The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

ites-Invariably in Advance. Mr. (By Mail.)

ekly, one year....day, one year.....day and weekly, one year.....

(By Currier.)

Eastern Husiness Office—The S. C. Beck-lih Special Agency—New York, rooms 43-1 Tribuns building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 ribuns building.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1909.

THE FREE LIST FOR YOUR NEIGHBOR. Really, what's the use of complaining that tariff, or duties on imports, increase the cost of living? certainly is true, to an extent, more or less. In most lines we could get cheaper goods if all duties were Yet in the long run there would be foreign combinations to raise prices against us. Moreover, if we produce goods as cheap as foreign countries produce them, we shall find it necessary for our people to accept the conditions on which the people of other countries live and work. Not at once; but the tendency will be that way, and of the ultimate there can be

no doubt or question. Great outcry now is raised against the schedule of the new tariff bill that includes gloves, hostery and habergeneral. The cost of these goods to the American consumer, it is sserted, will be increased. Doubtless But that always is the object of protective tariff. Foreign goods are kept out, that goods of home manufacture may command higher prices. This is the basis of the policy of protection. What is inconsistent is this, namely, that they who want protection for their own special industries or interests exclaim at once, if their fellow citizens desire the same for the inter ests or industries peculiar to them-

It is a system at variance with the general law of industry and exchange, this law always tends towards equalization of values and prices. We are trying to arrest its operation in our own case by protective tariffs. It is here that the pinch or pressure is felt. Each and every part or section or group of the whole community ald clear itself and push the burden off upon some other part. We don't want to work or do business in compe tition with the Old World; and yet we can't clear ourselves of the co petition without producing inequality

There is a clear line of distinction between a tariff for protection and a tariff for revenue. A tariff for revenue would be equal for all; but a tariff for protection is, in the nature of things, It is intended to be unequal It is intended in the first place to give those who can selze and use it an advantage over the foreigner; in the next place, and in the ultimate, it gives those who can seize and use it an advantage over their customers and

all consumers in our own market. If, therefore, any class of our citizens, or any of the numerous groups of our people, are protectionists, and wish to uphold protection, they have whatever to complain that application of the principle or method creases the cost of goods in any line. Why all the uproar against increased luties on haberdashery, on the part of these who have their own vessels out under the sky, to catch the refreshing dews from the protectionist Why should every protectionist wish to put his neighbor up against free trade? It is explainable, of course, on the principle that pure selfishness is the main root of the protective policy-pure selfishness and nothing else.

PATTEN AND LEITER.

Whatever may be the final outcome of the remarkable deal in May wheat being conducted by Mr. Patten, of Chicago, aided and aberted by a few million farmers and speculators nothing of the kind has ever appreached it in powers of resistans against the repeated onslaughts of the ear contingent in the market. high mark of the season was touched again yesterday, and the close was only a fraction under the record for the May option. The Patten deal has already overshadowed everything of its kind that has been attempted since Joseph Lelter forced May wheat up to \$1.85 per bushel in the Spring of 1888. Mr. Leiter's fallure was complete and crushing, and a similar fate is freely predicted for Mr. Patten. support of this prediction statistics have been freely quoted to prove the impossibility of the present "corner" being engineered to a successful con-

Mr. Leiter's deal, however, was comparisons that fail to take into consideration all of the intervening changes in production, consumption, etc., are not very valuable. ing to the Government figures, the crop of 1897, on which Mr. Lei-ter began boosting prices, was ter began boosting prices, was san,000,000 bushels, with stocks in first and second hands on July 10, 69,000,-1897, amounting to 69,000,-The Government figures en home consumption requirements from that crop were 320,000,000 bushels, and for seed 57,006,000 bushels, total of 387,000,000 bushels. ducting this from the 599,000,000 bushels available, Mr. Leiter had to take care (exports included) of 2f2, 860,000 hushels. The Government figures on the 1988 crop, on which Mr orking, were 635,000,000 bushels, and the same authority places the carry-over July 1, 1908, at 69,-800,000 bushels, exactly the same as

From this total of 704,000,000 bushbushels, a total of \$22,000,000 bushels. Deduct this from the 1508 cial to him rather than baneful. erop and carry over, and it is apparent

the American visible increased 162,000 operation. But also the farms are Mr. Humphrey has had ample oppor- OIL TRUST IS AIDED BY "JOKER" WHAT ARE THEY BOUND TO DOT failure of Mr. Patten, simply because Mr. Leiter failed. These tangible changes in conditions are sufficiently imposing to make predictions as to the butcome somewhat valueless, and an even more important feature is the personality of the two men. Patter being a seasoned campaigner who has made the matter a life study, while Leiter was a plunging speculator, with no knowledge of the business

DOWN WITH THE "BOSSES!"

The idea of the direct primary, as demonstrated by its results, is to suppress every man who occupies a place influence in parties especially the majority party. Leadership is ism, and bossism will not be toler-The object of the direct primary, then, is to get rid of all men of energy and talents; and it succeeds. The man who takes a leading part in ausing nominations to be made is a and trample down every man who has powers of persuasion and

This is the existing condition. It is not a theory. It is a fact. Yet the following question is addressed to this newspaper, to-wit-"Why doesn't The Oregonian indicate or try to direct a course for the Republican party in Oregon?" Because The Oregonian has had enough of that. The Republicans of Oregon are no more to be guided, directed or advised than a herd of wild asses in the desert. There is comfort in letting them alone. Republican party is split into facons and fragments, one and all actuated less by any idea of promoting the public welfare than of defeating and punishing each other. They must have it out."

Meantime, we have the superb leadership of Bourne and U'Ren, assisted by that of Chamberlain, to fill us with pride and admiration. It is the kind of leadership the dominant party obtains when it is resolved to have no leaders.

THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS. If people were interested in events a proportion to their importance, the neeting of the National Irrigation Congress at Spokane, next August, would plunge the whole country into wild excitement. One imagines, ever, that our National equalitmity will not be greatly perturbed by it. Although the subject to be discussed relates vitally to human happiness, although the way we finally answer questions which the eminent speakers at the congress will raise may decide whether 500 years from now the United States shall be a flourishng empire or a desert solitude, nevertheless, it will not be easy to arouse than a perfunctory public erest. The great names of the orators, the pomp of civic festivity, the display governmental science will all be eded to hold the languid ear of the indifferent farmer, whom nothing short of an earthquake will compel to whom nothing think and study. Irrigation rain gold into his tubs if he would set them out, but he won't until he is harried and hounded into doing it,

But the farmer is no worse than other men. Few of us take more than a feeble and spasmodic interest in the things that concern us most deeply. Consider how speedily an audience vanishes whenever a speaker touches on education, a subject whose import even weightier than irrigation. It only by fits and starts that we can be induced to think of the salvation of ur immortal souls. Some sporadic Billy Sunday can turn our attention to these precious entities once in a while, but how long does it stay fixed? Salome dancing a frivolous hornpipe akes us forget time and eternity. If man were a truly rational being the minute he learned that irrigation would double the produce of his farm, even in such a favored region as the Willamette Valley, he would rush to build dams and dig ditches, but he doesn't. He waits until somebody has pushed and prodded him. Think how long it has taken some of the rural brethren to begin spraying their apple trees. They knew that a few doses of lead arsenate would save their fruit from ruin and line their pockets with dollars, but not a drop did they spray until a paternal government stepped in and gave them no choice, we are just as lazy and shortsighted we dare be, and most of us would far prefer to swing a heavy sledgemmer ten hours rather than think

for ten minutes. Such congresses as the one which meets at Spokane next August are more valuable for reiterating old truths than for revealing new ones. teration is all that saves the world from a relapse into barbarle squalor, Hearing the truth about irrigation or anything else once only, does us not the slightest good. We must hear it thousand times and in every possile key. The Massachusetts savinga bank insurance scheme was based on the supposition that when life insurance was made cheap and easy, every person who needed it would step up and buy it. No madder dream was ever dreamed. The project has been open many months, but only two banks eleven years ago, and for that reason are offering insurance, and there is nobody to buy. To persuade us to insure our lives and save our wives and children from destitution we need a brazen-tongued agent to ring an alarum in our ears. Mankind is like the starving pauper who was on his the graveyard to be buried alive for his indolence. The merciful Judge offered to suspend sentence if anybody would feed the condemned. kindly farmer offered a meal of "Is it shelled?" inquired the super, with languid interest. "Drive on then," said the was not. pauper. We need such gatherings as the National Irrigation Congress to shell our corn for us.

Civilization originated in countries where men were forced to irrigate the land or perish. In Babylonia and Egypt were laid the foundations of every science and all the arts. The reason is plain enough. Irrigation drives man to think and plan on re hand and to co-operate with his neighbors on the other. The habit of els the Government estimates seed re. | thinking about one subject leads him quirements at 72,000,000 bushels and to exercise his brain on others, and home consumption demands 455,000,that ideas are upon the whole benefioperation is the only way out of most Mr. Patten has (exports included) rural difficulties, and it is easier in irri-17,000,000 bushels to work on, or gated regions than elsewhere for di-

failure been so effectually attacked.

COMMON-POINT CONTENTION. The old Astoria contention for the same freight rate on wheat that is granted Portland and Puget Sound ports comes up in a somewhat new form the suit filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Farmers' Co-Operative Association. The complaint makes the rather extraordinary statement that the ocean rates from Astoria are less than from Portland and Puget Sound ports. This state ment is so much at variance with the facts that the inability of the complainants to prove it may have a tendency to weaken any other points of merit which their case might present. boss, and he and they who act with him constitute a machine. Cast out are exactly the same from Portland, Astoria and Puget Sound ports. reason is that no railroad that was ever built, or ever will be built, can haul wheat over the 100-mile stretch between Portland and Astoria low a rate as it can be carried in the hold of an ocean-going vesse. This fact prohibits the railroad from

auling the wheat beyond Portland, a point that can be reached by any vessel that can enter the Columbia River, and the ships here, as at every other port on earth, go to the farthest point inland at which cargo can be reached. It is not a question in which sentiment or rivalry between ports can enter. It is simply an economic problem, the solution of which must always be on a cost-per-ton-per-mile basis. The cost to the ocean carrier of moving this grain over the 100 miles of river between Portland and Astoria runs as low as 4 and 5 cents per ton, and rarely eeds 6 cents per ton. These figures of course, cannot be met by railros and the business will continue to be handled at Portland as long as the ships can reach Portland docks, which will be as long as they can enter the Columbia River. If it were possible to charter ships to load at Astoria at lower rates than for Portland loading, or if it were possible to land grain in Astoria at as low a freight cost by rail as by ocean carrier, Portland exporters would years ago have begun shipping from Astoria. The complaint cites that "the distance is much less from Spokane, Lewiston, Walla Walla and kindred points to Astoria than to Puget Sound." This statement also is erroneous; but, even were it true, it would offer no excuse for granting the same rate to Astoria that is given Portland and Puget Sound. The rates to the Puget Sound ports must always be at the mercy of the Portland rate, and accordingly will always be the same. No one questions the fact that the route down the Columbia River has economic advantages over the route across the Cascade Mountains. The roads which go over the mountains, however, cannot be abandoned, for they serve other interests than the

grain trade They will be forced by circum stances to meet any rate that is made by other routes to tidewater on the Pacific Coast. The Puget Sound grain rate must accordingly always be the same as the Portland rate, which, of ourse, brings us round to the real intention of the suit for terminal rates at Asteria. More than one-half of all the grain produce 1 in the Pacific Northwest originates within 250 miles of Portland. More than 75 per cent of it originates within 300 miles of Demand for the same rate must increase their mileage service 40 of it, without receiving one cent for the increased service. It is not reasonable to expect the courts to order any such | this system change. If the grain rate to Portland s excessively high, it should be reduced; but we should not make the gral of the country stand the expense of an additional 100-mile rail haul when it can cover that distance in ship's hold at much lower rates than the railroads could ever make.

THE DEATH OF A CHARTER.

The truth of the Scriptural saw that a multitude of counsellors there is visdom depends a good deal on the counsellors. If there is no wisdom in any individual of the bunch, it is a little difficult to discern how the bunch tself can contain very much desirable article. Hence the difficulty one experiences in getting up a great deal of regret over the apparent collapse of the attempt by the People's orum to unload a third charter on the market. There is not the faintest reason to believe that this illumined but somewhat vagarious body would have improved upon the charter submitted to the Council by the commisdon of fifteen. Each prophet of the Forum is intensely convinced of his mission to reform the world, but thus far none of them has been able to convince anybody else of his divine egation except himself

The charter prepared by the com-dission of fifteen was hammered out with much patient effort and delibera tion by a number of able men who have done their best. The intervention of the Forum evangelists simply strengthened the hands of those who opposed to all improvement. divided the forces of progress and has doubt helped to postpone the day when Portland will obtain a workable Still the day is only postponed. It is sure to come, and that before long. The city is too big and contains too many important interests governed by the slovenly methods of a country village much longer, Definite authority to accomplish results accompanied by definite responibility for what is cone is indispensable to the economic management of a city's business, and Portland will find some way to secure it before many more years have passed. The Forum intermeddlers, after ing as much mischief as they well could, have gracefully withdrawn from the field.

Portland and the Columbia River lost a good friend on the rivers and harbors committee when Representa tive Jones became Senator Jones, and both Oregon and Washington are naturally interested i having his place filled by a man who understands the needs of the waterways of the North-\$5,000,000 bushels less than Mr. Leiter | Yers reasons. One is that irrigation | Seattle, is said to be a candidate for had to get rid of. On April 4, 1898, depends from the beginning on co- the place vacated by Senator Jones,

the American visible increases 162,000 bushels. Yes-bushels to 20,223,000 bushels. Yes-terday, with a decrease of 270,000 gether, contiguity develops confidence, bushels, the visible figures were 36,-the plane of public intelligence rises, 142,000 bushels. From these figures the communal consolousness sets to it is easy to understand the danger of , work and presently the whole neigh- Prior to the appearance of Mr. Jones Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as placing too much confidence in the borhood studies, buys, sells and thrives on the scene the greatest difficulty exas one man. Nowhere in the world is perienced by Washingtonians inter-agriculture so intelligent as in irrigated regions. Nowhere is it so pro- convincing the Representatives that it ductive and nowhere else have the was necessary to open the Columbia problems of poverty, isolation and at its mouth before improving it elsewhere.

> Those who have long been accustomed to regard Madame Modjeska as entitled to the veneration due to the aged will be surprised to learn that the great Polish-American actress was 65 years old. Not young, truly yet scarcely old as age is reckoned among civilized and enlightened people of the present day. cry from seventeen, the age at which Helen Modjeska began her career upon the stage, to 1905, the year that she retired, or 1909, the year of death. Her splendid physical powers and active mentality bore her proudly through a most exacting stage experience for nearly half a century and she was throughout all of these years and their varied and trying experlences a model of loyal, virtuous womanhood. Living, she was honored; dying, she was beloved; dead, she will

It is announced that Mr. F. Augus tus Helnze, who furnished much di-version and more money for the Wallstreet sharks, just prior to the panic of 1907, is coming back to the Coeur d'Alene mining district, from which a onsiderable portion of his wealth was secured. This will be good news for the residents of the Coeur d'Alenes, and also to Wall street. The worthy Manhatian Island followers in the footsteps of Captain Kidd will be glad to have Heinze accumulate another roll" and bring it back to Wall street, where it is needed, and where the business of separating the Westerner from his money has become a fine art. Still, there is a possibility that the amous plunger may have learned a vantage when he again ventures near the tape-and-ticker maeistrom.

A large party of buyers left Pendieton and other points yesterday to look at wheat lands near Calgary, as result of Canadian proselyting. course they will be suited, for there will be found all the room to turn about in that is lacking in the Inland Empire, now that immigration from the East requires division of hitherto large wheat farms. Yet these emigrants may, ere they die, be in the United States of America. They are part of the leaven that will bring about annexation.

The work of cutting up the large farms of Oregon proceeds apace. These Easterners arriving dally are experts in intensive farming and a twentyacre tract looks good to them. They know the possibilities in the cow, the log and the hen, not to mention what is in fruit. They do not want all the earth to move around in, and for the matter of that they have not the money to buy too much. They have just enough for what they want, and that is what the state wants.

The handy man about the house would better hold his talent in abeyince. Incessant ringing of a telephone bell Friday night led a Chicago man to stop it. He essayed to cut the wire with pliers and received the current from a troiley wire that had crossed his line. killed him. There is warning in this to every man to let the doctor prescribe the physic.

A majority of the Republican voters of Illinois declared they didn't want to Astoria that is made to Portland Hopkins re-elected to the United accordingly means that the railroads States Senate. But he got a plurality -though a small one-and now he inper cent on an additional one-fourth party." That's the fault and failure

way to a man's heart continues along the alimentary canal. So a Montana man found it. Fond of a certain brand of pie, he asked the delivery boy to take him to the woman who made them, and found the sweetheart of the days of his youth. Subsequent data are matter of record.

A westbound train that reached Pendleton Saturday night had two coachloads of Russian Jews en route Saturday night had two to Spokane. An Eastern Oregon pa-per says they presented "a strange spectacle, with their trappings and costumes." May be so, but just keep your eye on the next generation and see some hustling American citizens.

The presence in Italy of Mr. Roose elt, private American citizen, created a great deal of excitement. You have to be a President or a King to keep in the spot light; just one who has done things and is likely to do

Mark Twain likens a new steel pler to H. H. Rogers' foot-"long and Anything Mark says must be taken for humor. It is a good deal like knowing the clown in the circus.

The furor in Italy over Mr. Roosevelt did much to dispel a popular no-tion that all an Italian ever does is to rave over the latest opera or object of art; and Mr. Roosevelt is neither. '

Next Friday is Arbor day in Oregon, n which occasion every man who has bit of vacant ground should plant a tree, that posterity may sit in its shade and call him blessed. The wife of the druggist who beat

her up a few nights ago, is suing for a divorce. A woman can endure mi treatment until it reaches publicity, Then things are different. The rotary snowplow is in use in

arts of Colorado, while out here the

lick of the lawnmower is heard in

There will be a quiet municipal campaign, since the corrupt-practic knocked out the Leg-Pullers'

Oregon towns generally are cleaning up while nature is putting on her

Now is the time to talk on canneries These are just April showers that

Clause in Payne Bill, Weapon Against Independents, Who Support It. Washington Cor, Chicago Tribune.

One of the most perplexing question in connection with the passage of a new tariff law is just how to treat the landard Oil Company and its products. For a long time the people thought petroleum was on the free list. It was

There was a "joker" in the Dingley iaw, however, which few people under-stood, and this same joker reappears in the Payne bill, only now it is sus-tained by some of the people who are rivals of the Standard Oil. Petroisum

rivals of the Standard Oil. Petroleum is on the free list, provided it comes from some country which does not impose a duty on American oil.

It so happened that until recently the only serious competition the Standard Oil Company had to fear was the product of the great oil fields of Russia. That country has a protective system, and so the effect of the "joker in the present iaw was to put a tariff on crude petroleum and all of its products. The result was that, although Russia could send its oil to England, or to Canada, or to the Orient and compete more or less successfully with the great American trust, not a gallon he great American trust, not a gallon of the oil could come into this country, because the duty under the little "joker" attached to the free list was

practically prohibitory.

Sentiment in this country is such on Sentiment in this country is such on the whole that this "joker" could not possibly be re-enacted into a law if it were not that some of the independent refiners think it might be necessary to protect them from competition from Mexico, where oil is beginning to be produced in considerable quantities. It is probable that, after a while, Mexican oil might be a competitor for the products of the fields on our Southwestern section near the Mexican border, but so far as the rest of the country is concerned the competition of Mexican oil need never be feared, because of the long railroad haul involved.

voived.
On the other hand, those people who have been taught to believe that the Standard Oil Company is the sum and substance of all that is wicked in the way of corporation villiainy want to have oil put on the free list. The treasury experts say that if this is done Russian oil can be laid down in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and the intervening coast cities leans, and the intervening coast cities at prices which will compel the Standard Oil Company to meet this competi-

It is possible that this Russian oil may find its way by water into the great lakes country, but the most that is expected is to curb the power of the great trust by establishing a new scale of prices in the tide water country.

As a matter of course, the Standard Oil people will fight this proposition, and for once at least they and the independent refiners will work togeth although the chances are that Russian oil never would invade the field of the independents, whose energies are con-fined largely to the far interior and to the extreme Southwest

the extreme Southwest.

It is a significant fact that the ways and means committee had voted to leave out the Standard Oli "Joker," but were persuaded to put it back through the efforts of Mr. Vreeland, a New York Representative.

CAIRO TO CAPE TOWN BY RAIL World's Longest Railroad Will Be Completed in About Three Years.

New York Sun. Cecil Rhodes, South Africa's empireced knows, south Africa's empire-builder, died at Cape Town seven years ago this month, his prestige shattered and his dreams of empire unfulfilled. Yet within less than two years after his death and his entombment in the lonely death and his entombment in the lonely Motoppo hills, near Buluwayo, in Matabele land. Dr. Jameson, Cecil Rhodes' closest friend, by the whirliging of time, became premier of Cape Colony and set himself to work to accomplish the greatest scheme of the master mind of Seuth Africa—the Cape to Cairo rallroad. The work of construction was carried forward. onstruction was carried forward so rapidly that the delay occasioned by the Boer war was partly recovered. The main line from Cape Town to Buluwayo, 1306 miles long, has been in operation since 1897, and played no inconsiderable

course has been altered considerably from the original Rhodes plan, owing to the better knowledge of the country and its resources from later surveys. Most of the variations are due, however, to the pro-jecting and building of feeders to the main line. Thus a beauty to the pronain line. Thus a branch runs from Bulu wayo northeast to Salisbury, the tap-of Rhodesia, and thence to Belra, on the Portuguese coast. The main line also has been deflected further northwest from thereby tapping the rich Buluwayo, thereby tapping the rich Wanki coal fields and tracts discovered by Livingstone. The valuable copper 200 miles northwest of Victoria Falls have also been brought within the scheme, and a mall route to this region was opened four years ago. Its growing network of feeders is a natural development of the plan, and upon their survey and construction and consequent de ment of the country the success of the main line, will largely depend. The great Victoria Falls bridge, linked with the system in April, 1905, marked another great advance in the work

Perhaps the most important fact in re-gard to the recent progress of what, when completed, will be the longest rall-way in the world, was the formation last Summer of the Caps to Cairo syndicate, which intends as soon as possible to puen the main line on from Broken Hill, the present terminus in Rhodesia, to a point on the frontier of the Congo State near Mayaba. In all there is a stretch of about 2500 miles to be completed lying between Khartoum, in the British Egyptian Soudan, and Broken Hill. F. von Ghed Gildemeester, chief engineer of the new Cape to Calro syndicate, estimates that this long link lying through Central Africa will be completed within three years, and then a railway in the neigh-borhood of 6600 miles long will traverse the Dark Continent, and it will be pos-sible to go from Paris via Brindist by rail. boat to Alexandria, and th Calro and Cape Town by rail in 11 days.

Not in Father-in-Law's Glory.

Washington, D. C., Dispatch Congressman Nicholas Longworth Ohio is happy these days because of Ohio is happy those days because his name, whenever it appears in the public prints, is no longer accompanied by the explanation that he is the son-in-law of President Roosevelt. Although he made no audible murmurs on the subject, Mr. Longworth was just as touchy shout standing for on the subject, Mr. Longworth was just as touchy about standing in the reflected glory of a father-in-law as is Augustus P. Gardner, who shudders every time he sees the announcement that he is the son-in-law of Senator Lodge. Mr. Longworth, by the way, is an accomplished entertainer. His equal as a plano-player is not to be found in Congress, and he has original songs galore. songs galore.

Bont Launched S7 Years Ago, in Use.

Baltimore News.
Only 12 years the junior of the Clernont, Robert Fulton's first steamer, he steamer James Morgan has just seen under Federal inspection at Prov dence, R. L. The Morgan is the older steamer in the country, having been launched at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 87 years ago. She registers 69 tons gross and halls from New Haven, Conn. She is used as an oyster boat.

Must Candidates Before Republica Assembly Support the Nominee? PORTLAND, Or., April 5 .- (To the Editor.)-I notice in The Sunday Oregonian a report of the meeting held Saturday evening in the interests of Dr. Wetherbee's candidacy for Mayor. Referring to the fact that the c nittee supporting Dr. Wetherbee dethere nominally and still remains on clined to pledge themselves to supthat favored catalogue in the present port the candidate who should be in-

dorsed by the assembly called to meet April 7, for the reason that they feared a trap had been laid for them—they would seem to be laboring under a misapprehension of the purpose of the assembly and its duties as set forth by a resolution adopted by the City Central Committee. This resolution stated that the object of the assembly was to indorse candidates for the offices to be filled at the coming city election. The indorse candidates for the offices to be alled at the coming city election. The resolution required that the candidates indorsed should be Republicans, and it should be remembered that this committee is the REPUBLICAN City Central Committee, which is the legal and lawful governing body of the Republican party in the city of Portland, and that they are acting under the primary law and in accordance with its provisions.

At the meeting held Saturday evening, the Wetherbee committee adopted
a resolution providing that certain
members of their committee should
call upon the delegates to the assembly, a list of whom was there
furnished, and solicit their support for
Dr. Wetherbee in the assembly.
During the discussion

Dr. Wetherbee in the assembly.

During the discussion which followed, the question was brought up as to what would be the attitude of Dr. Wetherbee and his friends towards the man receiving the indorsement of the assembly for Mayor, in case Dr. Wetherbee should not receive that indorsement. The Wetherbee committee refused to consider a resolution pledging them and their candidate, should Dr. Wetherbee fall to win out in the assembly, to support the candidate reassembly, to support the candidate celving said indorsement. In a stament issued later by Dr. Wether ilmself, he expresses absolute confidence in the character of the named as delegates, and agrees ablde by their decision.

The purpose of the City Central committee in calling this assembly. Committee in calling this assembly, as stated by them, was to harmonize the Republican party, and to treat with the utmost fairness and impartiality alf candidates whose names were presented for indersement, and their friends and supporters. This beging the case and all considerations ing the case, and all candidates having been received on equal terms and having been treated impartially, it would seem to be the honorable course for all parties concerned to support the candidate indorsed by the assembly. That is to say that all candidates, and their friends who present their names to the assembly and urge indorsement of the same, should do so with the understanding that those candidates not indorsed by the assembly will not allow the use of their names at the primary, nor give their support to others whose names are presented at the primary independent of the assembly called for the Republican party. This would seem to be an elementary principle and to be just, on the feet. ng the case, and all candidates hav

elementary principle and to eigementary principle and to be just, on the face of it.

From his statement it would seem that this is Dr. Wetherbee's own position, but it clearly was not the position of his friends at the meeting Saturday night. It is to be hoped, however, that they will see the justice of this position and understand that there was no trap intended by the questions asked at that time, but that the purpose was rather to avoid a trap being candidates who would seek the good offices of the assembly itself by aspiring candidates who would seek the good offices of the assembly to promote their own candidacy, and failing of its indorsement, would oppose the candidate indorsed by it and thus defeat the purpose and efforts of the City Central Committee to harmonize the Republican party and concentrate its strength so as to secure success at the polls.

Such a course on the part of th Such a course on the part of the candidates who were unsuccessful before the assembly, and their friends, would not only be disrespectful to the city Central Committee and to the delegates to the assembly who had considered their candidacy in all good faith, but it would be a betrayal of their party; and should the delegates to the assembly consider the names of candidates under any other conditions though a small one—and how he insist that he is "the choice of the part in the war which determined British it, without receiving one cent for the creased service. It is not reasonable on the creased service. It is not reasonable on the course has been altered considerably from the conditions are conditions to the conditions are conditions as the conditions are conditions. ing, but would rather be a detriment

the candidate, as it would settle nothing, but would rather be a deriment to the winning candidate, as it would make him the target for the shafts of all the unsuccessful ones.

Any other course would be simply child's play and would nullify the object of the City Central Committee in cailing the assembly, which was to harmonize and concentrate the vote of the Republican party, and thereby insure its success at the polls.

Any other course would simply postpone the inevitable, namely, that but one candidate can be placed upon the ticket of the Republican party as its candidate for Mayor. Any other course than that above outlined would insure the final defeat of the candidate who was successful at the primary, as has been fully demonstrated on numerous occasions in the past.

Therefore, Dr. Wetherbee and his friends, and all other candidates before the assembly and their friends, should understand that any man who is not broad enough to grasp the alms and objects of the assembly, and show

should understand that any man who is not broad enough to grasp the alms and objects of the assembly, and show their approval of the work of the assembly by supporting the candidate indersed by the assembly, is not big enough nor broad enough to be the candidate for any office within the gift of the people of the city of Portland.

W. W. COX.

A Few Evidences of Spring.

Camden, N. J., Dispatch.
Among the evidences of Spri
around Montclair, N. J., in addition the growth of grass and plowing by the farmers, have been noted a report that local dealers will reduce the price of coal and raise the price of ice, a complaint about dust, the playing of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" on of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" on hwe pianolas simultaneously and a de-mand for open cars on one of the trol-lor lines.

Spends Her Money in Steamer Trips Worcester, Mass., Dispatch, Worcester, Mass., Dispatch.
Mrs. Liss Feinman, wife of a New
York jeweler, was temporarily detained at the immigration station at
Boston, having just arrived from
Europe with her two children and her
younger sister, until her husband
comes from New York or telegraphs
her money. Mrs. Feinman spent her
last cent tipping the employes of

the ship

Dog Is Called by Telepho Buffalo, N. Y., Dispatch. A dog owned by a woman at West ochester, N. H., was left in a store when his owner wont home, some dis-tance away, and refused to leave, when the woman was called up on the tele-phone the animal was taken to the re-ceiver, and when he heard his mistres-say "Come home, Jack" he bounded out of the door and went home.

cent tipping the employes of

Newsboy to United States Senator.

Washington, D. C. Dispatch Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan used to sell newspapers on the streets of Grahd Rapids, and be-gan his career in public life by servgan his career in public life by serv-ng as a page in the Michigan House of Representatives.

Life's Sunny Side

"It would naturally be supposed that a woman who knows President Taff as well as Miss Mabel Boardman would have been the right person to select a present for the Executive. "The Taffers," that is the party that made the trip with Taff to the Philippines, decided to give the President a watch and chain. Miss Boardman was selected to procure the present.

The watch was a substantial one, as it should be for a man like the President, and the chain was one of the heavy gold link chains which stretches from one vest pocket to another across the front of the water.

Before presentation was made one of the "Tafters," Senator Scott of West Vir. ginia, called at the Boardman house and was shown the watch and chain. "Look here, Miss Mabel," remarked the West Virginia Senator. "you have entirely miscolculated the length of that chain. I fuces you don't know how broad Taft is across the front. Just try it on me." And the Senator presented a fairly rotand form and it was found that the watch chain would have stretched like a taut hawser across the front of the President. hawser across the front of the President. Upon this measurement five inches were added to the chain in order to make it fit the Presidential frontage without causing any inconvenience.-St. Louis Star

"Hands up!" "Hands up!"

The passengers on the Pullman car took in the situation at a glance and did exactly what the train rebber told them to. At the points of his guns he relieved them of their valuables. But at the sight of one woman he paused with a start. "Who are you, woman?" he demanded. "I." she quavered. "am Miss Fay de Fluffle, the well-known actress. Here are my jewels—take them all?"

The hold-up held up his head proudly. "No," he replied; "I may be a robber but I am no press agent. Keep your wesith."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Railroad men are telling this incident as

Railroad men are telling this incident as having occurred on a Kansas train time ago. The rails spread and the entime ago. The rails spread and the engine, tender and baggage-car left the track, but the jar was not hard enough to disturb the sleepers in the rear Pullman. In the last Pullman the porter was shining shoes, and, thinking that the train was stopping at an unusual place, he went ahead to see about the difficulty. He was told that within a couple of hours the engine could be put back and the track repaired. So he got busy with his shoes again.

Suddenly a head popped out of one of

Suddenly a head popped out of one of the berths and a man shouted: "Say, por-ter, what are we stopping here for?"
"Oh," answered the porter, "we had a wreck..."

"A wreck? Wow! Oh-oh-oh-wow-wow! My neck! My neck! My chest! My back! Oh-oh-oh!"-Kansas City Journal. Mary had a little lamb,

Also some Brussels sprouts; She likewise had a little bird, And lest you have some do We'll say that Mary also had A little bit of all The highest-priced comestibles The walter could recall.

Mary had a little beau Who had to pay for it, And when the waiter brought the check He nearly had a fit.

Four-year-old Barbara went to churchth her two sisters and came home cry 'What is the matter, dear?" inquired.

"He preached a whole s-sermon—about M-Mary and Martha," sobbed Barbara "and—never said—a—w-word about me."— Lippincott's "Ye-es," hesitated Mr. Justwed, "these biscuits are pretty good, but don't you think there ought to be just a little

"Your mother and Mrs. J., quickly."— of them?" ended Mr. J. with a flash of inspiration—Cleveland Leader. Your mother made them," interrupted

Hardly had the proud father entered the sickroom to get his first glimpse of the new twins than both new-borns set up a load bawling.

"Now, now," cautioned the father, holding up his hand and glancing from one red face to the other, "one at a time; one at a time!"—Brooklyn (N. Y.) Life.

Why are all those people flocking to Hiram Hardapple's barn?" asked the old farmer on the hay wagon.
"Hi's got a curiosity down thar," the village constable chuckled. That so? What kind of a curiosity

"Why, Hi's old red-and-white Jersey cow. The other night the old critter had the collc and Hi went down with his lantern to give her a dose of cow medicine. Blamed if he didn't make a mistake and

give her a plut of gasoline."
"Do tell! Didn't kill her, did it?" "No: but, by heck, it had a funny effect. Now, instead of going 'Moo, moo,' like any other sensible cow, she goes 'Honk, honk!' like one of them thar blamed automobiles."—Chicago

In a certain restaurant the electric lights were suddenly extinguished. When they were turned on again after a few moments, a young woman whispered proudly to her companion: omeone kissed mel

"Yes, and somebody took my veal cutlet!" replied the other woman bit-terly.—Bohemian.

Wears in Court Costume of 1800.

Philadelphia Dispatch. In a suit in the City Court in New York about clothes, Richard Thernton, an actor, was compelled to don a costume of the period of 1800 in court to determine whether it fitted properly. The actor did not seem happy. Justice Green smiled and a general laugh came from the spectators.

Liquor Men Threaten Oyster Boycott. New York Press. Because they do not want the town

of Brookhawen, L. L. to be "dry" for two years, lipnor dealers there and their friends are trying to put a bay-cott on Blue Point Oysters unless the oystermen will promise to vote "wet." Passing of the Rough Riders.

J. W. Foley, in New York Times. The boys are disgusted, the gang's on the prod.
for things are all going dead wrong;
I Buffler was consul to Passamequed,
sut new they have shoved him along,
it with Rough Riders and bled at San More gore than would fill up a pail. His job came from Teddy, but now Bill is

To make room for a feller from Yale. And Cactusmilk Charley who came on the Before the Apaches and such Before the Apaches and such Was Marshal at Redeye, and many's the brain's Been aired at his quick trigger touch But cactusmilk Charley's no longer on pay. His notice just came by this mail. His job came from Teddy, but Teddy's away.

His job cases away,
And they've put in a feller from Yale
And they've put in a feller from Yale
And Lesther-leg Luther, who fit grizzly
bears
And wrastled wildcats with his teeth.
Thus fittin' himself without aplittin' no For any blamed office beneath.
The bine sky of heaven, is out of his place.
As Gawnor of Wahoo—the trail.
Got tee het for him and they've turned.
Luther's face.
To the wall for a feller from Yale.

They've got us stampeded since Teddy is

And bowles and pistols don't go.
I've got me discharge from the bunch at
San Juan,
But it's come down to par, or below.
And Fly-the-Creek Follis and Cronked-neck
Jones.
And Swearloud and Death-sn-the-Trail
Have gone or the dumphsap to mingle their
bones—
Say—where in the devil is Tale?