# The Oregonian

FORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.
Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.
(By Mail.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily, Sunday included, one year | $8.00 |
| Daily, Sunday included, six months | 4.25 |
| Daily, Sunday included, three months | 2.25 |
| Daily, Sunday included, one month | .75 |
| Daily, without Sunday, one year | 6.00 |
| Daily, without Sunday, six months | 3.25 |
| Daily, without Sunday, three months | 1.75 |
| Daily, without Sunday, one month | .60 |
| Weekly, one year | 1.50 |
| Sunday, one year | 2.50 |
| Sunday and Weekly, one year | 3.50 |
| (By Carrier.) | |
| Daily, Sunday included, one year | 9.00 |
| Daily, Sunday included, one month | .75 |

How to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 44 pages, 3 cents; 46 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage double rates.

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1909.


## THE DEMONSTRATION.

The whole people can and should and must participate in their government. It is their right and their duty. But the experience of ages proves that they can participate in it successfully only through their representatives. The whole people cannot assemble. The whole people cannot take the time nor give themselves the trouble to examine every subject or every question. They must have representative government. It is the only barrier between anarchy and despotic monarchy. Nor should representative government be attempted on a scale that makes the final assembly too large. The Polish Diet or Parliament, consisted of 70,000 knights on horseback. There was no sufficient concentration of authority. The consequence, needless to say, is that Poland, as a nation, long ago ceased to exist. It was the same in Ireland. There was no concentration, no centralization of authority, under representative government. There was too much "primary law." Ireland, therefore, is not a nation except in aspiration, forever unrealizable.

The modern effort, expressed through the primary law and the delusion of direct nominations, is an attempt to set aside representative government, and to substitute for it direct government by masses, who themselves are divided into sections and factions each endeavoring to force its own will as the will of the whole people. This divides political parties, formed on National issues and held together by large principles, on which great numbers are agreed, substitutes factionalism and extinguishes the patriotic purpose that has regard for the whole. It is disintegration of political society. It makes it impossible for men to act together upon a common cause, for there is no common cause. It may be said that criticism now is estopped, because the result should have been foreseen. Some few doubtless did foresee it, more through an instinct than upon a definable reason; but all good observers see it now.

So far, what is the consequence of the direct primary? In Oregon it is the election of two persons who cannot possibly be called representatives of the state—though undoubtedly Chamberlain is a better representative of it than Bourne. In Missouri it has rejected Folk and re-elected Stone, representative of the very abuses it was to correct. In Illinois it gave the plurality to Hopkins, whom it would be scandal to re-elect. In Wisconsin it renominated Stephenson, whose only virtue was a financial activity in the primary, like that of Bourne in the primary of Oregon. Again, in Oregon, it has elected Chamberlain, a man wholly at variance with the political sentiment and wishes of the state. But in Indiana, and in Ohio, and in New York, where the old system is continued, men of ability and character are elected—easily elected—one of them a Democrat, the others Republicans, who represent the best intellectual ability and political character of their respective states.

Experience proves that the people can more effectively participate in government through the representative system than through the so-called primary or massmeeting system. Under the latter only a faction prevails—a small faction—which needs have but a plurality, and a small one, of a single party, which insists on imposing its will on the whole people. To the success of such factions the primary law directly contributes. It promotes jobs of all descriptions. It exacts "pledges" from the candidate, who, in order to obtain votes, sells at least a portion of his rights as a representative of his constituents and binds himself to a faction or portion of the people, and against the general body, the same as if he had been sold to a corporation. It is the negation and defeat of the true purposes of representative and popular government.

Then the men who can wield such faction and direct it become the bosses of their party. It is machine politics, on a basis more complete and more odious than that which it has superseded. Proposing to cut out bossism, it introduces bossism of the most pronounced and oppressive type. It puts a premium on every kind of political intrigue, and gives the man with the longest purse his chance to "work" the primary. Stephenson has done it in Wisconsin; Bourne is the fruit of it in Oregon. It is only necessary to work up a party plurality, however small it may be, if only a plurality. Then the machine is to whip everybody in. Talk of machine politics! Here, on the same tree, are the blossoms, the half-grown and the ripening fruit. Every stage of the process is apparent. And the fruit—you see what it is!

In the minority party the evils are less apparent. This party is simply in an expectant and waiting attitude. It scarcely even ventures to nominate candidates. But it shouts for the rule of the people, expecting for itself the usufruct that results from the general disgust of its opponents, who, as a means of venting their indignation, turn to the candidates of the minority party, vote for them and elect them. And the result is heralded as the actual and supreme will of the people. In fact, it is the protest of the people against the bosses of the bogus primary machine.

Most odious of all political machines this proves to be, in fact. Its purpose and its effect are to substitute the will of a small fraction or faction of the dominant party of the state, led by its bosses, for the will of the party, first, and next for the will of the whole people. Such is its successful result. It gives a power of concentration to bosses never known before. It substitutes two elections for one; and it gives the man who can command money and the machine the chance to assert, as in Oregon and in Wisconsin, that the will of his small faction is the will of the party and entitled to its whole support, and then in the election that follows to claim that the choice of the faction represents the will of the people. It beats all jugglery ever before known in politics. It carries machine work to heights of achievement never known before. It puts men into office who do not represent the people at all. It crowns Stone in Missouri, Hopkins in Illinois, Stephenson in Wisconsin, and Bourne and Chamberlain in Oregon.

Let us admit that this was not all foreseen. It could not be. But it is steadily growing clearer; and it will right itself after a while. The Oregonian will admit that it ought not to have formed such expectations of the system or method as it did. But it had too much faith in an apparently honest method and in the possible disinterestedness of politicians. It submits, however, that there may be some wisdom in ability to see consequences—especially after their development—and that some candor may appear in acknowledgment of error after such demonstrations as Oregon and the rest of the country in this case have had of it. To be able to see errors, even late, is some redemption of mistake and folly.

## COMPULSORY PILOTAGE DOOMED.

There seems to be but little doubt about the success of the Port of Portland measure at Salem. This bill, if it becomes a law, will abolish compulsory pilotage on the bar; it will admit of the Port of Portland handling the towage and pilotage service in a much more satisfactory manner than in the past. The attitude of Portland in the matter is apparently well understood in Astoria. There has been very little protest against the bill, even from the pilots, who in the past have professed to fear that they would suffer loss by the radical change from a compulsory to a non-compulsory pilotage system. The Portland spirit that is responsible for the proposed improvements which made such a law a necessity is the same as animated our people when they began improving the river, more than thirty years ago.

We have started to build a great seaport here. To accomplish the end sought, it has cost large sums of money, but the returns have justified the expenditure and they will continue to do so, although it is monstrously unfair that Portland instead of the General Government should stand all of the expense of these improvements. In assuming charge of bar pilotage the Port of Portland will be in a position where it can give the best service that it will be possible to maintain on the bar. Properly handled, the business of towing and piloting on the bar should be self-sustaining, and by paying good wages the organization can secure the most competent pilots on the bar and not be obliged to carry any "dead timber" in the shape of worthless pilots who in the past have been the cause of many of the complaints against the service.

The work should be conducted on strictly business principles, and if the members of the Port of Portland will insist on the work being carried on as economically as a private enterprise would be handled, all will be well. If, on the other hand, they begin buying large and expensive tugboats, which are no longer required on the bar, and place on the payrolls an unnecessary number of men at salaries which could not be earned by the same men in private business, there will soon be breakers ahead. The success of the "new deal" on the bar will depend altogether on the manner in which it is handled.

## FRIENDLY TO TARIFF REVISION.

The revision of the tariff by its friends seems to be progressing finely. Every Senator and Representative is willing that the tariff should be revised, but quite naturally has his own views as to where this revision should begin and end. Like the patriot who was willing to sacrifice all of his wife's relations, a representative of a steel constituency has no objections to removing the tariff on lumber, wool, hides, cotton, etc. The lumber, wool and other interests have the same desire for tariff revision and are quite willing that the reform should begin in the steel industry, or almost any old industry beside the one in which their constituents are interested.

The Pacific Northwest Senators were recently interviewed on the subject of removing the duty on lumber, coal, hides, lead ore and wool. Senator Borah, of Idaho, insists on retaining the duty unchanged on lead and wool, but expresses doubt as to what position he will take on hides, lumber and coal. As a "friend," he might possibly consent to some "revising" of the tariff schedule on the latter commodities which are much less prominent in Idaho than lead and wool. Senator Piles desires no change in any of the staples mentioned, but as a "friend" is in favor of revising the schedules in many instances on other commodities, frankly admitting that "the East already has been developed until it has grown to the ability largely to be independent of the tariff." Senator Jones, of Washington, living in a portion of the state where lumber is largely used for irrigation works, fruit boxes, dryers, etc., and where no lumber of consequence is produced, inclines to the belief that the duty on lumber should be lessened, but stands pat on the other commodities.

Senator French, from the lumber regions of Idaho, is in no doubt whatever about the advisability of retaining the duty on lumber, but is less positive as to coal duties. Senator Bourne, of Oregon, like the accommodating pedagogue who was willing to teach that the world was flat or round, said that it was his desire to serve the public's interest, as these interests may be made clear, and that for the present "I cannot determine just what my attitude will be as to the schedules of the respective articles named." Senator Chamberlain is, of course, placed in an embarrassing position, and it will tax his ability as a past master in the art of political legerdemain to appear simultaneously as a freetrader and a protectionist. Such a feat, however, will hardly prove necessary.

All of the iniquities of the awful Republican tariff system against which Senator Chamberlain and his Democratic friends have inveighed will be forgotten and George will vote with the protectionists. It will be a bitter pill for Oregon Democracy to be thus bereft of its old-time battle-cry, but "the King can do no wrong," and so long as Senator Chamberlain carries the Democratic party of Oregon in his vest pocket and the Republican party of the state dangling to his watch chain, the tariff issue in this state is as dead as Julius Caesar. The views of the leaders from other parts of the country on this important matter display much the same tone. All are willing to revise tariff schedules which affect only the other fellow. And the other fellow is willing to reciprocate. In such circumstances the net result of tariff revision by its friends will be awaited with much interest.

## THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Those who imagined that the Germans were tired of their Kaiser may undeceive themselves by contemplating the festivities which celebrated his fiftieth birthday, January 27. Nothing could have been more heartfelt. Loyalty fairly overflowed in Berlin, and if the Spree did not follow suit it was not for lack of patriotic inducement. The little unpleasantness which lately passed between William and his subjects has outwardly evaporated, leaving no resentment on either side, so far as can be discerned. That its effect upon the constitution of the Empire will be permanent is highly probable, but the people see in it no reason for diminishing their zealous love for William and his house. Very likely there never happened a more astute piece of statesmanship than the Kaiser's graceful yielding to the inevitable and confession of error just in the nick of time to prevent the flurry of resentment at his indiscretion from deepening to permanent hostility. A James Stuart would have sulked in retirement while the people raged, and rather than admit a mistake, would have sacrificed his throne.

Not so the discreet and sagacious William. If he is the most impulsive ruler in the world, with the sole exception of our own Theodore, he is at the same time one of the most wary and wise. His flamboyant methods proclaim him a mountebank, but the purpose which lies behind the methods and inspires them is that of a profound and judicious statesman. He loves to be advertised. The glory that illumines a throne is dear to his soul, and all the outworn formulas of kingship seem strangely real to him in an age when to everybody else they are nothing but chimeras and tinsel; but under all his pomp and show William is more of a man than any other hereditary ruler in Europe. Not only is he more of a man, but probably he is a better statesman than any of them except King Edward. In diplomacy Edward has consistently outgeneraled his beloved cousin of Germany. No foxier monarch ever sat on a throne than Victoria's son. The rest of the kings and kinglets are but pawns in his felicitous fingers, but when it comes to nation-building he does not compare with William.

Perhaps this is more because he lacks opportunity than because he has not the ability. England long ago passed through the stages from which Germany is just emerging under the skillful guidance of her Kaiser. British political civilization is old and ripe, while that of Germany, in one sense at least, is among the youngest in the world. We talk of the United States as a youthful Nation, but compared with Germany we are old and gray. William poses as a war lord and delights his soul with the parade of armies and the paraphernalia of the stricken field, but in reality he is a man of peace. Often as he has threatened war with France and menaced England, he has never desired to fight, and in the end he has invariably made just those concessions which would shun the struggle without yielding an unnecessary inch. In no respect has he shown his wisdom more clearly than in this consummate art of making concessions, which distinguishes the statesman from the fanatic and signalizes the reigns of all kings who have steered their courses safely through troublous times. Pretty nearly every revolution which history records might have been prevented if some ruler had had the wisdom to yield a point at the right moment. Of course to yield at the wrong moment, like poor Louis XVI, only makes matters worse.

William has maintained a great army because he sincerely believes that to be the best method of keeping the peace of Europe. His country has been the historic prey of its neighbors. From of old it was the battleground of Europe. The Romans fought in its morasses. French, Russians, Swedes, English and Austrians have all tried their strength on its fields. It is surrounded by friends who are true because they do not dare to be false, and William, following the example of his greatest forebears, has taken the best and only method of preserving their loyalty and thereby keeping the peace of the world. In the arts of peace his service to his country has been incalculable. In the domain of education he has played the part of a progressive reformer. Through his initiative the classics were cast down from the supremacy of a throne which they had usurped and disgraced, and the sciences took their place. Technical education has flourished because of his sympathy, and, making weapons of their studies in chemistry, physics and engineering, the Germans have gone far toward achieving the commercial conquest of the world. William has persistently fostered foreign trade, and by doing so has accomplished for his country all that the great Colbert would have done for France had he not been thwarted. He has made Germany the second naval power in the world. If his projected colonies have not flourished it is more through temperamental singularities of the German mind than from lack of wisdom in the Emperor's plans. William of Germany and President Roosevelt are the two most interesting men in the world. Each of them has but lately finished his half century of existence, and happily each still has many years before him to amuse and instruct mankind.

## SAVE OUR LIONS.

The movement to have 100,000 school children petition the President to abandon his proposed African trip so far as it relates to the killing of game has a deep significance which should not lightly be passed by.

The African lion, already trembling in his lair, is preparing to roar as gently as a sucking dove when Mr. Roosevelt approaches, and unless the appeal of the little children should have the desired effect, the lions of that far-off land will inevitably suffer severe decimation in their ranks. It is a lamentable condition of affairs. It is to be hoped the President will ponder the question before he starts out on his crusade against the interesting tribe of man-eaters.

Just why a hunter should travel thousands of miles deliberately to assassinate a lion is hard to determine. It is not strange that the hearts of humane and peace-loving Americans should beat warmly at the peril the African lions are now in; and their action in making the issue a National one and their enrolling the children in this laudable effort to prevent the deliberate murder of inoffensive and home-loving lions and tigers is something which ought to enlist the virile support of us all.

Oregon also has its lions in the shape of the cougars which roam its valleys and forests, and it is with a sense of poignant regret to the humanely inclined that certain of our legislators are seeking to put a price on the heads of these truly interesting beasts. Since charity begins at home, and since we have a large and constantly increasing number of cougars here in the state, may we not hope that the tender of heart will turn their attention to home needs?

Let us have a movement at once started to save these noble animals of our own. Let the school children and the farmers and stockraisers combine to rescue the oppressed cougars and put down the vulgar slaughter which has hitherto been carried on. If necessary, have a price put on the heads of cruel legislators who would conspire to reduce the cougar census, and let the universal slogan be, "Save our lions."

---

After weeks of rumor and expense, during which Wall street was working the report to the limit, Mr. Harriman has at last landed safely as a director of the New York Central. The event was forecasted so long ago that the effect of the official announcement was not noticeable on the stock market. As Mr. Harriman has a decided aversion to playing "second fiddle," it will be but a short time before he becomes something more than a director in the great Vanderbilt property. Within the past twelve yars Mr. Harriman has secured control of more miles of railroad than are under the domination of any other man on earth. He is still in the market, and year by year is adding to his holdings. It will be difficult to overestimate the power that he will wield ten years hence if he continues to work such wonders as have taken place on all the lines that have already been touched by his magic wand of high finance.

---

President Roosevelt has a strong hold on the affections of the people and they have every confidence in his motives and purposes, but the best of his friends can hardly view with favor his course regarding the Tennessee Coal & Iron affair. A Washington dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian stated that when the President heard that the committee which was investigating the matter endeavored to secure the testimony of Commissioner of Corporations Smith the President "promptly called up Mr. Smith and ordered him to load all the information on the trust in his possession into a mailbag and bring it to the White House instanter." Inasmuch as the deal was made with one of the worst trusts in the United States and through it practically the last vestige of competition against the steel trust was wiped out, the matter is much more serious than the President seems to regard it.

---

Portland is fairly reveling in wealth and we are getting more money every day. We intend to build a bridge at Madison street some time in the future, and for fear the money supply would be short, we have already borrowed it at the moderate rate of 4 per cent interest. This on the amount borrowed is $18,000 per year, or $1500 per month. It may be a year or two before this money will actually be needed, but meanwhile we can pile it up in the city vaults, or, under certain restrictions, loan it out to the banks at 2 per cent. The glory of possessing such a large sum of money is easily worth the beggarly $50 per day interest which we are paying on it.

---

Military and naval forces of the United States have left Cuba; but, of course, they will go back again. Another revolution will dislodge the existing government and peace can be restored only by intervention of the United States. These people are not capable of self-government. Next time the United States goes into Cuba it will stay there. It has cost our Government about $7,000,000 to set the so-called Cuban Republic on its legs again; which, of course, never will be repaid.

---

How fine it would be, devotees of our Holy Statement say, if Illinois had the Oregon method, by which the present unseemly contest at Springfield would be avoided. But the Republicans of Illinois, having 200,000 majority, want a Republican Senator for their state, and still don't want Hopkins, who endeavors to fasten himself on them by the primary minority machine.

---

It is a long time ahead but the Thanksgiving day football war looms darkly. Multnomah and Corvallis are scheduled, and Oregon talks of a game with Pullman or Moscow on the baseball grounds. In the double event the multitudinous yells must be fierce.

---

Mo' Bloch thinks Judge Morrow didn't give him a square deal in making him pay that $100 reward. The Judge was unkind enough to hold that Mo' meant to offer real money for the return of the purse, though Mo' knew better all the time.

---

Taxes to the amount of $4,600,000 must be paid in Multnomah County within the next fifty days. Look pleasant and don't worry. If you can't pay the Sheriff will presently do the business for you.

---

Deerhunters will continue to kill their companions by mistake and not be guilty of manslaughter. Senator Abraham's bill lacked one vote of passing the Senate.

---

The State Fair is to stay at Salem. Well let it stay. Those horse-stalls can easily be changed into accommodations for man or beast during the legislative sessions.

---

The Cubans are free again to fuss and fight among themselves until Uncle Sam has to step in once more to settle their rows by taking charge.

---

"Spanking never stimulates a boy's conscience," says a magazine writer. That is not always the end in view.

## COMMONWEALTH DAY FOR OREGON

### February 12 Date Set for Public Conferences at State University.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Or., Jan. 28.—(To the Editor.)—I send an announcement of the institution of an annual "commonwealth day" at the University, and a statement of the arrangements for the first observance of it.

The University is very much in earnest about this movement for an annual conference for the purpose of getting into better touch with the people of the state, and for giving the different lines of its work more socialized and practical aims. At least, it proposes to maintain an attitude of earnest helpfulness toward the people at large in all their vital interests. It feels satisfied in so doing that it will also bring its students into a better attitude of their life work.

This matter is of real interest, we hope, to the people of the state as well as to the University.

F. G. YOUNG,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

Commonwealth Day at the University of Oregon to be observed February 12.

An annual occasion on admission day after this year.

The university has instituted a "commonwealth day" on which it proposes each year to hold conferences with representative citizens from different parts of the state for the discussion of subjects of vital interest to the people as a whole. As the date for this conference is fixed when regular university work is in progress, the occasion will enable the different departments to illustrate such phases of their work as have distinctive social and civic purposes.

The university hopes to bring together into council each year on the higher interests of the Oregon people, leading representatives of the press, of educational, civic, labor, trade and industrial organizations. A commonwealth like Oregon, still young and plastic, should be built up in accordance with the best principles of science. The watchwords of its commonwealth day are thus publicity and co-operation, and co-ordination of effort in the best light of science for highest ends. Such a day is surely in keeping with the idea of an institution of higher education supported out of the social income.

The University of Oregon is the first, however, to make the innovation of consciously and systematically bringing together the practical and the academic agencies for carrying forward more safely and more rapidly the various human interests. The university proposes to demonstrate on this day its regular attitude of earnest helpfulness to the people at large in all their vital concerns.

What the commonwealth day represents must become typical and characteristic. In a democracy, if social democracy is to win out. Only as democracy and the expert shall get together, one for larger appreciation of science and the scientific method and the other with a finer spirit of service, will all be well.

More especially does the university hope with it to interpret a deeper, more catholic and socialized meaning to its students or their everyday work in preparation for life.

The conference this year will discuss the following subjects:

"Oregon's Heritage—Conservation of It for the People as a Whole."

"The Co-ordination of the Activities of the Agencies of Secondary and Higher Education in Oregon."

"The strengthening and Vitalization of the Work of the Common Schools."

## ABOLISH THE REBATE ON TAXES.

### Is the Sum of $75,000 Showered Down From Heaven?

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 28.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian of January 27 contains the Sheriff's statement of the condition of the tax roll January 1, 1909. This statement shows that a rebate of $75,105 was allowed the taxpayers that paid prior to March 15, 1908. I would like to ask where does this rebate money come from? Do the poor, straggling taxpayers who do not avail themselves of the benefit of the 3 per cent rebate and pay in two semi-annual payments contribute this, or does this large sum shower down from the heavens? By no means.

In the fixing of the tax levy by the county officals this large sum named as rebate but really a deficiency or anything you may call it, must be taken into consideration. In the enactment of the law passed by the Legislature a few years since, whereby taxes were to be paid in two semi-annual payments, it was supposed that this would result in the greater convenience of the taxpayers, namely, that instead of having to pay the whole amount at one time, they could pay one-half in the first payment and then have six months more time to pay the other half. This system, if carried out, would be a benefit in at least two ways.

First, that it is much easier for the majority of the people to pay in two semi-annual payments; and

Second, It does not tie up such a vast sum of money from general circulation.

The time is now on to pay taxes, and no doubt many find it a burden to gather enough to pay the whole amount at once. Of course, they do not want to lose this 3 per cent rebate, and therefore have to gather the money somewhere. Do away with this 3 per cent rebate and have the taxes paid as the spirit of the law intended it should be, in two semi-annual payments. I believe this would be more satisfactory to the people at large.

It is to be hoped that this suggestion will be given some consideration by some of our delegation in the present Legislature.

SIMON HARRIS.

## CRY FOR BETTER MAIL FACILITIES

### Neglected Condition of Wasco County, South of Dufur, Is Shown.

TYGH VALLEY, Or., Jan. 27.—(To the Editor.)—I believe that the section of Wasco County lying south of Dufur is the most neglected spot of its size in the whole United States, as to mail facilities.

Twenty-five years ago we had a daily mail both to and from The Dalles and the south end of the county. Now, since a railroad has been built from The Dalles to Dufur, all the mails lie over night in Dufur. A letter mailed at The Dalles for Tygh Valley leaves The Dalles at 2 P. M., arrives at Dufur at 4 P. M., and leaves Dufur for the interior at 7 o'clock the next morning, and paper mail also. A letter mailed in Tygh Valley for The Dalles or Portland leaves Tygh Valley 9:30 A. M., arrives at Dufur at 1:30 P. M., and remains there until the train leaves the next morning at 8 o'clock. And the stage goes on to The Dalles without the mail.

The people of Prineville and those far interior towns read the Portland daily newspapers before we do. We are only 30 miles from The Dalles and only 15 miles from the ends of the railroad at Dufur. This end of the county is pretty well settled, and embraces 400 square miles and over of territory. We have been petitioning and protesting in vain for two years now. We are told that the Postoffice Department can't do anything for us. Both the trains and the stages can make their own schedules. If The Oregonian has any knowledge of any other community so shamefully treated in reference to the mails, we wish to know about it.

A. A. BONNEY.

### Query as to Game Preservation.

MERLIN, Or., Jan. 27.—(To the Editor.)—As a citizen of Oregon, I am interested in all laws for the protection of game, wild or otherwise, and the destruction of beasts of prey, destroyers of our valuable game animals, especially birds. I should like an explanation of one Robert O. Stevenson, State Game and Forestry Warden. In his report he makes some recommendations for the preservation of game by placing bounty on predatory animals. In his 11th recommendation he favors a bounty, but in his next he proposes a National law to prohibit hunting in reserves, where those animals abound, and he proposes to make such breeding-places. I wish to know how much protection such laws would protect the game. I am for a square deal.

W. C. FREY.

### Promising a Candidate.

Exchange.

A man's promise to a candidate is as worthless as his promise to a woman to quit chewing tobacco.

## CALIFORNIA AND THE JAPANESE

### Reason With Japan Before We "Rile" Her.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The publicists and diplomatists of Japan know our Constitution, and the decisions of our highest court made in pursuance thereof by heart. They know that however friendly the United States Government may be, and is, toward Japan and the Japanese, it is wholly without power to control anti-Japanese legislation in California. . . . This American habit of fair play in "reasoning with" men who swear they don't want to be "riled" has sometimes prevailed, and prevented both "riling" and bloodshed. Let us reason, therefore, with Japan before we "rile" her. Let us temperately remind her that, although she has a treaty with Great Britain, under the terms of which her citizens are entitled to entry, occupation and property rights in every British dependency, these rights have been disregarded in Canada, Australia, and other parts clearly included within the scope of the treaty.

### Reviving the Southern Bugaboo.

Indianapolis Star.

All the four bills against which the President protests have for their real aim the denial of social equality for the Japanese. It is not in any way shown that they have sought such equality, and the legislation appears to be a gratuitous insult. It is a manifestation in another form of the Southern bugaboo—fear of social equality with a so-called inferior race. Such continued manifestations are in a fair way to bring upon us universal ridicule, since they convey the impression that we are not sufficiently sure of our boasted superiority to be able to maintain it without the aid of forcible measures to keep "in their places" the persons whom we hold not to be our equals.

### Too Big for Ward Politics.

Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The issue offered by the Japanese in California is too big and too far-reaching to be played upon in the interests of ward politics. At home it involves both the race problem and the hardly less perplexing question of states' rights. Abroad it lies close to international relations. Southern people, at least, would be slow to deny the right of a state to regulate race matters within its own borders. But here it does not appear that there is need for such regulation. At most, whatever faint ground there may be for anti-Japanese laws in California is overshadowed by the serious issues they might bring in their train.

### Arrogance and Irresponsibility.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

If the California agitators and marplots were not so placidly conscious of having at their backs a navy which they calculate can whip the world, they would undoubtedly exhibit more restraint and feel more concern for the maintenance of friendly intercourse with the great power of the Orient. The truth is that our recent demonstration of naval strength has had a bad effect upon them; they have all the arrogance which sometimes goes with overwhelming force, combined with the irresponsibility which often characterizes men of narrow vision.

### More Terrible Remedy to Be Feared.

Washington Post.

The gist of the matter is this: California is trying to keep the peace, which is threatened by the influx of an alien and unassimilable race. The aliens must be prevented from encroaching upon American civilization to such an extent as to endanger its existence. The proposed legislation will tend to prevent this encroachment. If it be not enacted, and the influx should continue, another and more terrible remedy is likely to be applied, a consequence which all Americans, including Californians, seek to avoid and prevent.

### Japan Will Not Strike.

Washington Star.

Did not Japan strike Russia without notice? Is she not capable of serving us the same way? This suggestion hardly needs reply. Our relations with Japan are so radically different from those of Russia with Japan which brought on the war beginning with Port Arthur that no parallels of any kind can be drawn. We have just exchanged with Japan formal assurances of friendship, and we have no more right to question her sincerity toward us than she would have to question ours toward her.

### A Sane City or a Plague Spot?

New York Times.

If these obnoxious bills represent the prevailing public opinion of the City of San Francisco and the State of California it is time for us to know it, in order that a new and strange situation may be met by appropriate measures, as such situations have been met throughout our history. But above all, it is time for the City of San Francisco to determine whether it wishes to be regarded as a representative American city, as a sane and reputable community, or as a plague spot.

### National Pledges Must Be Supreme.

Boston Herald.

The California situation is without precedent in our National history. . . . The fourteenth amendment prohibits any state from denying to "any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." California cannot evade this clause, nor can any other state. The question of supremacy in matters affecting foreign relations must be settled. National pledges must not be subject to the approval of the sandlots, nor to the whims and prejudices of local Legislatures.

## AGAIN OUR HEALTH STATISTICS.

### Dr. Madden Almost Uses "The Shorter and Uglier Word," in Dispute.

PORTLAND, Jan. 28.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian for January 2 there is a letter signed with Dr. Pohl's name, in which appears the following statement: "During the year of 1908, better work was done than during the preceding years at a per capita cost far below the average which the city has paid for such service in the past, and as a result the death rate is the lowest on record for a city the size of Portland, and probably the lowest for any city the size of Portland in the United States."

If Dr. Pohl did not say this, The Oregonian has taken unwarranted liberty with her name. She has denied the statements attributed to her in The Oregonian for January 22, but her denial was made after my communication was sent in, and I humbly apologize.

Dr. Pohl says she "will be very glad to see how he can reconcile this very extraordinary statement with the language of my report." I do not reconcile it, I give it up. I am simply trying to "make good." One does not like to be charged with "a complete misstatement of fact." It is polite, of course, but it is not preferable to the "shorter and uglier word." Besides, Dr. Pohl is a bit unkind to advertise my puerility to The Oregonian's thousands of readers. It is sinful to lie, but to be puerile is an expression of a constitutional weakness.

JOHN MADDEN, M. D.

### Burns Cork Instead of Coal.

Newark (N. J.) Dispatch.

The Norwegian steamer Visalia, which arrived at New York, owing to a shortage of coal, was forced to burn 240 tons of cork, the most expensive fuel ever used by the captain.

## Life's Sunny Side

Little Willie had been very much impressed with his Sunday-school lessons and the hymns, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," especially taking his fancy. The first Sunday after Christmas he was playing with a box of tin soldiers he had been given, when his mother, who was rather strict in her views, saw and reproved him.

"Willie," she said, "do you think it is right to play with your soldiers on Sunday?"

"Oh, but mamma," replied Willie quickly, "these are Christian soldiers."—Baltimore American.

* * *

Father (angrily)—If my son marries that actress I shall cut him off absolutely, and you can tell him so.

Legal Adviser—I know a better plan than that—tell the girl.—Boston Transcript.

* * *

Andrew Carnegie is fond of the Scots' national instrument, the bagpipe, and when he is at home at Skibo Castle, usually has his pet piper to play for him at dinner. Particularly is the musician in attendance when the great philanthropist has guests.

On one occasion a big company of men sat down to table, and the piper pranced up and down the room as he played.

The whole thing was new to a French literary man, who politely asked the guest on his right, "Why does he walk up and down when he does this thing? Does it add to the volume of the sound or does it make a cadence?"

"No," said the other, "I don't think it's that. I fancy it's to prevent the listeners getting his range with a knife or a water bottle."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

* * *

The Judge—What reason have you to believe, from the evidence, that this man didn't visit his home some time during the day?

Foreman of the Jury—Because, Your Honor, it was disclosed by the evidence that on that day his wife was giving a bridge party.—Life.

* * *

The young husband's face was aflame with a deathless devotion.

"Pulsatilla," he exclaimed, clasping her to his heart, "I'll wear it, no matter what the boys at the office say! And I'll smoke 'em if they kill me."—Chicago Tribune.

* * *

"Carson's the most absent-minded chap I ever saw."

"What's he been doing now?"

"This morning he thought he'd left his watch at home, and then proceeded to take it out of his pocket to see if he had time to go home and get it."—Lippincott's.

* * *

Winks—That fellow Dickson is a deep one.

Dinks—What has he been doing now?

Winks—Why, he got the new boarder into a brisk controversy with the landlady over the reasons for a woman's mental inferiority, and under cover of it he sneaked a second helping of pigeon pie.—Tit Bits.

* * *

"A distressing error found its way into the paper this morning. Did you see it?"

"Guess not. What was it?"

"I wrote that the President's message would have very little effect on the stock market."

"Well?"

"It was printed 'stork market.'"

"Let it go. The public will think you meant it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### "The Deed Is Done."

Oregon Observer (Grants Pass).

The Oregon Republican Legislature has elected a Democratic United States Senator, and the last hand in the great political swindle has been successfully played. The Legislature made itself clear that its choice for the high office was C. W. Fulton, but the winning votes were given to George E. Chamberlain under protest, and he accepted the office as cheerfully as though the Legislature had really honored him. There is some talk that Mr. Chamberlain's election may not receive the ratification of the United States Senate, but that is somewhat of a broken reed for his opponents to lean upon. Not every member who holds a seat in the National Senate can show an unblemished title. The Republicans of Oregon may as well accept the situation, but they have the right to govern themselves accordingly and there is no obligation upon them to be swindled again. Experience is usually valuable, even though sometimes costly. Democrats do not conform to the primary law. Republicans are not obliged to. There is no obligation upon any voter to be guided by this dishonest election law, that has given Republican Oregon first a Populist then a Democratic Representative in the United States Senate.


IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE

# Sunday Oregonian

OREGON'S GOLDEN JUBILEE AS A STATE, 1859-1909

In anticipation of celebrations to be held next month, various literary selections to be read in the public schools and elsewhere, each of valuable historic interest.

LINCOLN AS KNOWN BY AN INTIMATE

Among the notable articles on Lincoln which have been published from week to week, none exceed in human interest a sketch by Colonel A. K. McClure, the veteran Philadelphia editor, who is the only survivor among the men who had the great President's confidence.

NEW MILLIONAIRE HEAD OF HARVARD

Strong personality of Abbott Lawrence Lowell, recently chosen president of the great university.

WHEN THEY CEASED TO BE PRESIDENT

Many of Roosevelt's predecessors became travelers after their term of office expired, Van Buren being the pioneer.

BUILDING A SKYSCRAPER IN PORTLAND

Full-page picture in colors, showing the work in progress, together with dangerous position of steelworkers.

ORDER EARLY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER