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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1900

QUESTIONS ON THE TARIFF. The postmaster at Winlock, Washington, Mr. John L. Gruber, has asked The Oregonian a number of questions about the tariff which are intelligent enough to merit a serious answer. The reader will perceive at once from the tenor of Mr. Gruber's inquiries that he is deeply impressed with the sacred necessity of a prohibitive tariff and that he imagines his reasons for favoring it to be excellent. Perhaps, also as a Republican postmaster, he feels under obligation to hold orthodox, views upon protectionism and it may therefore be well enough to remind him that, since the last National platform was published, standpatism is no longer the simon pure doctrine of the saints. It has been decidedly modified both by the platform on which Mr. Paft ran for office and by the speeches he has since made. A postmaster who new hopes for promotion by adapting. his opinions to those of royalty must abandon his faith in a prohibitive tariff and turn to the revenue idea, with no more protection than will equalize labor cost here and abroad. Of course, goods which cost less to manufacture here than abroad will need no protection under the new orthodoxy. In this class we must include, among many other things, all iron products, watches, pianos and most mechanical contrivances, whether of wood or iron. Let us now betake ourselves to Mr.

Gruber's questions. He asks, first, "If, as you assert, it is not the competition of pauper-made goods which the American workman has to fear, why should the American workman dread the pauper himself when he comes to country?" This is a fair question, and it shall receive as fair an answer as we can frame. While the foreign workman stays in his own country he is not a competitor in our labor n The goods he makes compete with the goods our workmen make, but as a factor in bidding for jobs he does not count. Hence the intelligence and alertness of our labor has a fair chance to win its legitimate advantage. In spite of the fact that it earns more money than the foreign workman can in his own country, nevortheless it puts a cheaper article on the market for the reason that it can do more work in a day and do it better. The poorly-fed and downtrodden foreigner is sluggish in mind and body His movements are slow and ill-directed. His product is like the man who produces it. It is for this reason that our goods, although they are manufactured by expensive labor, can un-dersell the foreign product of the same variety in its own market.

But when the foreigner becomes resident here; he must either find a job or become a public burden. If he finds a job, it can only be by c peting with other workmen. W When life a little more closely, he will discover that wages depend not on tariffs, but on the number of men who are bidding for the same job. - If only one hian wants it, he can fix his own wages. If two want it, the Job will to the one who will take the less wages. This is a fact of experience which our tariff theorists find it conventent to overlook on all occasions. explains pretty clearly why the American workingman has rea fear the foreign pauper as an immigrast, though as a mere competitor in the market for commodities he can

Mr. Gruber now pushes the matter a step further: "Is it not a fact that the laborer from Great Britain and Germany, after landing on our soil, soon commands the same wages as the American and adopts his standard of The wording of this question shows that Mr. Gruber is not conversant with the facts of immigration. We no longer receive immigrants from Great Britain and Germany in large numbers. The time when the intelligent workingmen of those countries could better themselves here bas passed away, and they do not come any more. Our immigrants now come from Italy, Hungary and parts of Europe still farther east, and it is not by any means true that they adopt the American standard of living. If Mr. Gruber would read the famous Pittsburg report of the New York orkers, he would discover what kind of a standard many of these foreign laborers really do adopt. . It is a style of living which rocks with disfilth and vicious overcrowding, but it is the best they can afford with the wages they receive. The prohib-Itive tariff on iron products has not incited the Pittsburg millionaires either to employ American labor or to pay the labor they do employ a living

By lumping the Germans and Eng lish together as pauper laborers, Mr. other important fact. How does it happen that the German laborer is a pauper when he enjoys the blessing of a protective tariff, even higher than our own divine erection? That he is pauper compared with some of our native laborers is beyond a doubt, and yet he is sheltered behind a tariff wall that fairly touches the heavens. The wretched laborers of Russia also en joy the benefit of a prohibitive tariff. Why is it that they are still paupers? Put on your thinking cap. Mr. Gruber. and try to see things as they are. The vision will astonish you. "What would happen to our cutlery factories should the turiff on their products be recontinues our interlocutor. Nothing would happen to them except that they would have to sell their

affected in the least degree.
"A Steinway plano sells in York for \$550, in London for £70, in Hamburg for 1300 marks. If the duty on planos were removed, would Steinway close up shop in York and operate his factories in Lonon and Hamburg only?" Thus finally Mr. Gruber closes his catechism. The principal benefit of the duty on planos seems to be to compel Americans to pmy \$550 for the same plane that an Englishman gets for £70, or \$350. Even if Mr. Steinway should emigrate with all his possessions we could not find it in our hearts to grieve a great deal if we got our planes \$200 cheaper by the change. America was not made altogether for our Steinways, valuable as they are, but in part at least for the 80,000,000 other people who have

PARTIES AND THE PRIMARY. In the former time and down to the cent time the party primary in Portand was an outrageous thing. It was onducted in his own interest by each aggressive politician without regard to ustice or fairness or the interests of The Oregonian made loud others. protest against this sort of primary Whether it was conducted in the interest of Mitchell, or of Simon, or of this man or that. The Oregonian ontinually denounced it. It demanded that the primary that is, the selection of candidates—be placed under the regulation of law.

This was finally done. But The Oregonian believes the method has gone too far. It has produced a direct primary in which or about which there can be no delibera tion as to candidates or as to fitness for the positions to which they aspire The belief of The Oregonian is-and this result it has reached through much experience of observation-that while the primary under strict regula-tion of law must be maintained, yet the safest and surest way to get suitable and capable men for office is to confine the primary to election of delegates, who in assembly or convention shall name the candidates of the parties. And The Oregonian believes this will be the ultimate result.

Yet we are acting on the direct primary now. They say either Simon or Rushlight will be the Republican candidate for Mayor. That probably will be true. Under the law as it stands the direct primary must decide it. But the representative system has ways been the life and soul of our form of government. It is impossible to ge satisfactory results through the movements of a tumultuous-democracy, acting without restraint and without deliberation. If the political history of mankind teaches anything, it teaches

This view by no means discredits the people. It simply asks the people to reflect on what they are about to do, and to operate through the proper agencies to reach results.

## A USELESS INDICTMENT.

The indictment of the Mayor of acoma by a grand jury for falling enforce the laws against vice moves one to make at least two reflections The first is that if the good people who are so anxious to keep vice out of sight would devote their energies discovering and removing its causes hey would accomplish something of permanent benefit to the world. Their forts to suppress vice, or, in other words, to keep it out of sight, accomlish nothing but the gratification of an idle and rather hypocritical vanity. The easy reply is that vice ought not o be allowed "to flaunt itself." This true enough, but it is also true that hypocrisy ought not to be allowed to flaunt itself. The second reflection which the indictment of the Mayor of Tacoma inspires is that the people who have brought it about will gain nothing for their pains, except the satisfaction of annoying their victim. They certainly cannot convict him of any punishable offense. If they could Mr. Gruber has observed the facts of prove actual collusion between the stantially the plan offered by Goverplaces of vice, of course something of to decide, but party committees a criminal nature might be made of groups of citizens may suggest nature. it, but mere failure or neglect to enforce the law is not a crime.

An official who refuses to do his plain duty ought to be removed from his post, The old-fashioned way of accomplishing this was by impeachment, but experience seems to show that it is not a very effective way to reach results. The number of officeholders who ought to lose their places is altogether out of proportion to the number who have been impeached. But after all, the best way to make officials do their duty is by electing men who do not need either criminal prosecution or impeachment or recall As long as citizens persist in ele weak or vicious characters to office so long will they wish they had some it is just as well not to provide a way which is too easy. The consequences of folly sometimes teach a valuable

# DEPARTMENTAL STERIDITY

lesson.

Pertland's building permits for 1908 reached a total of more than \$10,000,-000. The permits for Lowell, Mass. were one-tenth as large as Portland's and Cambridge, Mass., issued permits to the value of \$2,153,000. The names of the Massachusetts cities, together with 48 others of greater and less importance, appear in a statement re-Geological Survey showing building operations for the year 1908. Portland, with permits of more than \$10,-660,000, received no mention in the statement. This peculiar and inexplainable omission is not a matter of great concern to Portland. It will not serve to prevent the building operations for 1909 from running far ahead of \$10,000,000, nor will it in any way reflect on the prestige of the city. The incident does serve, however, to show the carelessness, shiftlessness, and general incompetency which is giaringly noticeable in so many departments of the Government.

The Quartermaster's Department has for years calmly ignored the existence of Portland when there were any contracts to be awarded, and, when emphatic protest has been made against the injustice, has professed a belief that the vessels in or intended for the Government service, could not railroads and mines. reach Portland, although larger and deeper-draft vessels in the regular merchant marine service were coming

and going without interruption. Perhaps the most flagrant case of this departmental stupidity or ignorance to which we are compelled to submit is the crop reporting bureau of the Department of Agriculture. Oregon, Washington and Idaho,

abroad. Otherwise they would not be get Sound in 1908 exported more than ne-fourth of all the wheat sent foreign from the United States and nearly one-fifth of all the flour exported was sent from the three states through the same ports. Notwithstanding these important facts, which show the Pacific Northwest to be the most prom-Inent factor in the export wheat and flour trade of the United States, so little attention is paid to this field that last year a crop of much less than 40,000,000 bushels was overesti mated 15,000,000 bushels, and as recently as March 1, the Government reported 9,000,000 bushels of wheat in farmers' hands, at a time when there were less than 1,000,000 bushels held by the farmers of the three states. So little attention is given by the Government to securing accurate estimate on this most important crop that not a single grain dealer at Portland or Puget Sound, or even at the big grain points in the interior, knows the iden-tity of the individual who is supposed to supply the Government with these essary figures.

Some one is drawing salary for compilling statements which make promi-nent mention of cities with \$1,000,000 building permits and ignore others which have \$19,000,000 in permits. Some one is also drawing salary for handling shipments of Government freight at vastly increased cost over the service secured by private concerns. There are also some high-priced field agents and crop experts who are draw ing salaries for collecting facts which they fail to get regarding grain and other crops. The people have a right to expect something better than they are getting from the fossilized officials display such shocking ignorance of matters on which they should at least have knowledge in keeping with the salaries they draw.

#### DIRECT OR REPRESENTATIVE PRI-MARY

The State of New York refuses to change its representative primary to a direct primary. The present primary law of the state provides for election delegates to conventions. primary elections are held under stric regulation of law, but after the delegates are elected they assemble in convention and nominate the candidates. The primary election, at which the delegates are chosen, is protected by all the safeguards employed in the general elections. The methods of the representative primary are precisely similar to those of the direct primary, but a convention of the delegates fol lows, at which the candidates for of-

fice in the general election are named New York refuses to exchange this method for the direct primary, ause in a convention the delegates may deliberate upon the comparative fitness of candidates and make select tion accordingly, while in the direct primary, nothing of the kind is pos sible. Out of a multitude of candi-dates for each position, one obtains a plurality so small as to be only a fraction of the general vote. Such nominee is seldom satisfactory to the body of electors. Both the parties in New York hold that this is not the way to get representative men for leading po sitions. Such will not nominate them selves and make the fight for office emocratic and Republican members of the New York Legislature allke refused to vote for the direct primary olan, but insisted on retention of the

representative primary. Governor Hughes proposed to establish the provision that party committees might recommend the names of candidates for the primary, and that other citizens or groups of citizens might do the same, but that the nominations should be made directly, without holding a convention. But even this the Legislature would not It insisted on retention of the primary for election of delegates, to be followed by convention for nomination of candidates. On these points the two great parties in New York are substantially in accord. The recent "assembly" in Portland, for suggestion of Republican candidates, was sub-Mayor and the proprietors of the nor Hughes. The direct primary is groups of citizens may suggest names for the primary.

Oregon's peculiar action is quoted everywhere, to the disadvantage of the direct primary system.

# THE PROSECUTION IS WEAK.

The Oregonian contained yesterday among other news, three important railroad items. One of these told of the United States Supreme Court decision which upheld the constitutionallty of the "commodities clause" of the Hepburn rate bill, sithough the court carefully drew all the "teeth" which the clause might have possessed. Another item announced that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco had reversed a decision of the District Court in Santa Fe rebating cases, the road proflting by the reversal to the extent of \$300,000 fines which had been levied against it. Coming nearer home, find the celebrated Harriman merger case on trial in our own city. This is suit brought by the Government to dissolve an alleged merger, said to exist between the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific.

The decision in the commodities clause case is worthless so far as proving the abuses complained of is concerned. The San Francisco was clearly a verdict for the railroads portance, appear in a statement re- and the merger case, while not yet cently issued by the Director of the decided, holds out but little hope for a Government victory. These frequent defeats of the Government lead to the belief either that the legal depart ment of the Government is somehow sadly deficient or that it is unlucky. Details of the Santa Fe rebating cas are not at hand, but in the "com ties clause" case the verdict of the Supreme Court in effect said: "It is un lawful for the railroads to sell their wn coal beyond the state line; but, I the owners of the railroads should be ome interested in a coal mine, the railroads would be compelled to haul their freight to any desired destina-

has a result contrary to what was de-sired and intended when the Government began spending its money in an effort to break up the practice of railroads monopolizing the coal busines by reason of their ownership of both

A not dissimilar fate is probably in store for the local merger case. No body who has had the slightest kn edge of the manner in which the Harriman lines have been operated out of Portland believes for a moment that any such thing as live, legitimate com petition exists between the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific. President Harriman, of the Union Pacific, is knives at home for the same price as through the ports of Portland and Pu- much too astute and economical to

spend any unusual amount of m running opposition to President Har iman, of the Southern Pacific. the able fudges of the Supreme Court who will finally be called on to settle the case will probably discover as they discovered that the Hepburn law is constitutional. Whether or not they can discover means for permanently divorcing the two systems is another

Unless a limit can be placed on the amount of rallroad stock a man can own, Mr. Harriman and his friends cannot be prevented from owning both the systems; and if a divorce of the two is ordered, it will simply mean an increased expense for a double set of officers to do the work now handled by one set. Something is radically vrong with an economic system which enables the formation of such monopolies but it is not at all plain that legal department of the United States has a very clear idea of the best method for correcting the evil.

May wheat is back nearly to the high point reached when the short sellers, the Tom Lawsons, the ministers and the theorists were denouncing Patten for "cornering" the cereal. the December delivery, on which any-thing bearing the slightest resemblance to a corner is an impossibility, is 5 cents higher than May when Patten began buying it and began warning the people that wheat would sell at \$1.25 per bushel. The Chicago market advanced 4 cents per bushel yesterday, and a few cents more added to the present figures will bring the usual crowd of short sellers who have been financially ruined because they sold wheat which they did not own. As Mr. Patten is still in the wilds of Colorado, it will be necessary for this class of speculators to find a new scapegood on which they can place the blame for their own folly.

The Water Board has asked for bids for 5000 more meters, which will cost about \$60,000, in return for which the public, which foots the bills, will get nothing If this \$60,000 about to be wasted-were saved and added to the sum which might be saved by paying some of the employes what they are actually worth, the question of funds for a new pipeline across the Willamette would be speedily settled. As a bright and shining example of allaround incompetency and general wastefulness, the Portland city water department enjoys a quiet distinction from which there is not much danger of its being displaced.

The Japanese sealing schooner Kissa. Maru was captured near Sitka by a Deputy United States Marshal and charged with illegal scaling. The Japanese explained their presence inside the legal limit as due to an effort to escape a storm. If Japan, unhampered by the Paris tribunal decision, maintains the attitude she has always held on the sealing question, it is not improbable that the seizure will precipitate a storm of greater proportions than the one the Kissa sought to escape.

Now here is this fellow Ferdinand Reed organizing all the loose, irregular and irresponsible people, in short, all the incivism, of the Ninth Ward, expecting from its voters a nomination for the Council in the direct primary Likelihood of success for Mr. Reed is a very emphatic showing of the possibilities of the direct primary. Yet perhaps the Ninth Ward will not listen to Or is it possible that the Ninth Ward wants such a fellow in the Coun-

Gertrude Atherton comes to the defense of the late Alexander Hamilton with a rush, and declares that "every man was a rake in his day." As Alexander is dead, it will hardly make any difference with him what kind of an excuse is made for some of his actions. Gertrude should remember, however, that the term "every man" is somewhat broad. Possibly she means only every man she knows well.

An Ashland editor is said to be touring the Valley to test sentiment on submitting the Agricultural College appropriation to the referendum. Such work merely keeps the Ashland sore spot in irritation. If the Summer screens are not yet up, it will answer all purposes to tell him: "Shoo, fly!"

What an old villain was Abdul Hamid, to be sure! women of the imperial harem have left Constantinople already, and more are to follow. Most men "who lifs mit von." as the Dutch justice put it, wonder how he found time for cares of state after regulating the household.

Now that potatoes have advanced to \$2 per hundred pounds and are scarce at that figure, it might be in order for those who blamed Patten for the high price of wheat to inform us is responsible for this excessively high figure for potatoes.

The Rushlight idea of good faith with the public is the same as the sportsman's who enters a contest with the distinct reservation that he will not accept the referee's decision un less it should be favorable to him.

Now, if you were going to place your own business-if it should happen to be extensive and complicated-in the hands of a manager, would you choose Mr. Rushlight, Mr. McDonell, Mr. Bailey or Mr. Simon?

When Simon was defeated for reection to the Senate in 1902, "Jack" Matthews got control. Not a few per-sons soon found out that it would have been better to leave Simon undis-

The wheat market appears to able to take care of itself without the aid and comfort of Bull Patten. thought that Patten didn't do it must be highly consoling to the bears. The President had a hot ride into

Virginia Sunday and acknowledged it made him thirsty. His host served hot tea, and the great question is, Did they bruise some grass in it? Mr. Nichols will retire from the of-

fice of Secretary of State at Olympia in "independent circumstances." It seems likely, in view of developments Mr. Roosevelt saved many lives by shooting that last lion. It is evident that the great hunter reached Africa

North Idaho seems destined always be a railroad battleground.

It looks as if Nickell must join the

SIMPLY A RULE OR RUIN POLICY PUTTING IT UP TO MR. M'CUSKER GALLING BONDS low Can a Friend of the Direct Primary Support Its Worst Enemy? PORTLAND, May 3.—(To the Editor.)

The undisputed purpose of a direct primary law, as set forth by its pro-moters and defenders, was to remove the selection of party candidates from the machinations and miscarriages of onventions and to place that duty the hands of all the people-this, that every member of a party would be deprived of any excuse for not supportng its candidates. The selection of candidates by a direct vote of the peoof the people, and as long as a man professes to be a member of a party and to favor the triumph of its principies he can have no excuse for withholding his support from the ticket thus nominated.

This is a perfectly fair statement of the purposes of a direct primary law, as promulgated by its originators. It would strengthen party organizations by removing all dishonesty in the nomination of candidates, and, therefore, would result in the unanimous support of such men as the people would seect. It would be so for the plain reason that no man is greater than the people, it was claimed, and no man would have the slightest disposition to rebel against the deliberate decision of the electorate.

It was distinctly pointed out that this would be the very highest expression of the real public desire and against it there could be no appeal, except to the Heavenly throne, and no honest man would want to carry his

grouch so far as this.

Getting the matter in the hands of the people would squelch every ves-tige of Machinism and put an everlasting kibosh on the Hated Boss.

So we now have the primary law in full force and effect, a municipal campaign in progress under it and four Republicans appealing to the Repubvoters for their supportlican to be presumed and sumed that each of them wants Republican administration of city's affairs-wants, in other words, party administration. Otherwise, he would not have his name appear on the ballot as a Republican. He would ignore the fundamental principles of the primary law, as the Democrats, encouraged by the Democratic paper here, -rely on a "concentrated" understanding, arranged by passing the word around, to write in the name of the beneficiary of the side-door cabal, and a popular vote be d-But our Republican candidates are

Republicans. They are going to submit their names to the Republican voters of Portland to determine which of them has the strongest following, this plan being the central idea of the primary law. But why this should be done, if all

the candidates are not to stand by the result of that contest, is what the friends of the primary law cannot understand. One of these candidates is saying in advance that if the people decide in a way that he does not ap-

prove he will not abide by the verdict And he declares that he will rebel against the people's verdict if they do not indorse his pre-election programme; said rebellion to be justified on the ground that the direct primary must be upheld at all hazards!

Talk about your Boss. In the past there has been much bitter comment upon the action of some men of whom, it was said, they so dictated to delegates in conventions that the voice of the people was stilled and, per sequence, Vox Del was not heard in the land. Such men were execrated as foes to political purity and conniving enemies of popular government. But here we have a man who takes shelter under the wings of the primary law and announces in advance that if he cannot dictate its course he will give it a bold thrust-in order that it may be preserved!

times find a man who utterly detests the Boss who manipulates a convention of delegates, but reserves to himself the lvilege of setting aside the verdict of the people if they refuse to swallow the prescription which he notifies them in advance he expects them to take without a grimace.

And this sentiment is being pro-mulgated by the assumed friends of the primary law. There are Republican candidates who propose to submit their names to the Republican voters of the city in order that the choice of the mmon people may be determinedand to support that choice. The man who does this complies with the requirements of that law and then reognizes its purpose afterwards. is a friend of the primary law.

And then there are others-others who would boss the whole people, who announce their intention of ignoring the primary law if the people should go astray in their wild notions as to what ought to be and who in some oc cult manner have discovered that the intellectual and ethical sun rises and sets in the immediate vicinity of their individual habitats. And that is going

The truth is, that no Republican who proposes to withhold his support from the successful Republican candidate should receive a single Republican vote at the polls. No Republican should support him, for the reason that he is an avowed enemy of the Republican party and no friend of the direct nominations should support him, for he is an avowed enemy of the primary law And if a sufficient number of such men can get into prominent action with sufficient frequency, they will hasten the day when the primary law will be repealed by popular vote, for they are its most pronounced ene-mies. The man who wants to boss the people incorporates within himself every essential element of the Boss progenitor of Bossdom. PIONEER REPUBLICAN.

Widow's Inheritance. GREENLEAF, Or., May 3.—(To the Editor.)—If a widower with adult son or daughter marries and dies without making a will, what portion of his real or personal property does the Oregon law give to his widow?

IGNORAMUS.

The widow is entitled to dower, I. e. half interest in all the real estate during her life. She inherits one-half of the personal property.

# Movements at Tacoma.

TACOMA, May 4.-The steamer Watson

arrived today from San Francisco via ports.

The ship Joseph B. Thomas shifted to this port today from Eagle Harbor to load lumber for New York.

The Kosmos liner Sakkarah leaves tomorrow for Hamburg and the West Coast.

The steamer Governor is due tonight from San Francisco

Several Questions That This Reformer

Ought to Take Time to Answer. ORTLAND, May 1.—(To the Editor.)desire to extend my sympathies to jects to being called a "boss." In his letter, which appeared in The Oregonian of May 3, he uses the personal pro-noun "I" 18 times and the other personal onouns it times. He speaks of "bosses" ur times and of "machine" six times. or a person who is not a boss and es not own a machine, Mr. McCusker ems to attach considerable importance

to himself by the use of personal pro-Now, Mr. McCusker does not tell us that a boss is a gargoyle nor that a ma-chine is an octopus, as they have been called in some other quarters, but he culled in some other quarters, but he intimates that they are things equally terrible. It is possible that if Mr. Mc-Cusker would explain what sort of a person a boss is, and what sort of a contrivance the machine is which froubles him so much, an unsuspecting public might be enabled to protect itself in some measure against these elf in some measure against those

et us see in what respects Mr. Mc-sker himself resembles a boss. Does not order Mr. Balley to get out of Rushlight's way? Does he not say Mr. Rushlight's way? Does he not say that Mr. Rushlight may run for Mayor and Mr. Simon may not? Is it not the duty of a boss to order some people to run for office and others not to do so? The fact that only one of the men he orders about obeys him makes no difference. It is possible that if Mr. Mc-Cusker should order Mr. Rushlight not to run for Mayor Mr. Rushlight would have the temerity to disobey the orders. to run for Mayor Mr. Rushlight would have the temerity to disobey the orders of his boss. It would seem, therefore, that Mr. McCusker would be a full-ledged "boss" if somebody would mind him. It is fortunate for Mr. McCusker's authority as a boss that the man he ordered to run had, as he himself says,

ly run. McCusker says that "we" are sup porting Mr. Rushight. Does he refer to his "machine" by "we?" He says there were only two or three there. Now, tell us, Mr. McCusker, just how many were there. You say there were 232 in the assembly that recommended Mr. Sinon to the Republican voters. Tell us definitely how many there were in your assembly which indorsed Mr. Rushlight, and since there were not less than two nor more than three, tell us their names

Mr. McCusker says that the machine Mr. McCusker says that the machine selected the delegates who recommended Mr. Simon. Tell us what agency se-lected yourself and your one or two associates who indorsed Mr. Rushlight. Did you select yourselves or did some other person select you, or were you

other person select you, or were you selected by a machine?

Tell us, Mr. McCusker, what do you think of the issues in this campaign?

Do you know what they are?

Did you read the Republican platform adopted by the assembly? Does your candidate stand on this platform, and does he indoes such principles as are does he indorse such principles as are there counciated? Does Mr. Rushlight indorse the moral plank in this plat-form? He has voted against the ordi-nance prohibiting women from frequenting saicons. Please explain why, since you seem to be sponsor for Mr. Rush-

Mr. Rushlight has been in the City Council four years. How many years would be have to be Mayor before we would get an ordinance requiring restau-rants to take out a license in order to sell liquor? They pay nothing now, but still sell.

The city charter authorizes the Council to regulate weights and measures. At present there are no regulations in force requiring bakers to give a loaf of bread of any certain weight. In most Eastern cities it has been found expedient to regulate the size of a loaf of bread, and

thus protect the poor against extortion by unprincipled bakers.

At present there is no regulation gov-erning the measurement of gas to con-sumers. Most citizens of Portland would sumers. Most citizens of Portiand would agree that there should be some such regulation to prevent extertion by the gas company. This has been found expedient in most Eastern cities.

But the City Council, of which Mr. Rushlight has been a member for the past four years, has not neglected the matter of imposing extertionate taxation.

matter of imposing extornolate taxation upon poor workingmen in favor of large express companies and trust groceries. The Council has enacted legislation which almost prohibits a poor man with a single express wagon, and possibly a single herse, from working. It has passed single herse, from working. It has passed ordinances which prohibit peddlers who deal in vegetables, market garden stuffs, fruits, etc., from peddling about the city unless they pay an extortionate tax. This has operated against families buying their living at the cheapest market and almost compelled them to patronize trust almost compelled them to patronize trust groceries or go without fresh fruits and vegetables altogether. It would seem to be the duty of the City Council to legislate so as to protect the poor man and his family from extortion. Mr. Rushlight has not seen fit to initiate legislation favorable to the laboring classes in this respect but has rafher countenanced and respect, but has rather countenanced and upported legislation favorable to trusts a different lines of business and shut

in different lines of business and anut out the small dealer.

These are some of the reasons why the large number of men who were assembled at the Baker Theater did not see fit to recommend Mr. Rushlight for the nomination for Mayor at the hands of the Republican party at the coming

primary election.

Henceforth, Thomas, address yourself to the issues and spare the personal pronoun. You may not be of so much importance as you seem to imagine. These terrified patriots for whose liberties you tremble do not exist except in your own imagination, which seems to view the situation from a dyspeptic stand-

What you need, Tom, is a little Spring what you need, rom, is a little Spring medicine. Catnip or sassafras tea is recommended for conditions such as yours. It is quite evident that there is nothing the matter with you except your liver is out of order.

W. W. COX. out of order.

## QUICK CURE FOR SPEED MANIACS Fifty Dollar Fines Have Reformed the

Professional Chauffeurs. PORTLAND, May 4.—(To the Editor.)
—In any future criticism on fast automobiling in Portland, please omit mention of we professional chauffeurs. We
have been reformed.

I doubt whether you will find a single man who runs an auto for hire that speeds his machine above 10 miles an hour within the city limits. We are cured of the speed mania. Fifty-dollar fines worked the cure. We can't always escape the police and all of us have decided not to try it. North Twenty-fifth street, where there is little danger, used to be a speed course, but when we found out that cops stood behind telephone poles and held a stop watch on us over a measured distance, and we settled with the Municipal Judge next day, we quit it. I firmly believe we will stay quit. It doesn't pay. I doubt whether you will find a

pay.

Keep up going after the reckless amateurs—boys and men that won't slow down at corners, 'hat pass streetcars without checking speed, and that don't give a d—n what happens. I am sure there is less wild driving now than there was four weeks ago, but there is still too much of it. If you let up, the speed maniacs will be sure

to go at it again.
PROFESSIONAL CHAUFFEUR.

# Hindu Mill Hands Strike.

ASTORIA. Or., May 4 -(Special)-The ASTORIA. Or. May 4.—(Special.)—The Hindus. who have been working at the Hammond Lumber Company's mill have quit because their wages were reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.50 per day, the reason for the cut being that the management found they were not earning the amount paid them. Their places have been filled with Afghans and Greeks.

ARE CUT

## V. F. Irish No Longer Has Hateful Mother-in-Law.

V. F. Irish, who objects to having his mother-in-law feed his baby port wine with a spoon, secured a divorce yesterday. The case was tried some time ago before Circuit Judge Cleland. Mrs. Cora Irish contested the suit, testifying that her husband's habits of life are disagreable to her, and that he told her to go to the Salvation Army to buy her wearing apparel. They were married February

Judge Cleland dismissed the case of Mrs. Julia Flory against John W. Flory because neither had proved a divorce case against the other. The Florys married at St. Jacobs, Ill. Flory conducts a small grocery on the East Side. He said that he went to get a piece of tobacco one day; that his son locked him in the store and called Mrs. Flory, and that the afterward brandished a stick of

Judge Gantenbein granted Eva Han-lon a divorce yesterday morning from George W. Hanlon. They were married at Vancouver, Wash. October 14, 1901. Mrs. Hanlon said her husband accused

her of infidelity and knocked her down when he was drunk.

Martha Dahl filed a divorce suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against Tallock Dahl, charging him with abuse in the Fall of 1906. The couple married at Arendale, Norway, July 11, 1906, and have

## no children L. M. DAVIS WAS MUCH ANNOYED

### He Says Many People Called Him Up, Making Dire Threats.

Dr. L. M. Davis, now in the race Dr. L. M. Davis, now in the race for nomination as Councilman from the Tenth Ward, is suing the Journal Publishing Company before a jury in Judge Morrow's department of the Clicuit Court to obtain \$40,000 damages on account of an editorial regarding Davis' position upon Statement No. 1, appearing in the Journal of June 28, 1908. Teatimony introduced yesterday afternoon showed that the editorial was provoked by a letter Davis addressed to roked by a letter Davis addressed to Inited States Senator Chamberlain and sent to The Oregonian for publication, and by an interview published in the

Telegram.
Davis testified yesterday that he was pays testined yesterday that he was called up every night for a week or 19 days after the editorial appeared, by people, who said they had bought some new rope which would come in handy, and that they would present him with a brick building, a brick at a time. "I had a new revolver, which I got out, said Davis yesterday, "and if they had come, there would have been they had come, there would have been trouble.

The would-be Councilman, ex-Coun climan, ex-Senator and dentist, said he was obliged to take opiates to quiet his nerves. He said a Journal em-ploye referred to him as an "imbecile." Davis said he was elected to the City Council in 1891, but didn't remember running in 1893. He said he did not run in 1905, and that he was in Mexico in 1907. Attorney John Logan asked Davis if he was not known at one time as "Dollar a Day Davis."

as "Dollar a Day Davis." The witness said he didn't think so.

Davis admitted yesterday having signed a protest just after he cast his vote at the election of Governor Chamberlain to the Senatorship. Dr. Mark S. Skiff, a Salem dentist, was called to the witness stand late yesterday after-

## Lumber Company Is Sued.

Because a sawdust conveyor of the Multnomah Lumber & Box Company fell January 25, breaking the back of Gottleih Mutti, Jr., his father is suing Gottleib Mutti, Jr., his father is suing the company before a jury of seven in Judge Gatens' department of the Circuit Court to recover \$7500 damages. It is alleged that for 48 feet the conveyor was unsubported, and that the company allowed it to clog with sawdust. Attorneys O'Day, Schnabol and LaRoche appear as counsel for Mutti, and Attorneys Wilbur and Spencer for the defendant. the defendant

# Boy Sentenced to Reform School.

Leonard Hicks, who lives with his Leonard Hicks, who lives with his mother at 1187 Delaware street, Ockley Green, was sentenced to the Reform School yesterday afternoon by Judge Brenaugh, and sentence suspended. He was charged with having blown the whistle and tied the belicord in such a way as to interfere with the opération of a St. John car. Harold Pennington, paroled from the Reform School, is to be returned today.

W. B. King's overcoat was stolen from a Pullman car of a Southern Pacific train near Benicia, and as the result of a law-suit tried in the Circuit Court, the Pullman Company must pay \$60.50 for it This was Judge Cleland's decision yes

Judge Cleland decided yesterday morning that John Graham, who conducts a store at Mississippi avenue and Rossell street, is not liable for damages because Rosa Roman fell down his stairs, 'A non-suit was allowed. Mrs. Roman sued for

The suit of Mary Phelps Montgomery against the city, to restrain the city of sticials from opening Benton street, was dismissed by Judge Cleland yesterday. R. E. Hussey, immigration inspector, must pay Frazier & McLean \$17.95 for a broken buggy. He left a team hitched to a fence near Tualatin while he looked for a Chinese. When he returned the tongue and harness were broken.

#### TARIFF QUESTIONS IN CONCRETE Instances Cited to Show the Value of

Protection to Manufacturers.

WINLOCK, Wash., May 2.—(To the Rditor).—Referring to your editorini, "Tariff Nonsense," permit me to ask:

If, as you assert, it is not the competition of pauper-made goods which the American workman has to fear, why, may I ask, should the American workman dread the pauper himself when he comes to this country?

Is it not a fact that the laborer from Great Britain and Germany, after lending on our soil, soon commands the same wages the American receives and adopts his standard of living? Protection to Manufacturers.

and adopts his standard of living?
Is it not true, for instance, that the English have made a better pocket-knife and a better butcher knife than we have been able to produce?
What would happen to our cutiery factories should the tariff on their products be removed?
A Steinway sells in New York for \$550, in London for \$70, in Hamburg for 1300 marks. If the duty on planes were removed, would Steinway not close and adopts his standard of living?

were removed, would Steinway not close up shop in New York and operate his factories in London and Hamburg only An answer to these queries would, I believe, he of interest to your readers,

JOHN L. GRUBER

# Tax Injuction Granted.

ASTORIA. Or., May 4—(Special.)—An order signed a few days ago by Judge McBride as judge of the Circuit Court, in the case of the Callender Navigation Company versus M. R. Pomeroy, Sheriff, was filed in the County Clerk's office today. It grants a temporary injunction, enjoining the Sheriff from attempting to collect taxes—on the plaintiff's sleamers for the years 1996, 1907 and 1908. The contention of the plaintiff is that the home port of the steamers is Knappton, Wash., and therefore the vessels cannot be taxed. In this state.