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PORTENTS OF POLITICAL CHANGE.

Human nature, especially educated human nature, is conservative. It is not opposed to innovation or change, but is opposed to extreme innovation or radical change. A new alignment of political parties in this country of ours has begun. There has been long preparation for it. The prep-aration began with cessation of interference by the general Government with the internal conditions of our great Southern states, some 20 years Our Southern states are the ago. conservative portions of the Union. They have adhered to the Democratic party, only through accidental conditions that have forced them to do so. The bond is at last completely sovered; for the Democratic party of the great Northern states now is controlled in large degree by the socialistle theorists, with whom the sentiment of the great Southern states has nothing at all in common.

The "nigger question" is a great question, which is demonstrated by the fact that in one way or another has controlled our National politles more than 60 years. It was the source of the Civil War; it has been the main division of parties since; yet now, since the Southern states are finding out that they no longer are to be interfered with in this most important of all matters that concern them, their natural conservatism on other matters asserts itself and takes a new course. But the Northern Democratic party now, in its main elements and purposes, is a party of socialistic agitation, with which the conservatism of the great Southern states has nothing whatever in com-The Southern states feel and mon. know that their vote for Bryan was a solecism and absurdity.

If the negro question, so-called, as it affects our Southern states, shall be left to them, as it ought to be and must be, the conservative and rational spirit of the South will ally itself certainly with the conservative and rational spirit of the North. It is a process that every observant person sees in operation now. The Civil War is at a sufficient distance to afford room for the change. From the agl-tation of "isms" the South is the one section of our country most com-pletely or notably free. In the new alignment of parties it is coming into position to take the lead. Will it be on the Republican or on the Demo cratic side? It may make little difference. Yet there is this difference: The Democratic party of the North is socialistic and radical; its conservative element is comparatively small; while the South has little or no sympathy with the various agitators and socialistic elements of Northern popver, are associated with the Democratic party. It portends a change in the comon of political parties, and in the objects of party action. The conservative element of the South, which includes the whole body of its people worth a thought, will be disposed to unite with the conservative element of the North. The result may be a President elected as a Democratnominally a Democrat; and he may be a Southern man. Probably be ought to be. "So soon," says the Baltimore Sun, a Democratic paper that supported Taft against Bryan, "ao soon as it is understood in the Democratic National conventions that the Southern Democracy intends to demand and exercise its proper power in the party, land is one of our comparatively new and that the only way to make sure of the electoral vote of the South is to recognize its political rights, there will be a chance for a Democratic President." Yet it may be that the South, disregarding party names, will find the Republican party of the North more in accord with its thought and purpose. The consequence will depend largely on the course of the Repuban party of the North. Should it month, and that his place could not allow itself to be dominated by timesorvers, vote-catchers, socialistic agttators, men of no principles, the South will not act with lt. The South is sible. unwilling to change the fundamental character of our Government. But the larger portion of the Democratic party of the North, together with ome portion of the Republican party, is in favor of changing it. The "new in salary. in Oregon is a sign of the system" disposition and intent, with which the South doesn't sympathize at all. One of the advantages of a great country over a small one is that the influence of a large section may overcome local tiny of the lists, to the end that it political and social aberrations, just as the South pow is the main obstacle to the agitation and progression of the superintendent of the dredging operasocialistic and revolutionary ideas that find Northern states now their main field of propagation. Change of parties from old conditions, and of men from old political ociations, cannot much longer be deferred. The change is in the air. in taking over the tugboat service ne-Roosevelt has helped to break up the old conditions. Taft may help the who in his department would rank reconstruction. But party lines hereafter will not be as they have been The agreeing sentiment of too many superintendents and superthe North and of the South will draw together against the spirit of radical discover their energy almost wholly in the Northern states, under the tutelage and encouragement of the Democratic party.

tipping custom is the knowledge that orporation that operates the cars on

"PLEDGE SYSTEM" AND ITS FRUITS.

From the way in which the great najority of the members of the Legislature "line up" in support of the "more salary" bills it becomes eviient that "Statement One" was by no means the only subject on which pledges were made before the elec-Men anxious to go to the Legion. islature apparently have promised and pledged all increases of salaries that have been asked by officials or candidates. These pledges, clearly, were exacted as conditions of support and election, and the fruits are now ap-pearing in the general rush of the bills, some of which now for more" the first time appear, while others are nobody wants it, to prevent the sale bills arrested two years ago by the Governor's veto, and now are being

passed over it. Men who want to go to the Leg-Islature often will promise anything or pledge anything for support. They allow themselves to be intimidated by portions or factions of the electorate, and since the "Statement" has come into vogue and the pledge it authorizes is common, the practice has be-come a precedent for all other pledges and promises-to do in the Legislature whatever personal or selfish interests may require of the member. It is an abominable system, at variance not only with representative government, but with the rights of the people and with honesty and decency and economy in the public service. Yet it is argued that the "pledge system" is right; that it secures and enforces the will of the people. But no pledge ever is exacted by the body of the people, or in the interest of the body of the people. For that really is On political questions not necessary. members of the Legislature in general will act with their party, and are expected to do so; in other matters there is always some private interest against which all ought to be on their A fraction of the people is guard. not the people; a faction of a party is not a party. "The "Statement" pledge was a mere factional expedient

and effort, which in its results has completely defeated the will of the people, not merely in the election of Chamberlain, but in the election of Bourne as well. Pledges of candidates for the Legislature to salary grabbers have produced a most immoral combination for extortion in the shape of "more" for officials in all parts of the state. and for the creation of a great list of innecessary and hitherto unknown

offices. Perhaps the time is coming when the state of Oregon will signify that it has had quite enough of this system, and will put an end to it, from "Statement One" down the whole line. For it cannot long be pleasing to the people to find that their political rights have been bartered away by pledges which elect men to the highest political offices who do not represent their principles at all, and that the revenues of the state, paid by a drustic system of taxation, are pledged" in vast sums for increase f salaries and creation of an additional horde of officials. The pledge system is indeed bearing its fullest

And to clinch the pledges as to salaries and offices the "emergency" clause, which in these cases is merely an assumption as false as impudent, of assorting and preserving its acqui- there," says Mr. Ingersoll, of Tacoma, is freely used, so as to cut off the referendum and avert the sure rejection that would be the fate of the jobs if the popular vote were brought to bear upon them. Might it not also be suggested that each of these acts, nore in order to provide sure protection for the various jobs, should declare lutely down. that the initiative never should be used for their repeal?

taurant if he objects to being held trade has practically driven the sailup for tips, but if he travels very ing vessel out of business, more than often he is almost certain frequently one-half of the grain shipped from to find himself at the mercy of a Portland in the last fiscal year having porter whom he might have over- gone out in steamers. Another five looked on some previous journey. An- years will undoubtedly witness comother unpleasant part of the porter- plete retirement from this trade of the satting vessel. The only work which every cent paid the porter aids in increasing the profits of the soulless have to handle will be the small coasting schooners and barkentines, which the public pays the salaries and the placing of pllots on the steam-in addition to the regular tariff. For this service small economers. For this service small economically operated tugs will be as efficient as large ones, and no money should be wasted in building big, unwieldy, expensive craft which are no longer needed. If Mr. Driscoll will continue his fight for economy in Port of Portland expenditures, he will win the approval of all taxpayers.

COUNTY OR PRECINCT OPTION. When the proposition for the local

law came before the people option The Oregonian made objection to the feature that makes the county the unit, showing that this was not true local option, but that the object of it was to enable the county precincts, where no liquor is ever sold, because in the leading town of a county, whose people do not wish to prohibit the sale in their own town. It turned out precisely that way,

The country precincts of Lane prohibit the sale in Eugene; the country districts of Douglas prohibit the sale in Roseburg; and so on. But that became the established rule, and after it was established The Oregonian had no more to say. There is effort now to change the

system and to make the precinct or the city ward the unit. It will fail. The Oregonian has no inclination to engage in a windmill war. In Indiana, as in Oregon, the county unit was adopted. The whole liquor forces of the state joined the Democratic party last Fall against it, and the Democrats carried the state under a pledge or promise to repeal the act. The anti-liquor Democrats, thinking the measure secure, voted their party ticket, holding that their first allegiance was due to their party. But now the liquor interests insist on the agreement, they crave the bond, and the Democratic party caucus of the House has agreed to repeal the feature that makes the county the unit, and to substitute for it the pre-

cinct plan. Whether the law will be changed or not cannot yet be told. It was this tangle of politics with the liquor question that gave the state of Indiana over to the Democratic party in the election of last November.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The State of Oregon probably can't afford a building for its Historical Soclety. There are too many grafters, seeking larger salaries and multiplication of offices. It is not strange that you don't find

them working in this particular line. They haven't intelligence or culture enough to cause them to take interest in historical affairs. They don't know that Oregon has a history, and that its history is correlated with that of the rest of the country; and they don't care. Their motive is vulgar greed. They want office, and don't want or expect to do any work. Without ability or qualification to do anything, on woods, they want to live off the state. But you will observe that, among all their schemes, service in promotion of no place. That service reguires in-

dustry, intelligence and learning. But the Historical Society must have a building, or it must quit. It has accumulated a vast store of excellent

lawsuits, and when they seek to enter other fields of activity they certainly weaken their position in the country and are only too apt to demonstrate innate incompetence. Mr. Smith is entirely right in wishing that control of trade combinations shall be intrusted to the executive and not to the judicial department of the Government. The supervision, he says, must be administrative. "No other method has the necessary flexibility. We must have a system of supervision which provides a working basis for confilence and co-operation, and which does not rely merely on criminal pro-cedure and opposition." This is the soundest kind of sense. The laws which regulate trade combinations, like other laws, should be enforced by the executive department of the Government. The part of the courts omes in when the laws have been violated and punishment is necessary. It is a serious departure from the true function of the courts when it is sought to make them executive agen-

cles

The enactments which Commissioner Smith desires look toward more liberty rather than to further restriction. He believes that it is absurd to seek on the one hand to destroy trade combinations and on the other to regulate them. If they are to be regulated they must be legalized. As to extirpating them, he points with convincing energy to the lessons of experi-In spite of laws which forbade their existence, the trusts have multiplied rapidly in the last two or three decades, and it is difficult to conceive of legislation which could hinder them from multiplying still more. Such laws simply strike futile blows at windmills. Combinations are the result of common sense applied to trade. The more sense men have and use the more they will combine. In forbidding them to use their intelligence the law does not cut a very pretty figure. It would look better if it applied its energies to regulating the combina-tions, making them fair and keeping them from harming outsiders, if that s possible. Mr. Smith thinks it is possible, and certainly there is nothing n the nature of a trust which makes it necessarily baneful to anybody. The evils which have come from the trusts are abuses of a beneficent economic invention. Presently we shall find out how to get rid of them and at the same time retain the advantages of the great discovery.

The news that Oregon, which like Uncle Sam "is rich enough to give us all a farm," would build a railroad across the state, would undoubtedly be joyfully received by Mr. Harriman. An Oregon road, such as could be built by our own people within the state, would naturally be dependent entirely on Mr. Harriman or some other transcontinental railroad magnate for connections that would make it of value. The only argument that we have ever placed before Mr. Harri-man for building a road into Central Oregon was that it would build up the country, and thus increase the the dependent of the events of demos-racy. The people do not lack girtue, but are constantly the dupes of pre-tended paritots. In Massachusetts it has been fully confirmed by constitu nate for connections that would make husiness for his transcontinental lines. All of the great timber resources of the central and southeastern part of in building a road into Central Oregon, Ity or qualification to do anything, on their own account, and too lazy and to the state line where Mr. Harriman worthless to work in the fields or can get hold of them, he will be Oregon's friend for life. Incidentally, when the business of operating a state railroad became too burdensome we the needs of the Historical Society has should probably be glad to sell it to Mr. Harriman for less than the cost of construction.

"The Milwaukee has no terminal grounds in Portland and is not intendmaterial, but it has no home, no means ing to purchase any terminal grounds

The proper business of courts is to try THE MISEBABLE PLEDGE SYSTEM. RAILROAD SUED BY ENGINEER GRAND JURY VENIRE IS DRAWN Reasons Why the Bill Directed Against

It Ought Not to Pass. PORTLAND, Feb. 3.-(To the Edi-or.)-The proposal in the Legislature

to pass a law making it a misdemeanor for a candidate for public position to make a piedge which has for its foundation the direct violation of his oath to support the Constitution of the United States or of the state suggests a situation in Oregon which deserves serious consideration.

The very fact limit such a bill is introduced indicates that . candidates have been doing this very thing, proof of which is directly supplied by the vehement opposition to the proposi-tion which comes from certain quarters

Indeed, the amazing feature of it is that there should be any opposition at all to a law which simply provides in thereafter no candidate shall take a pledge which may is its observance vitiate his oath to support the Consti-tution of the United States—in other words, shall not become so inordinate-ly anxious to secure an office that he will agree to violate a subsequent oath, which he knows he must take, in order to succeed in defeating his opponent who has refused to surren-der a duty the right to perform which Indeed, the amazing feature of it is der a duty the right to perform which under any circumstances comes from the Constitution of the United States and not from the constitution of the state or from the people. That Mr. Chamberlain's election to

the Sensie was accomplished in direct violation of the Federal Constitution must be universally admitted by those who are intelligent and candid. The right of the people of a state to choose United States Senators is expressly de-cided by that instrument. Everyhody oled by that instrument. Everybody knows it. This conceded fact is the basis of the prolonged effort to so amend the Constitution that the people may choose Senators, and until that effort succeeds the people have no right whatever to meddle in the se-lection of Senators to the extent that a Legislature publicly confessos it is helplessly "choosing" a Senator of the United States whom it does not want The man who does not know that such proceeding is plainly in violation that

of the Federal Constitution, especially if he is a member of the Legislature, should at once be subjected to the op-eration of the recall as an intellectual ncompetent In the Federal convention of 1787 the greatest contest fought out in that

body of great statesmen was over the manner of choosing United States Sen-ators, and almost every method imag-inable was suggested. Indeed, the inable was suggested. Indeed, the first proposition considered was the choosing of even the House of Repro-sentatives by the state Legislature and to provide for the selection of Senators by the House of Representatives from among names presented by the Legis-latures. It was further proposed and extensively as well as seriously dis-

extensively, as well as seriously, dis-cussed, to provide for the selection of

the President by Congress, also by the governors of the several states. Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was opposed to the election of the House of Representatives by the peo-ple and add the people should "Immeple and said the people should "imme-diately have as little to do as may be with the Government. They are con-

has been fully confirmed by experences that they are daily misled into the most baneful measures and opin-ions by the false reports circulated East, and eventually the grain will follow. If we will spend our money has abown that even the state Leafe latures drawn immediately from the people do not always possess their confidence." Mr. Madison, however, insisted that

the Hause of Representatives should be chosen by the people, saying that "If the first branch of the general "If the first branch of the general Legislatures should be elected by the state Legislatures, the second branch elected by the first and the executive by the second together with the first and other appointments made for subordl-nate purposes by the executive, the people would be lost sight of altogeth-er." He added that he was "an ad-

er." He added that he was "an ad-vocate for the policy of refining the popular appointments by successive filtrations, but thought it might be

Forty Defendants Named in Action

Brought by J. H. Abbott.

J. H. Abbott, of the Portland Englneering Company, has filed suit in the Circuit Court against the Clatskanie & Nehalem Valley Electric Railroad Company and 39 other defendants, to recover \$1147.50, which he says is due him for engineering services. He says he was employed by the company last July to locate a raffroad line from Clatskanie to Mist, in Columbia County, crates and to anst, in country, to be and a side a mile. He charges the board of directors with attempting to evade payment for the stock, for which they subscribed, by asserting that they had performed services for the company.

Prahl, W. F. Hlatl, E. W. Conyers, V. L. Malcolm, Birkenfeld & Lewis, E. E. Hogberg, A. E. Harvey, E. C. Ains-worth, J. H. Aldrich, F. E. Turner, Mrs. N. Merrill, C. A. Anderson, F. E. Malen-berg, A. Sandlin, J. L. Wooden, F. L. Johnson, C. L. Conyers, Libel McCauley Commany, M. E. Page, John W. Lane, Jonnson, C. E. Conyers, Libel McCauley Company, M. E. Page, John W. Lane, E. D. Tichenor, A. B. Kurtz, W. A. Hall, C. H. Stockwell, Jr.; D. R. Nelson, H. S. Glenn, James Miller, Casper Libel, Sim-more, A. Drawit, Journal Joint, James Miller, Casper Libel, Simmons & Dregal, Joel Hill, Hannah E. Conyers.

Attorney George S. Shepherd appears for the plaintiff.

Manage Her Own Affairs.

Following closely the recent investiga-tion of the grand jury into the conduct of Charles Downer in connection with the property of Mrs. Julia O'Connell, C. H. Piggott has renewed his effort in the County Court to be appointed guardian for Mrs. O'Connell. He says that for two years he has been her attorney and that she is incompetent to manage her own effaits. The grand hury investigation affairs. The grand jury investigation came, it is said, when Mrs. O'Connell turned to ex-District Attorney John Man-Mrs. O'Connell obtained a divorce from her husband, Dennis O'Connell, in July,

1908. Piggott states in his petition that the decree provided that he build a five-room cottage on their East Side property, pay a mortgage of \$1000, deposit a part of his funds in escrow with the United States National Bank, and deed to is ex-wife \$0000 worth of property, beides paying her \$25 a month alimony until the escrow was consummated

Piggott says he learned list year that he husband hud invested \$2500 or \$3000 California, and that Charles Downer btained complete control of Mrs. O'Con-iell's faculties, hypnotic or otherwise, ast October. He says Downer not only bitained the woman's property, but built live houses on it and put it under numer-locs heavy mortgages and liens. Because Mrs. O'Connell is without

Because Mrs. O'Connell is without funds, the County Court issued an order yesterday that the petition be filed without charge.

Rivalry Between Northwestern Cit-

ies Will Be Settled Tomorrow.

One of the most important meetings in the history of the North Pacific Fair Association will be held tomorrow in the Hamilton building. The association controls the harness-racing dates of the Pacific Northwest and there is always a scramble by the members of the as-sociation to get dates suitable to the losociation to get onces suitable to the lo-cations of the cities they represent. This year the scramble will be on in greater earnest, for Portland, now that it has the magnificent racing plant of the Country Club, may apply, for dates pre-ceding Salem, and there will also be a demand from Seattle on account of the excession. the expositi

Will Convene February 15 and Hear

Important Cases.

The spring term of the Federal Court will start February 15 and yesterday morning the names of 41 veniremen, from which the Grand Jury will be made up. were drawn before Judge Charles E. Wol-Practically all of the cases on verton. the calendar will have been tried by the time that the Grand Jury has been sworn. in. During the term of court which is now drawing to a close, cases have been disposed of that had been dragging along for many years. One in particular, that of Reise vs. Kahm, was over 17 years

The Grand Jury, while it will not consider as many cases of importance as have Federal Grand Juries in the past two years, will consider a number of important matters. There are a few land fraud cases to be investigated and a number of fencing cases that will come up. The most important fence case is that against William Hanley, charged with having fenced many thousand acres of Government land in Eastern Oregon, The Grand Jury will also have the J. W. Scriber forgery case, laid before it. Scriber was president of the Farmers & Traders' National Bank at La Grande. C. K. Von Neida, who conducted a fake apron scheme and who is alleged to huve detrained hundrais of women will aligo

defrauded hundreds of women, will aise defrauded hundreds of women, will also be investigated. Von Neida is at liberty at present, having furnished a cash hond of \$500. In addition to these cases, there are 21 others that United States Attorney McCourt will hay before the Grand Jury. The list includes the following named persons and the charges scalars them:

McCoult with may perfore the Grand Sury-The list includes the following named persons and the charges against them:
 J. W. Scriber, two counts, forgety; Charles A. Strausse, emberatismum; John Gilarist, E. B. Hill, William Hanley, Raiph O. Smith, Etijah W. Oliver, Bay T. Oliver, Hiegal Ioncheg of Government land; Charles A. Patterson, false altidavit in securing pat-ent; Edward and Harry Newton, counter-feling; Armond Feretor en al. Narboring alten woman (two counts); Curl Logsdon (two counts), murder en Indian reserva-tion; C. K. Von Neida, using mails to de-fraud; Kendi Sakama, harboring allen wom-an; John E. Rigby, rebbing postoffice at Woodspeck; Thomas L. Perkina, robbing subposeoffice in Periland; J. J. Valt, allow W. B. Price, Impersonating United States officer; Frank Jannings. Impersonating United States officer; William Barokhas, murder en Indian reservation; Frank Faller, William Johnson, N. Thomas Violation of reservation regulations; C. A. Johns, alos Calvir Jordan, robbing postoffice at Mor-mouth; George Cox, Oscar Wood, Jamos Waito, introducing Inquor on Indian Teser-vations.

The list from which the Grand Jury is

valions. The list from which the Grand Jury is to be drawn is as follows: Oliver Anderson, Clatskanis; John F. Allison, Amity, E. P. D. No. 1; Granville, M. Alen, Amity, E. R. Appiegate, Drahi; A. H. Addison, Loraine; Frank S. Aiken, britand; William Ballis, Portland; Uirer J. Brown, Portland; J. H. Bilger, Pertland; which Berkasite, Granzies, M. F. Dawson, Aret, Portland; A. J. Capron, Portland; W. M. Cheshitr, Granzis Pass, M. F. Dawson, Abany, K. F. D. No. 1; Orio Ergeleston, Portland; C. D. Edwards, St. John, A. H. Frum, Lebanon; John Fraser, Riohiand; George W. Gordon, Portland; E. M. Grinnes, Sensitie, Joseph Holaday, Deser Island; T. D. Heinfar, Albany, R. F. D. No. 2; T. D. Henderson, McMinaville, James W. Holmes, Portland; W. G. Hunter, Island City; H. C. Hayes, Sterwood, John Kirk, St. Padi, E. W. Knykendal, Wolf Crock, Samuel Kur-atilit, James McGovan, Beaverin, Samed pullity, Salom; W. T. Riches, Torner; Kontavilla, Dennis Sulivan, Latayette; L. M. Simpson, Suyer; Gardiner Whipple, Canby. Canby.

Sues Because of Unlawful Search.

Mrs. S. B. Adams, proprietor of the King Hill Kennels and a well-known business woman of Portland, has filed a complaint against H. J. Ottamhelmer, F. W. Tobin and Officer W. F. Teevin and asks for \$7000 damages which she alleges was caused by an unlawful search of her premises on December 3 last by the de-fendants. Mrs. Adams was at that time alsely accused of harboring a stolen dog n her kennels but the search revealed the fact that no such dog had ever be the ract that no such dog had ever or a received in her kennels. She also asks for special damages caused by the abusive treatment of her by the officer while making the unlawful search and for demonstra to her business resulting for damages to her business resulting from the publication of the false accusato her business resulting tioti

Find Will of James Handley. exposition will bring into the Although it was first thought that \$600 left by James Handley would go to his relatives, a will has now been found, reintives, a will has now been found, giving the entire amount to his friends and to Catholic institutions. Handley died December 12, and T. J. Concannon was appointed administrator. When the will was filed in the County Court yes-terday morning. Charles O'Riley filed with it a petition that he be appointed executor, he being named in the will. The bequesits are as follows. Exting Deministr bequests are as follows Father Dominick Faber, \$25; Charles O'Riley, \$30; Sisters of the Precious Blood, \$10; headstone of dley's grave, \$50; balance to Sistera of Mercy.

A bill has been introduced in the Colorado Legislature making it a misdemeanor to give, accept or solicit a tip except on a sleeping car. This which exempts the dusky saving can be effected without in any artist with the whisk broom, has the appearance of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. The guest at the hotel or the grillroom can escape bar tugs. The substitution of steam and go to some other hotel or res- for sail vessels in the grain carrying ing and temperament unfit them for it. Don't take it

PORT OF PORTLAND ECONOMY. The attitude of Mr. John Driscoll,

fruit.

of the Port of Portland Commission, regarding an unauthorized advance of \$30 per month in the salary of an ment is well grounded. Commissioner assistant engineer on the dredge, is to be commended. The Port of Portpublic institutions. There is no other branch of public service for which our people pay taxes less grudgingly than for this most necessary institu-

tion. Yet it is questionable whether the loyalty of the people to the Port of Portland can be retained if there is unnecessary waste of money for salaries. If it develops that it was actually necessary to advance the salary of this assistant engineer \$30 per be filled at any lower salary, the taxpayers will, of course, accept the situation with as good a grace as pos-But Mr. Driscoll is one of the oldest members of the Port of Portland, and should be in a position to know whether or not the service is jeopardized unless an assistant engineer is given a 30 per cent advance

There is further food for thought in the report of the meeting, which says that Mr. Driscoll "complained be cause the payroll is so high, and said also. he thought it is time for close sorumay be pruned somewhat." With Captain Groves, a practical riverman, tions and at the same time master of the dredge, and at a salary of \$150 per month, and Mr. Lockwood, consulting engineer, at a salary of \$50 per month, excellent results were se cured. The additional work entailed cossitates employment of another man equal with Captain Groves in his; but it does not warrant the employment of intendents of superintendents at, high salaries. The salary of Mr. Lockwood novation and violent change, which has been advanced to \$400 per month, of sinhers, has experienced a change of and, although it will be slx months before the Port of Portland will take over the towing business, another superintendent, presumably to work un-der Mr. Lockwood, has been appointed at a salary of \$200 per month.

By beginning at the head of the list, latter commonwealth. Mr. Driscoll can find ample opportunity for "pruning somewhat," and the manner affecting the service. Another opportunity for practice of economy The guest at Hes in the purchase or construction of That is not what they are established

sitions. The state might easily help it who is vice-president of the Chicago, and preserve its work for future ages, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Rallroad. -If the greedy cormorants who are at The strong anti-Portland disposition the capital of the state clamoring for increase of salaries and trying to get played since it began building to the offices created were turned reso-

REGULATING THE TRUSTS. Commissioner Smith, of the Bureau

of Corporations, has submitted to his kee & Puget Sound Railroad.' superior, Secretary Straus, a report which glows with encouragement. If

nor Hopkins in Illinois ever will be re-elected. Neither of them is fit to his facts are correct, the encourageo Senator. Smith discerns a change for the better which they foisted themselves on the both in "business leaders" and in the reople, is completely discredited in public. The leaders no longer take oth states. And it is discredited in the same delight they once did in ways Missourl, where the fruit is Stone. that are dark and tricks which were Nor very far from vain, since they brought or Massachusetts; nor any of the in rich returns. But nowadays the substantial, and solf-respecting states returns are not so rich. It has been discovered that public confidence is a valuable asset to a corporation which has shares for sale and confidence is stimulated rather by the publication of full reports and open busines methods than by devious wiles which haunt the shades. So Commissioner Smith finds the captains of industry astonishingly ready to open their books to his inspection and tell him all. about what they are doing and the whys and wherefores thereof. He seems to think that the solution of

many difficult problems which now beset the relations between the people and the trusts will be found in this publicity which he would make sure

and safe by legal enactment. On the other hand, Mr. Smith finds a hopeful change in the public mind The people seem to have lost that insane admiration for riches which they once exhibited. They are now deeply interested to know how each millionaire got his money. Methods weigh more with them than results. They demand clean and fair commercial usages. Competition is desired, but it must not be tricky. Every man must have a fair chance to prove his worth: The highways of commerce must be open to everybody on the same terms. There must be no trade alliances which are hostile to the individual who wishes to embark his means in business. Thus the public ardently demands honest trade and the captains of industry seem prepared to practice it. Even the Standard Oil Company, that chief neart under the trituration of laws

which it has not been able to evade. Expelled from Texas and harried in Missouri, it comes forward with a meek proposal to do business henceforth in a sort of partnership with the

The only objection to the Standard Oil proposal is that it is to be under the administrative control of the courts if it is adopted. The courts are the worst administrators in the world.

for and their entire disposition, train-What to do about Statement No. 1:

pushed too far."

And it required a prolonged effort to secure the provision in our Federal Constitution which would permit of which the Milwankee road has diseven the lower House of Congress to even the lower House of Congress to be chosen by the people. That the Senate should be so chosen was not for a single moment in the minds of that great body of thinking patriots. Their final decision on that point is set forth in the plainest of English— Pacific Coast will enable Portland business men to say, "The Milwaukee has no business in Portland, and Portland is not intending to give the line any business until it becomes something more than the Chicago, Milwau the Senators shall be chosen by the state Legislators entirely independent

of the people, purposely independent after a most exhaustive discussion of Neither Stephenson in Wisconsin after a most exclusive discussion of the question. It is a distinct and fun-damental feature of our form of gov-ernment that the state Legislator when he is balloting for a Senator in Generating for a Senator in the time a repre-The primary system, by Congress is not at the time a repre-sentative of his state in the capacity of a maker of its laws but is acting in his higher sphere as a representa tive of the United States Governmentwill New York have it; is discharging a duty conferred exclu-sively upon him by the Federal Con-

and same instantial and self-respecting states of the Union. Ohio and Indiana refuse it. So does Kentucky. Oregon's example is pointed at by all of them as worst of all.
Professor Budivan Pogochevsky is not the first master of all the philosophies and nine languages who is not able to make an honest living. Etagone's experience with him ought to warn the professors to beware lest they turn out similar specimens. The truly wise find leasons oven in the most humiliating experiences.
It is hardly to be believed that California without horse-racing will be the dreary desert the advocates of race-track gambling say it will be. The California population has plenty of Winter diversion.

but is plainly revolutionary. The Sen-ate may seat Mr. Chamberlain but if it does do so it will directly recognize and indorse a movement which changes our form of government and which cannot from any viewpoint be lawfulupheld. The pres

The present situation in Oregon will result in postponing the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the direct elec-tion of Senators indefinitely; and until such time as it is brought about in the manner prescribed in our supreme organic law, we had better proceed in the only lawful way. And in the meantime there is no

reason why every member of the Leg-islature should not unhesitatingly vote for the Bean bill, which prohibits vote for the isean only which promising a candidate from agreeing, in the in-tensity of his yearning for a public position to do a thing in the course of his incumbency which will be in direct violation of his oath of office. It is indeed a preity pass when a member of the Legislature refuses to any a this is in a set his is in a de-

support such a law as this. Its de-feat would be a straight declaration that the right to violate oaths of of-fice is a reserved one and not to be interfered with

PIONEER REPUBLICAN.

they are. But they have an unfortunate habit at present of hiding their beauty under a bushel—or something that looks very much like a bushel.

Northwest livestock and other affrac

tions that the members of the associa-tion hope to have exhibited at the varous state fairs throughout the North-vest. It will also bring a number of west. Salem again igh-class harness horses. this year will hang up two \$5000 purses and Portland will again give several \$2500 purses. Seattle will also hang up handsome purses.

W. A. Cecil Loses Case.

A verdict for the defendants in the suit of W. A. Cecil against Mason Ehr-man & Co., and D. Becket, was returned by a jury in the Circuit Court yesterday at the direction of Judge Morrow. Cecil was suing for \$2500 damages for malicious arrest. He was formerly in the employ of the company, and was sent to delive five sacks of sugar. The company causes his arrest on the assertion that the sugar never reached its destination. He was haled before the Municipal Court. Yesterday's case was dismissed because was unable to show that the crim charge was dismissed for want of evi-

Demands Return of \$650.

Alleging misrepresentation on the part of M. Steuer, George Frakes has brought suit against him to recover \$550. Frakes says that he purchased from Steuer a half interest in the Standard Shoe Repair Shop, at 308 East Burnside street. He discovered afterward that Stever had no ight to sell an automatic sewing ma-hine because it belonged to a St. Louis machine company. Besides demanding his money back, Frakes asks for \$138 n wages, and \$50 attorney's fees.

Disagree in Damage Suit.

The jury in Judge Morrow's department of the Circuit Court, which has been try-ing the suit of M. R. Holbrook against he Oregon Furniture Company, disagreed the Gregon Furniture Company, inserted late yesterday afternoon, Holbrook, a la-year-old boy, demanded \$7550 damages from the furniture company on account of an accident in which he lost a portion of his left hand.

Aid Asked for Malheur Project.

Support of Western Oregon of the ir-rigation project that is intended to de-velop Malheur County is asked in a let-ter received at the Portland Commercial Club from D. R. Houston, secretary of the Commercial Club of Nyssa, Or. Mr. Houston points out the advantages that will accrue not only to his section of the state but to Oregon as a whole and particularly Portland by the completion of the Malleur government irrigation project, which will cover about 230,000 acres of land tributary to the Malheur Sues for \$518 Millinery Bill. I. Lowengart, of Lowengart & Co., is suing Florence Evans to recover a bal-ance of \$58.92, alleged to be due on a millinery bill. The complaint was filed in the Circuit Court.

LINCOLN SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

IN THE ISSUE FOR FEB. 7 THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN WILL BE DEVOTED MAINLY TO

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

It will contain a large variety of matter relating to his youth, his public services, his incomparable personality and his death.

All the articles will be copiously illustrated by reproductions of rare photographs.

This section will appeal no less to the rising than to the passing generation. It will well be worth preserving.

As the large edition of The Sunday, Oregonian is frequently exhausted before noon, orders should be placed with newsdealers at once.

Hiding for Show. Providence Journal. "Are women more beautiful today than ever" asis a Wisconsin paper. Of course As some outsiders view it, an influx of Japanese would do a lot to improve

The California population has plenty of Winter diversion; for example keeping out of the way of the floods. Proposed new charter seems not to

be making a hit with a number of Portland's improvement associations. What the improvement associations want is a charter they are satisfied with Charter Commission please take notice.

If the people are unable to elect legislators whom they can trust, they should elect no legislators at all. This all-sufficient answer to the the clamor for "the statement."

A gay Lothario was fined \$10- for dangerous to be at large

wishes he had remembered in time.

kissing a Chicago landlady. Served him right. A man with such nerve is

much wheat to sell.

Nevada.

which Dr. C. T. Wilson probably

There is an old maxim about pitch

Queer that wheat goes up to \$1 and more a bushel when nobody has