock lies in the growth of the volume of traffic. In such cases a restriction of the issue of stock cannot affect its intrinsic value. Its market value is determined by appraisements made in Wall street, and such appraisements afford a better protection to investors than any Government regulations. Indeed, it is difficult to understand how such regulation could give any protection at all, even if it were a function of Government to protect individuals against the consequences of their own errors of judgment. That over-capitalization is an evil cannot be denied, but it would seem irrational to shackle commerce and industry and their instruments by an attempt to abolish by legislation an evil which is corrected by operation of economic laws.

First Mate on the Quarterdeck.

Newport Mail.

Edward P. Irwin, associated with Mr. Wilson in the editorship of this paper, having decided to resume general writing, has severed his connection with the Mail, much to the publisher's regret. Mrs. John Fleming Wilson will now assume the dignity of an editor and boss the paper, as she has for some years bossed the publisher. Her advent into the sanctum will undoubtedly be as beneficial to this newspaper as her supervision has been to the publisher in everything else.

Colored Sup. at Newport.

Newport is "wet," all right, but Newport's humor is as dry as ever. The latest issue of John Fleming Wilson's paper had an overflow of a foot of local matter, which was printed on yellow paper, with the heading: "Colored Supplement to the Newport Mail."

You Can Remedy One.

Kansas City Star.

The difference between the primary system of nominating candidates and the packed convention system is that the defects of the primary system can be remedied.

DEMOCRATS AS "TRUE PATRIOTS"

Perfectly Right to Vote at Republican Primary, Says This Writer.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 10.—(To the Editor.)—For several months you have been devoting much space to discredit Statement No. 1, claiming that the purpose of the law was defeated because Democrats, registered as Republicans, voted at the Republican primaries for the weakest Republican candidate, thus enabling a strong Democrat o defeat a weak Republican. If this subject is of sufficient importance to occupy a good share of your editorial space from day to day, why is it not of enough importance to have all the facts stated?

You know that for many years the plain people have been betrayed to the recipients of special privilege, by the United States Senate, and that the constitutional method of election of United States Senators enabled a few great trusts and corporations absolutely to control that body. The United States Senate has never even allowed a bill for the direct election of United States Senators to come to a vote before that body.

Hope of having the constitution changed by a vote of corporation-owned senators, has long since been abandoned by all thinking persons.

A campaign of education among the voters of the state has convinced them that only by having enough United States Senators elected on Statement No. 1 pledges could the constitution be changed. And instead of being proud that Oregon has taken the lead in the matter you call her "the fool of the family."

It was on account of the supreme desire of the plain people to have themselves represented in the United States Senate that they threw down party ties and exacted the Statement No. 1 pledge which was clearly the only issue in the June election. Early in the race it was universally conceded that either Fulton or Cake would be nominated and elected. Fulton denounced Statement No. 1, which drove a majority, including many Democrats, to the support of Cake. The Democrats who registered as Republicans, instead of perjuring themselves as you would make believe, were in reality true patriots who placed principle above party, and who intended to vote for Cake both at the primaries and the polls, had he not wavered in the faith. But when Cake wavered on Statement No. 1 the Democrats who had voted for him at the primaries, and who intended to vote for him at the polls, were afraid to trust him and voted for Chamberlain. Everybody knows, had Fulton come out strong for Statement No. 1 he would have been nominated and elected. Everybody knows, had Cake remained firm in the faith he would have been elected. Everybody knows that the people of Oregon have by over 40,000 majority declared for Statement No. 1. Everybody ought to know that Chamberlain was clearly and legally elected United States Senator on the single issue of the election of United States Senator by as nearly a direct vote as it now is possible to secure, and that the Legislature will not dare to subvert the expressed will of the people, but will regularly elect him a United States Senator as the constitution now provides.

F. S. MYERS.

Felicitous Metaphor.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It has sometimes been said that the newspapers of London are written by Scotchmen and Irishmen. Which nationality compounded this felicitous bit of metaphor in the Westminster Gazette?

It was speed, and speed alone, which was their lode-star. After all, there is no more thrilling sight than to see men pitting themselves against the awful regularity of Time with perilous determination, probing remorseless Fate, as it were, with savage-like defiance to do its worst. It is impossible to think of racing motorists of the Grand Prix type other than as mere children of circumstance, who, in their wild flight, gnaw at the vitals of Death, which may—as, indeed, it did in the case of poor Cissac and his mechanician—claim them at any moment.

Musings of a Great Cynic.

New York Times.

Few of us get nervous prostration from trying to make others happy.

When an old bachelor falls in love he is looking for some one to help him out.

Girls naturally feel that they can acquire airs after they acquire millionaires.

To marry one's ideal would be fine, if we could only be assured of never waking up.

It takes a lot to make the average man satisfied with his.

When a girl drops a fellow she naturally considers him beneath her.

Most of us have a bowing acquaintance with the inevitable.

The actress can generally take her own part in spite of her understudy.

Too Early to Prophesy.

Albany Argus.

There are so many uncertain and novel currents and cross-currents this year that it is simple folly for any one to say that it is "all over but the shouting." It seems at this time highly likely that Mr. Bryan will get a much more nearly united Democratic support than he has ever had before, and that a number of other important elements are in his favor at the start; in short, that there is a better chance for Democratic success than there has been at any time since 1892. But as a whole, things are decidedly mixed, almost chaotic, and it is too early to make an intelligent prophecy.

The Cherry Tree Avenged.

New York Sun.

Washington had just declared he couldn't tell a lie.

"What will you say when folks ask you how you enjoyed your vacation?" inquired his father.

Seeing he had him there, the old gentleman chuckled.

Almost Haticide.

New York Press.

"Did you find the burglar?" asked her chum of the bachelor girl, when she had watched her poke under all the couches with an inoffensive umbrella.

"No," said the bachelor girl, "but I nearly stabbed the life out of an empty hat box."

Both Into Executive Session.

Baltimore American.

When Mr. Harriman gets all the railroads, he and Congress may go into executive session.

A Song for August.

Catholic Standard and Times.

There's a death-damp in the dawn
And a fever in the noon;
Summer's tender bloom is gone
And her soul will follow soon.
Yet the leaves upon her trees
And her nodding flowers fling
Benedictions down the breeze
As they sing:

"'Morituri Salutamus.'
But we shall not die in vain.
We shall fill your dreams with beauty
Till the Summer comes again."

There are voices in the night
And the calm stars overhead
Are like tapers set alight
In the chamber of the dead.
And the mourning katydid
Sits and beats its strident wings,
In its leafy covert hid,
And it sings:

"'Morituri Salutamus.'
But we shall not die in vain.
We shall fill your dreams with beauty
Till the Summer comes again."

T. A. DALY.