

The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, March 1, 1880.
Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.
(By Mail.)
Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$4.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months, \$2.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months, \$1.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month, \$0.40
Daily, without Sunday, one year, \$3.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months, \$1.75
Daily, without Sunday, three months, \$1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month, \$0.35
Weekly, one year, \$1.00
Sunday, one year, \$0.50
Sunday and week days, one year, \$2.50

(By Carrier.)
Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$4.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months, \$2.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months, \$1.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month, \$0.40
Daily, without Sunday, one year, \$3.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months, \$1.75
Daily, without Sunday, three months, \$1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month, \$0.35
Weekly, one year, \$1.00
Sunday, one year, \$0.50
Sunday and week days, one year, \$2.50

Portland, Saturday, May 1, 1909.

THE FUTURE OF ENGLAND.

To say that the future of England is overshadowed with clouds is only to repeat what may be found in the minds of every thoughtful Englishman. Just now their anxiety for what may happen takes the concrete form of worry over Germany. The land of the Kaiser is menacing, with double threat, for it seems likely to stand on the verge of naval supremacy of the British, but also at their commerce, and, consequently, their financial power. If Germany's plans should be carried out completely, they will have to hasten the construction of a fleet, or she will drop to the second place among naval powers. This has happened sooner or later to every country in the world whose resources were drawn from commerce. From being at the head they have, every one, in turn, taken second place, and finally gone to the foot of the class. Athens, Carthage, Venice, Holland, the list is familiar to everybody. What is to prevent England from traveling the same road?

Three factors combined to give England the commercial supremacy which she has enjoyed for a century and more. They were the possession of great deposits of ore and coal, a central position in the world's trade, and the enterprising character of her people. The last of these factors is often wrongly denied to the English. Travelers speak of them as dull-witted, attached to the dead past, and indolently opposing change. But to one who is willing to look at things as they are none of these accusations seems to be true. England has been the pioneer of Christendom in trying political experiments. She revolutionized her government, she has led France thought of it. In fact, it was the example of England from which Rousseau and Voltaire derived their inspiration. Her great literature, is the oldest of modern Europe, she was among the first countries to accept the reformed religion, and she was the very first to apply the discovery of steam power to industry. The fact that she took the lead in the use of steam power gave England an industrial advantage which she has never completely lost, although now it seems to be passing from her.

England's deposits of ore and coal are not nearly so much of an advantage now as they were before Germany and the United States developed their natural resources. The situation of the Isles has also lost something of its power for commercial purposes since transportation became cheap and rapid; while for a century or so the English have abandoned the security of their islands, and have entered industrial or political experiments. Their wits have become sluggish, or at any rate it seems so. In education both Germany and the United States have surpassed the British. The English peasant, too, is unlabeled and unspeakably stupid, while both in Germany and America the corresponding class of men is exceedingly alert. Worse than this industrially, the English have neglected technical education, and their workmen, tradesmen and industrial chemists are far behind those upon the continent. Since modern industry depends so much upon the applications of science, we can see what a handicap to industrial England her neglect of education has been.

England possesses what may be called a normal pauper class. It originated when the common lands of the Kingdom were enclosed by act of Parliament, a process which began at the great scale of the enclosure movement, from many causes, this class has been steadily growing and has naturally been an increasing burden on the nation. In our day it is augmented by the cessation of employment in the home industries. There is in England a growing body of the unemployed who cannot get employment. Three causes may be imagined for this trouble. There may have been an actual falling off in the amount of manufacturing done within the Kingdom, or the British Government may have taken the work out of the men's hands; or the increase of skill in the workmen may have diminished the number needed. All these factors have contributed to the deplorable result, according to various writers. At any rate, the unemployed class is increasing and has become a starting menace to Great Britain. With that one must consider the increasing political power of the intelligence of the workingmen who have begun to act together for class advantage and have induced Parliament to provide a system of old age pensions for the poor as well as to consider measures for providing work for everyone who is able to do it.

The necessity for rapid naval development in order to keep ahead of Germany, taken in connection with the unavoidable burden of providing for the poor and unfortunate, has disorganized the finances of the British Empire. Her statesmen are compelled to resort to extraordinary schemes to meet the deficit, which confronts the treasury. Every civilized nation which has participated in recent military expansion is faced with this deficit, but England is probably the worst and the hardest to remedy. Hence the overhanging menace of a war with Germany looks particularly terrible to the English. Matters are made worse by the undeniable fact that the attitude of her military population has deteriorated in the last century. Much difficulty was experienced in the Boer war to find soldiers up to the old-time standard of physique. Students believe that today the difficulty would

be more severe. Too little to eat and overwork in the mills produced a generation of children who grew up stunted and enfeebled. Thus the wheel of fortune turns and the gods who seek justice among men bring in their compensations.

THESE SHIRKEY TIMES.

Now of course, as to the office of Mayor of Portland and the direction of the city government, no one has need to fall into a passion. Yet many do. Still are not "the people's" supremacy and their two supreme powers, for exercise of their supreme power, First, the primary, if a majority, or plurality, favor a candidate for the Mayorship, why, of course, that candidate will have what is called the nomination, and his name will be entered, with others similarly offered, on the ballot. Then, since there can be only one Mayor, the one of these candidates who may receive the majority of the plurality will be elected to the office. But the dear people, for whom so much unnecessary solicitude is felt and expressed by persons who fear their own desert will be overlooked by the dear people in a crisis so great, will have the same in their own hands when they rise from the beginning to the end of it.

So we reckon there is no need to worry, or to lose sleep, or to fall into hysterics. The suffrage is free. No man can be Mayor of Portland without the consent of the majority of the people. In the primary, then, in the election, "The people" have all the power, and all the means for free exercise of it, and the people can do no wrong.

Undoubtedly, also, in the eyes of some of the people, the primary is a something different, and so are the conditions. We have now a primary strictly regulated by law, by which all citizens are bound. The proceedings for nomination of candidates must be held in the presence of the majority of the people. If a majority of the people want to nominate Mr. Simon, in accordance with this law, and if a majority of the voters then wish to elect him, he will be elected. We suppose they have the right to do so. But the dear people worry The Oregonian to note that there is a class of minds that find amusement and even rapture in quoting what it said years and years ago, and then, in the present, they deem the argument they rejected then conclusive under the changed conditions now. Much wiser would all these people be if they didn't read The Oregonian so far behind the times. If they are unaware that every copy presents its own problems to be dealt with according to the conditions that men must work in, The Oregonian is not.

PORTLAND BUILDING IN APRIL.

Building permits for the month ending yesterday reached the enormous total of \$1,631,045, a gain of 70 per cent over the figures for April, 1908, and of more than \$100,000 over the figures for April, 1907, when the anti-pacific building boom was at its height.

All classes of buildings were represented in this great total for April, proving quite conclusively that there is no abnormal or unusual growth in any one class of the city's buildings. Office buildings, business houses and residences being well maintained.

Real estate transfers, bank clearings and other commercial statistics for the month are all in keeping with the building permits, and indicate a new month with more large deals and more large building enterprises planned than at any previous date in the history of the city.

WEATHER BUREAU SERVICE.

The severe storm at Washington, D. C., on Saturday night (March 4) caused great discomfort and a few deaths were directly attributed to it. The storm was, as usual, under control of a higher power than the Government, and blame for its appearance should be laid on the shoulders of the mortal. Taking that storm for a text, Emerson Hough, in the current number of an Eastern magazine, makes a labored attempt to prove that the Weather Bureau service is worthless.

Mr. Hough's attack on the Weather Bureau, has failed to wander away from his special field, which is the weather, and has not even touched the general, not specific, whereas specific service is the only sort which can possibly be of value to the average individual man.

It would be nice, of course, if the Weather Bureau could make its predictions so accurate that the farmer in a certain field could permit his hay to dry a few hours longer, knowing that the predicted storm would only reach to the fence line, which divided his field from that of his neighbor. It would also be of value to him to have "specific" knowledge as to the exact time the storm would leave the far side of the fence and come over into his field.

The farmer detained in port by the invaluable storm warnings of the Weather Bureau would like to have the warning sufficiently "specific" to admit of his making good "offing" before the storm could break, or possibly by a quick run reach the harbor. Here statesmen are compelled to resort to extraordinary schemes to meet the deficit, which confronts the treasury. Every civilized nation which has participated in recent military expansion is faced with this deficit, but England is probably the worst and the hardest to remedy. Hence the overhanging menace of a war with Germany looks particularly terrible to the English. Matters are made worse by the undeniable fact that the attitude of her military population has deteriorated in the last century. Much difficulty was experienced in the Boer war to find soldiers up to the old-time standard of physique. Students believe that today the difficulty would

these storms is not always possible. They have been known to deviate from a well-defined course on which they started over the land, and if there were no intervening stations to report the deviation, they might disappoint the critics by not reaching the predicted locality on shore.

Perhaps the strangest feature of Mr. Hough's attack against the service is in the fact that he has nothing to say as to how the service should be improved. The only effect of this unfair and unwarranted attack on one of the most useful, economical and best-managed branches of our Government service will be to cause the farmers and mariners, who appreciate the value of the service, to make the attempt of a disgruntled "literary feller" living in New York to offer expert opinion as to whether the service is good or bad.

STATE RAILROAD IDEA FADING?

Not that the Oregon-Idaho Development Congress at La Grande last Wednesday did not repeat its old resolutions for state ownership of railroads—the resolutions that it adopted at Salem, Ontario and Boise. Perhaps the congress is finding out that the farmers don't want it. The people of Portland have been trying to get a railroad to run a garbage crematory and a water department. If they had a railroad on their hands, they would be worried to death.

It also says the president of the congress, S. A. Lowell, of Pendleton, resigned because "I cannot believe that the time has come for state construction or operation of railroads, and I am impressed that both Oregon and Idaho will ultimately be better off if organizations such as this confine their efforts to the arousing of public sentiment and the assembling of data disclosing to capital and settlers the matchless resources of the undeveloped areas of these states."

This railroad scheme is the most foolhardy proposal ever put before the people of Oregon. Its backers have not the full courage to defend it on its own merits; they say they are not launching the state into railroad building—only giving the people an opportunity to launch themselves. That was the talk the Oregon Legislature listened to when it consented to put the proposal for constitutional amendment before the voters in November, 1906. Oregonians, who then assented that the amendment might "scare" Harriman into building railroads.

These delusive arguments ought not to have had weight with men of foresight and judgment. They have had weight in the eyes of the people, however. Every state that has tried ownership of railroads has been glad to get out of the business. Harriman is not scared; he is taking his own time just as much as ever. Maybe if the Oregonians would get their heads out of the clouds and read the road he would be slower than ever. As a railroad king he is a sharp bargainer.

CRUELTY IN TURKEY.

However much the Turks may have advanced in politics and civilization, they are not yet ready to accept the policy of mercy. The report that the army who participated in the late anti-revolution are to be "banged in droves" shows that they still retain more of the Oriental than is good for them. We might draw the same lesson from the behavior of the Armenians, but the fanaticism stands on its own basis, and no amount of civilization seems to be able to neutralize its evil effects. So far as political cruelty goes, the Turkish reformers ought to have learned their lessons from history, while the conduct of our government, after the close of the Civil War, might have furnished them an example of the benefits of mercy.

It is a fact which Americans will remember with increasing pride as they pass the Argentine, that the blood we have upon our hands is only that which had to be shed in fighting battles. Peace brought no access of cold and deliberate cruelty, inflicted under the specious name of justice.

The consequence is that the breach between the United States and the Argentine is widening rapidly. There are still differences between the North and South, but when we remember how in other nations feuds have endured for ages and massacres been repeated generation after generation, we may regard such wounds as almost healed. Such cruelties as the Young Turks are now inflicting upon their opponents merely intensify hatred and keep hostilities alive. Mercy may sometimes be ill-repaid by those who receive it, but cruelty is sure to produce a harvest of revenge.

NEW ROUTE TO ORIENT.

The Panama Canal will prove of great value to the Pacific Coast as an economical route by which our wheat and lumber can reach the markets of the Old World. Whether or not the cost of the great project can be kept low enough to enable the United States Government to quote a lockage fee that is not prohibitive is unknown as yet, but, under normal conditions, it should be possible for steamers plying between this coast and Europe to quote even lower rates than the present rates. There is another feature of the canal, however, that will be less pleasant and profitable for the Pacific Coast States that have built up a fine trade with the Orient. This trade has been largely based on the assistance of the transcontinental railroads, which have brought cotton from the South and manufactured goods from the Atlantic Coast States and loaded them on Oriental-bound steamers at Portland, Puget Sound and San Francisco.

For many years enough of this traffic was brought to these ports for trans-shipment to the Orient to enable Pacific Coast shippers to enjoy the advantages of a frequent steamer service across the Pacific. All this was temporarily changed by the Interstate Commerce Commission's ruling requiring the railroads to publish their trans-Pacific tariffs; but this ruling will undoubtedly be changed, if its effect is ever fully understood by the people who are in a position to alter it. The recent completion of the Tehuantepec Railroad, however, has materially changed the transcontinental as well as the trans-Pacific situation, and as a forerunner of what may be expected when the Panama Canal is completed, it is just at this time offering an interesting study.

As an example of the manner in which an old-established trade route like that followed by cotton across the continent by rail, and thence to the

Orient by steamer, can be suddenly shifted or abandoned, the latest departure of the Tehuantepec line will hardly fail to excite comment. The Volvin Steamship Company, of New Orleans, operating steamships to Texas and Louisiana ports, has just completed traffic arrangements with the Tehuantepec Railroad Company and the Mexican-Orient Steamship Company, Ltd., by which practically all of the cotton trade of the South will be handled over the new route on through bills of lading from the originating point in the South to the final destination in the Far East. There is such an insignificant portion of this haul that will come under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the new line can make any rate it sees fit and change it accordingly.

There will also be an enormous saving in time which is an important item with such a valuable commodity as cotton. Each year will see an increasing amount of this through traffic diverted from the ports of the Pacific Northwest, and it remains to be seen whether the new route will wrest this business away from the Tehuantepec route, or whether the advantages to the Pacific Coast of the canal will be sufficient to offset the loss we shall suffer in this diversion of the through traffic to the Far East.

It seems by no means to follow as a logical consequence that, inasmuch as The Oregonian opposed the re-election of Mr. Simon to the Senate of the United States seven years ago, that fact should be taken as a precedent for the office of Mayor in the city of Portland. We have now a primary strictly regulated by law, by which all citizens are bound. The proceedings for nomination of candidates must be held in the presence of the majority of the people. If a majority of the people want to nominate Mr. Simon, in accordance with this law, and if a majority of the voters then wish to elect him, he will be elected. We suppose they have the right to do so. But the dear people worry The Oregonian to note that there is a class of minds that find amusement and even rapture in quoting what it said years and years ago, and then, in the present, they deem the argument they rejected then conclusive under the changed conditions now. Much wiser would all these people be if they didn't read The Oregonian so far behind the times. If they are unaware that every copy presents its own problems to be dealt with according to the conditions that men must work in, The Oregonian is not.

The birth of a daughter to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has been hailed by her loyal subjects with a demonstration of joy. While doubtless many of the stout Dutch burghers of the realm would have preferred a mail heir, no disappointment because of the sex of the child has been expressed. In Holland, as in this country, whether boy or girl, and that quaint little Kingdom has enjoyed such serenity and prosperity under the reign of the present Queen and the regency of her mother, Queen Emma, that subjects do not sigh audibly for a change. King William, father of the present Queen, was not a model, either as a man or a ruler, whereas his daughter is a pattern of a virtuous life and wise rulership. The little Princess, whose birth fulfilled many a prophecy, is the least of the royal children, but she was appointed, because she was a Prince, is doubtless a serene and healthy Dutch baby who will be the idol of her mother's subjects. The congratulations of all the world, except the German Empire, were sent to the young Princess on the occasion of her birth. "May she live long and be happy."

May wheat in Chicago yesterday closed within about 1 cent of the \$1.25 per bushel which Mr. Patten predicted for it last Fall, and July wheat in Liverpool sold at the highest mark for some time. The Argentine wheat was less than one-half as large as those for the corresponding week last year, and receipts in Chicago were but little larger than they were in Portland. Taking all of these facts into consideration, and the fact that the United States is planning to reduce its wheat contracts to a very bare possibility that the Wall Street bears who sold short on a strong market situation may have held their wake over the alleged Patten prediction, it is quite ready for the event. The United States will require more than 60,000,000 bushels of wheat for home consumption before there will be any new-crop wheat available, and there is yet ample time for a practical demonstration of the ignorance of Secretary Wilson and his crop reporters.

The action of Captain Robinson, of the wrecked steamship Indiana, in taking his life because of the chagrin occasioned by the loss of his ship, is much more reprehensible than the error of navigation that might have caused the disaster. The world still has much use for a man with such high ideals of duty that he is willing to die in atonement for an error of judgment. In holding themselves, Captain Robinson's ship was one attended with no loss of life. When Captain Ward, of the Rio Janeiro, and Captain Doran, of the Columbia, went down with their ships, refusing all opportunity for rescue, they were no doubt suffering extreme anguish over the death of so many helpless people who had been placed in their charge. In the case of Captain Robinson no such serious conditions existed, and his suicide was as unexcusable as it was regrettable.

The ex-Sultan would oblige a large number of Young Turks if he would be seized by a timely attack of heart failure. Otherwise they will have to provide it for him, which is more or less painful to all concerned.

Now, what if others should regard Mr. Rushlight's nomination—if he should be nominated—as a "return to the boss system," and bolt? How shocking!

Naturally, the delighted Hollanders would rather have had a young Prince. But since they couldn't have a Prince, they would vastly prefer a Princess.

Since the wise ones are all predicting a June flood, of course something will happen to sidetrack the aforesaid flood. Just stick a pin there.

Latest reports were that a black-maned lion was prowling around the Roosevelt camp. Now who would want to be a lion?

BANKER BUSH WINS SUIT

Supreme Court Finds Gilbert Bros. Creditors Have No Claim.

SALEM, Or., April 30.—(Special.)—That A. Bush had a valid and legal right to the Moscov Bank, which was advertised for sale at 60 per cent of its face value, and that the creditors of A. T. Gilbert cannot recover, is the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Roscoe C. Thomas vs. A. T. Gilbert and others, which was argued yesterday in the retiring justice as a member of the state court.

When Gilbert, doing business as a banker at Salem, failed in 1901, he owned 106 shares of stock in the Moscov Bank, which were held by Ladd & Bush as collateral security for loans. Later these shares were sold to pay an assessment of 60 per cent ordered by the court to keep the Moscov bank from going under. Mr. Bush, as a private individual, bid in the stock for the amount of the assessment. Ladd & Bush later secured control of the Moscov bank, and the stock has jumped from its par value of \$100 per share to \$150. In September, 1902, Ladd & Bush presented to Gilbert's receiver, claim for \$12,500. If the claim being made that the stock in the Moscov bank, which had been held as collateral security for loans, and that Ladd & Bush had received nothing therefor.

After several dividends had been declared, Ladd & Bush, in 1905, made offer to repay in full for the shares sold on their claim against the estate, and pay to the receiver \$600 for the equities of the estate in the collateral then held by them for the payment of the claim. The offer was accepted. In June, 1906, certain creditors of the Gilbert estate brought suit to have the stock sold by Mr. Bush transferred to the receiver. Judge William Galloway, in the Marion County Court, granted the decree, from which Ladd & Bush appealed. The opinion going into the loan thoroughly, the opinion concludes: "The receiver, who represented the pledge, as well as his creditors, are not entitled to the stock. In the premises, and their act in acquiescing in, and in effect, ratifying the payment of the claim, is binding and conclusive upon all parties interested in the estate."

John Harrison vs. Frances Margaret Snyder, appeal from Jackson; motion to affirm decree. Motion allowed and appeal dismissed. Opinion by Moore, C. J.

UMATILLA FARMER BUNCOED

Puts \$5000 Into Grp Which Yields Old Papers When Opened.

PENDLETON, Or., April 30.—(Special.)—Working a bunco that has been used to separate farmers from their money in every section of the country, two men have left a Umatilla County farmer to hold the sack for a large sum of money. The amount is \$5000, but this cannot be confirmed. Name of the man fooled as well as the full details of the swindle are being kept quiet by the officers who have been made acquainted with the facts and they refuse to divulge them.

It is known, however, that the farmer was interested in a shady land transaction. He was to put up an equal amount of money with the two strangers and would be held up until that time. The appointment of Walter P. Edgerly as postmaster at Spokane has been agreed upon, and is expected to be named in the near future. It is assumed the office about July 1.

M'BRIDE OUT; CAMPBELL IN

Ex-Circuit Judge Out of Office First Time in 27 Years.

SALEM, Or., April 30.—(Special.)—Circuit Judge Thomas McBride today resigned from the Circuit Bench and Representative J. U. Campbell, who was in the House, was sworn in to succeed him, and was sworn in to succeed him, and was sworn in to succeed him.

While Justice Bean's resignation has not yet been handed to the governor, it is expected that it will be tendered tomorrow, when Judge McBride will be appointed to succeed Justice Bean. In an interview with the Oregonian, Judge McBride said he had been in the office nearly 27 years, finds himself without a public office. The appointment will be made in this so the Judge McBride may accompany the other members of the court to Pendleton Sunday night or Monday morning.

TO CONDUCT SUMMER NORMAL

McMinnville College to Furnish Instruction to Teachers.

MCMINNVILLE, Or., April 30.—(Special.)—A Summer Normal School will be held in this city from June 1 to June 30, under the auspices of the County School Superintendent Belt and the faculty of McMinnville College, the normal school of the county. It is necessary for a county or state certificate, or life diploma. Already many teachers and prospective teachers have indicated their intention to attend the Normal course at home. Over 50 teachers last year were compelled to go outside the county to attend the Normal training as the proposed course will give.

Soldiers Play in Orchestra.

SEATTLE, April 30.—Assistant Secretary of War Oliver has decided that Sergeant George A. Reed and Private George J. Ackerly, of the 1st Infantry band at Fort Lawton, may accept employment in an orchestra playing at a local dancing academy. Secretary Oliver said forth in his decision that musicians are prohibited from taking engagements outside the reservation only when they are in uniform, and in competition with civilians.

Showers Insure Good Crops.

MILTON, Or., April 30.—(Special.)—Heavy Spring showers which have fallen in Milton and vicinity during the past few days have insured the assurance of an excellent wheat crop in this vicinity. There is now more moisture in the ground than usual and the grain is in excellent condition. A larger acreage than usual is in grain this year.

Board of Optometry Reappointed.

SALEM, Or., April 30.—(Special.)—Governor Benson today reappointed the members of the State Board of Optometry, upon the recommendation of the State Optical Association: E. O. Matern, Portland, one year; Herman H. Sanborn, two years; C. W. Lowe, Eugene, three years.

Rebekahs Tender Banquet.

PENDLETON, Or., April 30.—(Special.)—About 100 delegates from the different Rebekah Lodges of Umatilla County met at Pendleton today in honor of the official visit of the Assembly President, Mrs. Mary E. Smith, of Grants Pass. An evening an elaborate banquet was served.

Hillemann Goes to Los Angeles.

OREGON CITY, Or., April 30.—(Special.)—R. T. Hillemann, who has been manager of the Home Telephone Company in this city for the past five months, will leave tomorrow morning for Los Angeles, where he has accepted a position with the same company. Mr. Hillemann will be succeeded here by W. C. Fort, formerly manager in this city before Mr. Hillemann took charge.

FRANCE CRIME MAY BE SOLVED

Detectives Are Searching for Man Who Had Stains on Clothes.

TACOMA, Wash., April 30.—(Special.)—That the murderer of James A. Frazer, the contractor who was killed in a riddled body was found in the woods near his home three weeks ago, will be decided in jail is the statement of a private detective working yet on the case. He asserted that he had identified the murderer, but would not give his name, and said the man who had been seen near the scene of the crime on the night of the murder with his shoes and trousers stained with blood, which he had ineffectually tried to wipe off.

The man suspected as the murderer has scars from knife wounds on his hand and arm which indicate that the theory expressed by the police after the finding of blood stains on the murdered man's pocket-knife, as a result of a battle with his murderer, is correct. The detective said he had not informed the police of the results of his work and that the arrest would probably be made by the Sheriff.

William A. Frazer, brother of the murdered man, who disappeared from Seattle the day following the murder, has been found by his nephew working in a logging camp. He has hastened to Chicago in the search for the murderer.

CITY HOLDS ON TO STREETS

Spokane Proposes to Grant Easements to Railroads.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 30.—(Special.)—In no case shall the city vacate streets over or under which tracks may cross, nor only grant easements, with restrictions, to the city, but by existing laws enacted, we are told, by the land Democratic party, for that very purpose—but here is Mr. Rushlight, even before the primaries are held, to which he has been elected as a Republican, refusing to promise to abide by the result of that sacred vote, and to which he has been elected as a Republican, refusing to promise to abide by the result of that sacred vote, and to which he has been elected as a Republican, refusing to promise to abide by the result of that sacred vote.

What is this contest to be made for? Is a "friend" of the primary law the man who asps its results to his bosom and carries it to the polls? If he wins out, but who proceeds to eviscerate it if the people select some other aspirant over him? Any man who enters a contest for a nomination under the primary law without an honest intention to support loyally the man who succeeds is a ready foe to the fundamental idea of its every purpose. Such a man is masquerading in the pleasing voice of Jacob while carrying a stiletto in the hand of Esau. He is a friend of the man whom the Portland Democratic paper encourages to persist in his course; because such work unceasingly contributes to the success of the organization and directly adds to the probable power of the Democratic machine in the state.

The man who enters the contest for the Republican nomination for Mayor, whose name shall be placed on the ballot as a Republican and who receives the nomination, is not his support from the successful candidate, is a self-proclaimed political bushwhacker and a conspicuous traitor to the only to the fundamental idea of the direct primary law, but to his party associates.

CROCKER TO RELINQUISH JOB

Compromise Reached Whereby There Will Be Contest for Place.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 30.—(Special.)—According to reports from Washington, a compromise has been reached in the fight over the patronage of the city of Spokane. B. D. Crocker will retire as Collector of Customs and will be succeeded by M. T. Hartson in September. Instead of Crocker's resignation, which would end in June, 1910, it would end in June, 1910.

Through the influence of R. W. McCormick, National committee man for the Republican party, Crocker would not be removed until his term expired, and Hartson's appointment would be held up until that time. The appointment of Walter P. Edgerly as postmaster at Spokane has been agreed upon, and is expected to be named in the near future. It is assumed the office about July 1.

M'BRIDE OUT; CAMPBELL IN

Ex-Circuit Judge Out of Office First Time in 27 Years.

SALEM, Or., April 30.—(Special.)—Circuit Judge Thomas McBride today resigned from the Circuit Bench and Representative J. U. Campbell, who was in the House, was sworn in to succeed him, and was sworn in to succeed him, and was sworn in to succeed him.

While Justice Bean's resignation has not yet been handed to the governor, it is expected that it will be tendered tomorrow, when Judge McBride will be appointed to succeed Justice Bean. In an interview with the Oregonian, Judge McBride said he had been in the office nearly 27 years, finds himself without a public office. The appointment will be made in this so the Judge McBride may accompany the other members of the court to Pendleton Sunday night or Monday morning.

TO CONDUCT SUMMER NORMAL

McMinnville College to Furnish Instruction to Teachers.

MCMINNVILLE, Or., April 30.—(Special.)—A Summer Normal School will be held in this city from June 1 to June 30, under the auspices of the County School Superintendent Belt and the faculty of McMinnville College, the normal school of the county. It is necessary for a county or state certificate, or life diploma. Already many teachers and prospective teachers have indicated their intention to attend the Normal course at home. Over 50 teachers last year were compelled to go outside the county to attend the Normal training as the proposed course will give.

Soldiers Play in Orchestra.

SEATTLE, April 30.—Assistant Secretary of War Oliver has decided that Sergeant George A. Reed and Private George J. Ackerly, of the 1st Infantry band at Fort Lawton, may accept employment in an orchestra playing at a local dancing academy. Secretary Oliver said forth in his decision that musicians are prohibited from taking engagements outside the reservation only when they are in uniform, and in competition with civilians.

Showers Insure Good Crops.

MILTON, Or., April 30.—(Special.)—Heavy Spring showers which have fallen in Milton and vicinity during the past few days have insured the assurance of an excellent wheat crop in this vicinity. There is now more moisture in the ground than usual and the grain is in excellent condition. A larger acreage than usual is in grain this year.

Board of Optometry Reappointed.

SALEM, Or., April 30.—(Special.)—Governor Benson today reappointed the members of the State Board of Optometry, upon the recommendation of the State Optical Association: E. O. Matern, Portland, one year; Herman H. Sanborn, two years; C. W. Lowe, Eugene, three years.

Rebekahs Tender Banquet.

PENDLETON, Or., April 30.—(Special.)—About 100 delegates from the different Rebekah Lodges of Umatilla County met at Pendleton today in honor of the official visit of the Assembly President, Mrs. Mary E. Smith, of Grants Pass. An evening an elaborate banquet was served.

Hillemann Goes to Los Angeles.

OREGON CITY, Or., April 30.—(Special.)—R. T. Hillemann, who has been manager of the Home Telephone Company in this city for the past five months, will leave tomorrow morning for Los Angeles, where he has accepted a position with the same company. Mr. Hillemann will be succeeded here by W. C. Fort, formerly manager in this city before Mr. Hillemann took charge.

"FRIENDS" OF THE PRIMARIES.

Can Men Who Will Not Accept Its Results Be Regarded?

PORTLAND, April 29.—(To the Editor.)—The absurd lengths to which the Portland Democratic newspaper goes in its assumption of political and civic perfection, and its query whether it is troubled most with hysteria or rabies. There are many simple folk, credulous who are quite unable to understand why, for instance, the hundreds of men who constituted the late "assembly" which recommended Joseph Simon as its choice for the Republican nomination for Mayor, many of them heavy taxpayers, should be any less honest and solicitous for the real welfare of the people of Portland than the men who thus proclaim themselves the only friends of the common people and who have a lead pipe cinch on purity in politics.

In the language of the colored brother "hunkum," are these apparently ordinary pencil shavers, all the chosen guardians of the popular rights? But the climax is reached when Mr. Rushlight is put forward as about the real thing, who is a "friend" of the primaries is the object of a professedly serious search. A friend of the primary law, it would naturally be thought, is a man who will unhesitatingly give a sincere opinion of that he will abide by its results. A friend of the primary law is a man who avails himself of the sacred provisions for the purpose of determining through its agency which is the best man for a party to put forward as its candidate, and who, when the members shall yield their support at the general election.

Mr. Rushlight is to enter the contest for the Republican nomination for Mayor in order that the public may determine whom the Republicans want for that office. The primary law was enacted, we are told, by the land Democratic party, for that very purpose—but here is Mr. Rushlight, even before the primaries are held, to which he