The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1909.

HOLD DOWN THE BOND ISSUES.

Many workingmen are inclined to vote for every sale of bonds, on the theory or supposition that sale of bonds will bring work to them at good wages. Yet, in fact, workingmen, and women, too, ought to know that any excess of bonds will not, in the long run, help them, but will add to their difficulties and burdens.

Sale of bonds by a city, beyond the mount that can easily be borne or carried, falls heavily on property, for property, through taxation, must meet the charge. Yet if the burden is too great, and the moment it begins to appear too great, improvement of property, erection of buildings, extension of streets, will be arrested. Then men and women, whose employment and wages depend on progress, growth and extension of the city, will find their opportunities checked. cessive bond issues, therefore, though they may temporarily give employment and wages to labor-will, in the ulti-

mate or result-cut off or reduce For our wage-working people, therefore, it is a matter of prudence and of economy to exercise care and judgment in the matter of voting for new issues of bonds. Herein, as in all other ways and concerns of life, the middle course is safest. Every municipality should be exceedingly careful about voting new and additional bonds. It concerns working people who don't pay a dollar of taxes directly quite as much as it concerns the owner of lands and buildings, for if the public burdens become too great to allow hope of profit, the owner of lands and buildings and the directors of industrial activity must sit still.

The Oregonian doesn't say to the electors of Portland that they should vote no more bonds; but it seems to The Oregonian that the only additional bonds that now should be voted are those proposed for the crematory and Broadway-Larrabee bridge. Above all, avoid plunging the city into the vast uncertainty of the expense that will attend and follow the starting of a municipal light plant. That undertaking will always be an increasing burden to the city. That is, the city cannot supply light as cheaply as It can contract for it, for private enterprise can do this business better and cheaper than public undertaking can do it. Let no one be misled by any juggle of figures that purport to show results in other cities. This is busi-ness of a kind that never can be done under the public direction as effectively and cheaply as under private direction. Political, not industrial, administration is the end and object of our system of public and popular govnment. The rest is socialism; which the person whose capital is his labor should shun as much as the person shuns it whose capital is visible property and direction of business, small or

vote on propositions for issue of more onds. Let the good of the whole, as it appears at the present time, be considered, and be the guiding motive. there will be new situations, which may be considered. But the questions now presented are questions for today. Let us not now, or at any lime, overwhelm the city with bonds. If we do, it will react on all of us; and they who live by their labor will have the hardest part of any.

GOOD EXAMPLE OF SELF-HELP.

The citizens of Weston, having at last abandoned the hope of a High School supported by the state, under name of a normal school, have voted to establish a regular four-year course High School upon their own responsibility. This is seemly. Selfhelp, always a dependable force, has in this instance quickly succeeded the withdrawal of state support for a local educational institution. There is no reason why the people of Weston should not establish and support a High School. There never has been a on for their fallure to do so, beyoud the fact that the state, through means known to and practiced by logrolling politicians, has long relieved them of this duty.

The wholesomeness of self-dependence was made manifest in this case by the enthusiasm with which the qualified voters, i. e., the property-holders of the Weston school district, received and indersed the proposition to govern and support their own High School, The individual is the community in concrete. As long as he is carried he will not learn to walk, and quite nathe declines to make any effort in that direction. In due time he resents any attempt to put him upon his feet and make him walk, protesting shamelessly or angrily his right to be carried. The duty of his self-constituted caretakers now becomes plain. In fact, it has not from the first been becure to any one who has taken intelligent cognizance of the situation, In the decree "drop him and let him shift for himself," lies his salvation. Left to face new conditions, he rises to meet them-at first perhaps in angry or resentful mood, but soon with the grace of new-found strength and purpose. It is as natural that he should become enthusiastic as he procoeds as it was natural before that he should become inert, demanding, even imperious, in the presence of his caretakers. Let him alone; he will quickly learn to help himself and feel th pleasurable glow of independence and self-respect in so doing.

Good for Weston. Its taxpayers are on their feet, able and willing to take care of themselves in educational as in other matters. The state's normal school property will probably soon be

THE NEEDED CHANGE.

people of Portland intend to nake Joseph Simon their Mayor, because they want judicious, quiet and efficient municipal government. There has been buncombe enough-and too much.

For years there has been utmost straining after effects, and little ac-complishment. The like always happens when men are set to tasks too big for them. Results accomplished such cases are almost always in inverse ratio to the pretensions of the

Mayor Lane, so far as he could control it, has conducted an hysterical administration. No wonder, perhaps; for it was a product of hysteria on one side, supported by partisanship on the other. It has been so far as the Mayor could direct it-an obstructive government; the most obstructive the city ever has known. Note how the Madison-street bridge has been held up. What obstacles have been thrown in the path of the United Railways How, in the name of reform, one kind of business or effort and another has been harried (no pun intended) by his majesty. What litigation has arisen and at what cost to the city. Reform always is terrible, when let loose un der the direction of men to whom the word and the idea alike are new and

But it is a passing episode in the history of the city. The Oregonian believes that the city will be glad to turn from cranky government to rational, orderly and efficient govern-Judgment in improvement of the streets ought to be substituted for arbitrary ignorance and wasteful expenditure. People are tired of having the moral conduct of the city subject to the caprices of those who never could control their own.

The people want steadiness and judgment and business, in the governnent of the city and administration of its affairs, they are tired of outre and preposterous performances. What they want is straight, quiet, sensible and conservative administration. There has been performance enough of the dancing-bear variety.

MORE TROUBLE AT SEATTLE.

It is difficult to repress a rising nse of irritation and indignation over the constant and recurring troubles between the A-Y-P Fair Management and the Oregon Commission. Oregon has throughout manifested a commendable spirit toward the Exposition; but The Oregonian feels obliged to say that it has been most poorly re-First came the unfortunate incident

of the hotel placards, exploiting a silly and harmful lie about the Rose Festival, all at a sensitive time; then the sellers' booths were placed on the Oregon grounds where they do not belong; and now follows the astounding conduct of a wooden-headed director of works who summarily shuts off the lights from the Oregon building. If this upstart \$75-a-month clerk, who has somehow fallen into a \$500-per-month job, acted with authority and support of the Fair Management when exposed the Oregon fruit exhibits to the dangers of decay and subjected all visitors to humiliation and annoyance, the Fair is indeed in sorry hands. If he went ahead on his own initiative, then he is distinctly unfit for his job. He should be permitted no longer be in position where he can show either his malice toward Oregon or his bad judgment toward everybody and everything else.

But we shall hope that Oregon will get along somehow at Seattle. We must. Our presence there is an evidence of a friendly purpose and a friendly spirit. That we are there not wholly for Seattle's benefit does not lessen the obligation of Seattle to eat us with courtesy and fairness We shall hope to get along better hereafter, for all Oregon knows that the exposition is a really great affair, and it is anxious to see Oregon creditably and fully represented.

DEMAND OVERTAKING SUPPLY.

More than two years ago James J. Hill placed himself on record as predicting that the days of cheap wheat in this country were over and that we rapidly approaching a point where the United States would cease to figure as an exporting country. The present remarkable strength in the market, due almost exclusively to scant supply, enables the great railroader to say, with good grace, "I told In an interview in yesyou so." terday's Oregonian, Mr. Hill stated: 'In the last twenty-five years, six new wheat states have been opened, and there are no more new states, are now drawing near the time when there will be no more new sod to turn to grain growing. In those twenty five years the wheat production of the country has increased 25 per cent and the population has increased 65 per

While these percentage figures may not be strictly accurate, they are not far out of the way, and they show quite effectively that the domestic supply and demand are rapidly coming There is a sharp contrast between Mr. Hill's views of the wheat situation and those of the Eastern men who, under the leadership of the theoretical Secretary Wilson, been persistently blaming Mr. Patten for present high prices. Even the president of the New York Produce Exchange, whose position should warrant a better knowledge of economic onditions, in his annual address, insisted that "the speculative manipulations of Western markets have operated severely against legitimate trade," and further deplored the fact that many milis had been obliged to close down because of their inability to secure wheat for grinding. The "legitimate trade" in which the New York man takes such an interest seems to be that which centers around the Eastern seaboard, for he complains that the operations of the Western speculators have "prevented dealers and consumers from entering into large transactions or carrying any large supply of cereals at this port."

There is no denying the effect that the wheat scarcity is having on New York market, as well as all other markets, but the New Yorkers, Secre tary Wilson and all of the rest of the men who are crying "corner," "Hlegitimate speculation. etc., are wrong, and Mr. Hill, Mr. Patten and other hard-headed, well-informed business men are right as to the cause of the trouble. Present prices for wheat are

School therein, hire their own teachers, and in all respects shape and rule their own local educational affairs as the crops that will be harvested in the next eight months. But there will be no recession to the low prices of former years. The domestic demand has increased so much more rapidly than the production that we shall no longer have a large surplus on which the cheap wheat of India and the Argentine will fix the price in foreign markets.

This shifting from a foreign price basis to a domestic price basis will be so gradual as to prevent any violent fluctuations except during such a crisis as a world-wide shortage has now precipitated. Improved methods of cultivation warranted by higher price and increasing values of land will result in larger yields, and there is also some land that will yet be sown to wheat in this country. Prices for more than a year have been so high that with favorable conditions next year this country will probably produce a record crop; the maximum of production, even under present slipshod, careless methods, has hardly been reached.

FOREIGN TRADE PROBLEM.

The foreign trade situation as reflected in the latest report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor presents some interesting features for the student of political economy. It also offers a great field for speculation and theory as to the reason for and probable effect of some striking changes that appear in the report as compared with that for a year ago. That balance of trade. which represents the difference be-tween what we buy and what we sell, shrank to such small proportions during April that there was only \$3,000,-000 to our credit. In the item of do-mestic products, the excess of exports was less than \$1,000,000 over the imports. In April, 1908, our exports ex ceeded the imports by more than \$50,-900,000. Of foodstuffs in crude condition, we imported \$6,000,000 worth more in April this year than in April, 1908, while our exports of the same class of commodities showed a derease of nearly \$500,000.

Similar striking changes are shown the figures for the entire ten months. In the item of crude foodstuffs, our exports last season to April 30 were \$50,000,000 in excess of our imports, while for the ten months this eason the imports have exceeded the exports by more than \$16,000,000. On the theory that crude materials for use n manufacturing are an indication of increased industrial activity at home, is some comfort in the state ment showing that the imports of this class of goods increased about \$60,-000,000 for the ten months, as compared with the previous season. High prices for wheat and other farm prodcts at home are reflected in a heavy shrinkage in the exports of these comnodities as compared with the previous year. Cause and effect are easily discernible here, however, and this feature of the situation is easily un-

The theory that the present tariff tinkering will result in notable reduc-tions, or even that there will be no material changes in the duty, is in no manner reflected in the figures showng imports of manufactured goods eady for consumption. Of this class there was an increase in April of more than \$4,000,000, while experts of the same class showed a decrease of hearly the same amount. For the ten months there was a decrease of but \$7,000,000 in imports, while exports for the same period decreased more than \$50,000,000. There is nothing There is nothing ominous in these figures as yet, but if they were to continue in this direction very long we would be facing an indebtedness abroad that would be far from satisfactory. With good crops and a maintenance of present prices, it will not take long to wipe out this accumulating balance. It is of sufficient importance, however, to produce con-siderable food for thought as to what the ultimate result may be.

LET US BE JUST.

An esteemed contemporary, discoursing on what it calls "another era of good feeling," remarks that "If these United States are going in for the almighty dollar, why should we blink at the fact or try to hide it? The country has had trouble enough. It is entitled to all the money it can make." The country is entitled to all the money it can make honestly, but there is some little doubt whether it will find the hoard a remedy for all its troubles. There are individuals now living upon earth who possess very large quantities of money, more than most of us can hope to make in r long life under conditions of the utmost good feeling, and yet troubles continue to come upon them. Divorces, insanity and even death seem pursue them much the same as if they were paupers. An era of good feeling in which rancor is forgotten and questions are settled rationally is not necessarily an era of gross money

The contemporary from which this quotation is made speaks flatteringly of the contrast between present condi-tions and those which prevailed during the last Administration. It calls Mr. Roosevelt's efforts to enforce the law "the jehad of the mad mullah against business and wealth." It forgets that but for Mr. Roosevelt's crusade against the big lawbreakers of the country the present era of calm would not have been possible. If he had not taken matters in hand and to some extent allayed the growing discontent of the country with corrupt ommercial conditions by remedying what was wrong, the murmurs of the public would have increased until they culminated in riot and bloodshed. Those who hate the memory of Roosevelt will see the day when they will realize that he was one of the greatest benefactors that wealth and business At present the quieting effects of his work are quoted against "Look at the turmoil he excited," it is said, "and compare it with the serenity which now prevails." But the serenity never would have come without the turmoil to clear the air. It would have grown worse and worse, Mr. Roosevelt gave expression to the Nation's just discontent with evil conditions and removed the worse grounds Now he is upbraided with the for it. fruits of his own labors. Such is jus-

"A vivid, vicious, yet vain, dispatch from its previously instructed correspondent at Pullman," also "just another inspired statement from Oregonian, headed up and published as a feature, for the effect it may have, and not in the interests of truth, comon the market. No doubt they can abnormally high and cannot be main- does our old friend Carker, of the As-

torian, refer to the Pullman, Wash., dispatch in The Oregonian stating that the Farmers' Union would decline to rake any chestnuts from the fire for Astoria. If the Astorian will refer to the Spokane Spokesman-Review of June 1, it will find on page 6, column 3, substantially the same story as was printed in The Oregonian. The members of the union were bitterly opp to the raw attempt to drag it into a lawsuit in which Astoria alone concerned, and there could accordingly be no difference in any of the stories that gave a truthful account of the situation. The Oregonian is disposed to be amused at the charge that it had "previously instructed" either the Review's or its own correspondent at Pullman,

Fifthy conditions prevail, according

Milk Inspector Mack, in many of

the dairies from which the milk supply of the city is drawn. Let us hope that we have an inspector who will in-spect, to the end that these "filthy conditions" be corrected before the heat of Summer comes, setting loose millions of flies and adding rottenness filth. Next to the commercial mince ple, the milk pitcher can conceal more abominations of the filths and disgusting type than any other article or receptacle that finds its way to our table. Of dairymen and milkers there are two distinct typesthat does not know how to be clean and one who does not care. While the latter are in the majority, many specimens of the former abound. ope of the public for a clean milk supply is in a milk inspector who him-self knows what he is appointed to teach and who will give his whole time and all the energy required to secure this end. May events prove that Mr. Mack is the right man in the right place.

Stocks in the New York market oared skyward again yesterday, the Harriman issues and the steel stocks being particularly strong, with phenomenal gains scored in both. It is, of course, very pleasing to note that money is so plentiful that a 6 or 7 per cent stock, like the Harriman "Pa-cifics," is in demand at only a very few points less than \$200 per share. It should not be forgotten, however, that considerable portion of this hilarious rise in New York has been plished, with call money that has been a drag on the market at 1 per cent and even less. So long as the owners of this money are willing to let the stock speculators have it at the abnormally ow rate, there will be no material deline in the price of stocks. The first appearance of a stringency in the oney market, however, is likely to be attended with serious results, and there will be a great many people experiencing regret that the advance had not been less pronounced.

It was rather a mean trick on the part of the Prohibitionists, supporting Brother McDaniel, to go into a meetng of Municipal Reformers called in interest of Brother Albee, capture it, then down the Albee resolutions, substitute McDaniel resolutions, and put up high prohibition oratory in lieu of the commonplaces of reform offered by the Municipal Association. But then observe that the Prohibitionists tolerate no half-way, or Laodicean, politics. Probably they wouldn't try to capture a meeting called by the Liquor Dealers' Association, but they have no kind of patience with any scheme of reform whose corner stone is not a fight, first and last, on "the insane juice that takes the reason prisoner.

The principal of a country school in Clackamas County is in jail in Port-land in default of bail, to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of wifebeating. What has become of the clause in the school law which requires a candidate for a teacher's certificate to be of "good moral characwhich, judging from this and similar cases that have been made public in the past few months, is too frequently overlooked by teachers' examining boards.

The magic of Summer was made manifest in the first two days of Junby the sudden burst of bloom, beauty and fragrance from the thousands of rose bushes throughout the city. The onset was so sudden and the result gracious that the prophet of disaster to the Rose Festival from lack of rose was rendered dumb. Plenty of roses? Well, just walk abroad and read the story that is printed in every dooryard in delicate and varied col-

The anarchists of Germany, in conference at Leipsic, have adopted a resolution declaring that membership in any church or religious sect is con-trary to the principles of anarchy. All anarchists are asked to cease their membership in churches. This should be very good news to a great many church members, and in a degree indicates that the anarchists appreciate the fact that they are beyond the pale of respectable civilization.

Willamette University has sent out a class of forty-two young doctors whose success in life depends upon the ills of humanity and ability to relieve them. This does not look like the Emmanuel movement, Christian Science and "healers" who eschew medicine and pin their faith to "suggestion" are making any great headway among us in turning an ailing community from drug-cure to faith-cure,

The "Iron Chink," used in preparing salmon for canning, is one of the most wonderful inventions in use in industrial world. Edmund Smtih, the inventor, found his limitations, however, in the automobile, and lies dead in Seattle as a result of an explosion of a gasoline tank

Judge McCredle's feelings appear to very badly hurt over the requirement of an exacting Legislature that all judges appear on the bench hereafter in silk gowns. We do not blame him. What the judge ought to wear on such occasions is a baseball suit.

Mayor Lane is not what you might call enthusaistic over Mr. Munly's candidacy for Mayor. There cannot be two kings in the Democratic Israel. Is Oregon a Republican state? Ther

are Senators Bourne and Chamberlain, products of "the new system," representatives of Oregon? As we understand Mayor Lane he declines to be either the Democratic

party or to let anyone else be the

HOW TO REACH "500,000 IN 1912" Portland Must Exploit Her Advantage to Manufacturers

PORTLAND, June 2.-(To the Editor.)-Right in our midst we have not only the greatest lumber market in the world but also have industries in sections tributary to Portland such as woolgrowing, fruitraising, productive wheat lands, besides other necessities, and what is most significant, water in abundance to ance to transform into power

abundance to transform into power.

Next we have a Chamber of Commerce and a horde of private individuals all having one aim in view—the boosting of Portland and its vicinity, and the outcome to be "500,000 in 1912." This movement deserves encouragement and aid, but is it being under-taken in the best and safest way—to be a permanent increase? There are numerous tracts in the

surrounding country platted and laid out for home-sites to provide homes for the new arrivals. This is foresight, but these must have employment to maintain homes and even have bread.

but these must have employment to maintain homes and even have bread. Where is that to come from?

She has an immense amount of lumber at hand, why transport it to foreign countries and Eastern states? Why have Grand Rapids be the greatest furniture city in the world? Are not the lumber districts of Michigan becoming exhausted? Well, it's up to Portland to offer manufacturing sites to furniture houses to locate here and make it an important manufacturing city. The same with the wool interest—knitting and yarn manufactures with the same proposition; also with every other industry and necessity produced and needed in the Northwest. By having these factories locate and established these factories locate and established here, you not only have employment for all, but you interest a large amount of skilled labor to live in Oregon. Surely Oregon has an enviable climate, but these days people are forced to live what they earn, not on good

Next to these factories and manufac tures is a question of economy. Having the products right here, that is dis-posed of. As to land sites, there are posed of. As to land sites, there are both sides of the Willamette, and, what is of more use, the Columbia Slough. The Swift people are able to build there. Why not at small expense have this entire swamp eliminated or made use of and have for productive use more than five square miles of valuable

What counts these days is push. We have this illustrated in the case of Kansas City, Mo. Some two years ago this enterprising community informed the world at large that it had sites to offer for concerns to either establishment. offer for concerns to either establish main or branch factories there. It elegantly displayed the advantages of elegantly displayed the advantages of so doing. It used push to the fullest extent. What was the result? In an exceedingly short time 38 concerns availed themselves of this offer and today Kansas Cily stands about sixth in bank clearings, far, far ahead of other cities of much larger population.
Did not Dayton provide the National Cash Register Company with a site? The same with Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, Mich. The same enterprising movement is today being enacted in a dozen cities of the South, all with success.

Where is there more opportunity of a being realized than in Portland? hat is, you lead us Easterners to believe that everything is here. not doubt that, but why not make the most of it? There are cries here for more building material to give the city not only a more metropolitan appearance, but as a precaution against destruction by fire. A bint is well worth considering, but a warning de

Washington, D. C., Dispatch Edward E. Coyle, prominent the Washington correspondents, whose death has been a great shock to his friends here, was known along News paper Row as one having an inexhaus ible fund of wit and humor. One of the best things Mr. Coyle ever got off, and one that will be long remembered about the press gallery, was his joke at the expense of Senator Redfield Proctor, of

ily interested in marble works in Ver-mont, and was always on the lookout for business for the marble plant. One morning, in the Roosevelt regime,

a group of newspaper men were stand outside the White House office

what he's after? "As I understand it," said Mr. Coyle, with an air of profundity, "the Senator from Vermont is here to see the President about building a marble battle

Traveling in China by Wheelbarrow.

Travel and Exploration.

The Earl of Ronaldshay, M. P., says that in those parts of China to which the Pekin cart has not yet penetrated the wheelbarrow affords an agreeable substitute. In the province of Ssuch'uan he perceived the leisure classes who do not aspire to the dignity of a chair being trundled along on these vehicles, the rate of hire being two cash per li, roughly two-thirds of a farthing per mile. Even in the coast towns, where many forms of conveyance are available, the wheelbarrow finds favor able, the wheelbarrow mus taxon among the lower classes, and in Shanghai he found factory hands wheeled daily to the scene of their labors on barrows of exaggerated size, six men to a harrow, at a contract price of 60 to a barrow, at a contract price of cents (say 1s 214d) a man a month.

Wireless Finshes From Snilbont.

Belfast, Me., Dispatch. Belfast has the honor of having built the first sailing vessel to be equipped with wireless telegraph. The vessel is the four-masted schooner Pendieton Sisters. Captain Walter J. Small, of Islesboro, with his chief engineer, Ralph N. Seeley, installed the apparatus. The apparatus for receiving and sending the messages is in the donkey opring room and the sarch is furnished. engine-room, and the spark is furnished engine-room, and the spark is turnished by dry cells, which later will be sup-planted by a dynamo. The spark coil is the same as used by the Navy, and contains 7½ miles of the finest wire, wound in 100 parts. Nearly three months were required to effect the in-stallation and perfect its workings.

It Was the Limit.

From Judge, 'Rastus (exultingly)-Guess I kotched de finest possum in Georgy dis time Better Half-Golly, 'Hastus, yo' ortah send him to Mistah President Taft. 'Rastus-Hannah, dah am a limit to pahty fealty.

Song of the Spendthrift.

For me just a little is never enough;
I've only one speed—that's the high.
I can't eat a steak that is gristly or tough—
The best, with fresh mushrooms, I buy.
When short, I go hungry and tighten my
belt.

Saving up for a provender spree. Some people may scrimp and may din shrimp, But it's plenty or nothing for me. When I've a few dollars to hang on son

I don't hold them back for a minute.

I get such as is worn by the swells
And then a spark stickpin goes in it.
The hunger I feel doesn't teach me to save;
Next time just the same it will be.
Some people may atint, but my coin does a sprint—
It is plenty or nothing for me.

If ever I have an account at the bank
I'll check it all out in a chunk.
I'll live like a duke or some other of rank
I'll all my dough has gone plunk.
I'll hand my last five to a drug clerk and
say:
"Some dope for my felo-de-se—
No poison that's cheap; here, the change
you may keep—
It is plenty or nothing for me."

LIGHT ON THE SAN FRANCISCO TRIAL

An Eastern Journal's View of It-Business Rivalry at the Bottom of the Prosecution.

New York Evening Post. Nobody believes that the United Railways of San Francisco has been superior in its morality to the average city transportation company, or that its transportation company, or that its feelings would have been much outraged if it deemed it wise to pay \$200,000 to secure certain favors. But even a railroad president is entitled to justice in court, and the impression is gaining ground that the effort is to "railroad" Mr. Calhoun to prison at any cost, and that the daring procedure of Messrs. Heney and Burns in obtaining evidence—such as entering Mr. Calhoun's office and blowing open his private safe, under warrants of questionable validity—is not justifiable even in the endeavor to free an utterly demoralized city from the toils of scoundrels and blackmailers. For a couple of years San Francisco's destiny has lain years San Francisco's destiny has lain in the hands of two men. Rudoli Spreckels has furnished the money nd been characterized publicly by Mr. Roosevelt as one of the most patriotic and unselfish of citizens—while James and unselfish of citizens—while James D. Phelan is credited with being the real power behind the throne. These men have decided who should and who should not be Mayor of San Francisco; which men should go to jall and which go free. They have been the despotic tyrants of the city, even if it be believed that they have always been with

leved that they have always been wise and benevolent tyrants.

For instance, it has recently been brought out in a letter of the late Chief of Police Biggy, originally appointed to or Police Higgy, originally appointed to that position by Mr. Spreckels, that, having been visited by Mr. Spreckels (on November 16, last), he was told to resign because he was "surrounded by crooks" and an "associate of divekeepers and brothel-keepers." Why should a private citizen have the right to order a police chief to resign, or, for that matter, to appoint him? Is there hat matter, to appoint him? Is there anything in democratic government which recognizes such a privilege? But in Biggy's case, the demand was practically an ultimatum to be obeyed, and he so felt it. The reason is simply that Mr. Spreckels has financed the reform movement. Although Mr. Heney is a public official, he has received according to Mr. Spreckels own testimony, \$23,828.22 from Spreckels for his

the examination of Mr. Spreckels himself that, just prior to the fire, Mr. Phelan and Mr. Spreckels had organized the Municipal Railways with a ized the Municipal Railways capitalization of \$11,000,000 for the pur-capitalization of underground-trolley pose of building underground-trolley lines in competition with the United Railways. It is this fact that has led to callways. It is this fact that has led to the many reports that the real motive of Mr. Spreckels for his attack upon Cathoun was a business one, and the allegation that he expects to receive in return three dollars for every one he is now investing in reform. On the other hand, so far as the trial of Calhoun has gone, Mr. Hency has apparently woven a very strong chain of circumstantial evidence about him. There cumstantial evidence about him. cumstantial evidence about him. was a payment of \$290,000 from the United Railways to somebody about the time the bribing was done, but no explanatory entry was made, and there is the usual profound official ignorance as

Rudolph to what use the money was put to.

Now, the Evening Post has only the city by Mr. feeling which every lover of good government must have-that it would welernment must have—that it would welcome the conviction of Mr. Calhoun if
the facts warrant it. The country
would then be able to say that at least
in one city the man "higher up" was
reached; that in San Francisco Mr.
Heney could do what Mr. Jerome falled,
for one reason or another, to accomplish here. We should very much prefer to celleve that Messrs. Spreckels,
Phelan, Heney and Burns are fighting fer to believe that Messrs. Spreckels. Phelan, Heney and Burns are fighting the people's battle against the worst type of political corruption. But the point which we wish to make today is simply that even a reformer cannot turn despot and run the machinery of government himself without provoking government himself without provoking an immediate reaction. The best kind of reform is that which comes from the people themselves by regular democratic means, and not that which emanates from a handful of men financed by the well-filled purse of a business rival of some of the men accused of wrong. Undoubtedly, we shall be told that this is a counsel of perfection; that to overthrow such a monstrous conspiracy as existed in San Francisco every possible means must Francisco every possible means must be resorted to in order to ferret out the criminal; that to be practical in such matters one must not be thin-skinned, is a public official, he has received, according to Mr. Spreckels' own testimony, \$22,828.22 from Spreckels for his office expenses, while \$38,400 has been paid to Heney's law-partner and associate, and Burns is openly stated to have received no less than \$132,446.05 from the Spreckels privy purse.

Granting that this is pure civil philanthropy, it was again brought out in

Apostles of Self-Advertised Perfection

me Personal Remarks Concerning Mr. Kellaher; Also Mr. Albee; Likewise Mr. Munly as Individually Selected Representatives of the Plain People, Together With Other Tire Punctures.

Queer city campaign, this. Mr. Kellaher roars about the need of a business ad-ministration, implying that unless he is there will be no such lected Mayor guarding of the people's interests as they are entitled to. How does a man find out such a thing

as this regarding his own self-recognized and self-exploited ability, honesty and all round superiority to other unfortunate mortals? And, having discovered it, how does he account for the singular phenom-

Mr. Albee is burdened with the same affliction—self-admiration and a firm con-viction that he alone sees things face to face, while other patriots are compelled to secure such visual results as may be obtained only through a glass, that is darkly. Where did Mr. Albee get his special dispensation of miraculous power to shun the wrong, to embrace the right and to bask in that beautiful realm where things of the earth earthy never enter in to harrow and to mar?

Both these apostles of self-advertised perfection are in the present race en-tirely against their "druthers"—having been drafted into the contest only after seeing that the people had been tram-pled under foot by the operation of the direct-primary law. The bosses just direct-primary law. The bosses just reached out and got a lead-pipe cinch on the people, as well as their law; and didn't nominate either Kellaher or Albee! In fact, the primary law was prostituted by the old-time machine men to base uses and "Simpnism" was elevated to the head and the inand "Simonism" was elevated to the head

And there are men who won't stand any foolishness even from the people or their law. Kellaher and Albee are just such men. They are men before they are politicians. If the people don't know bough to select them in preferer Simon, then the people need a guardian-

And if a boss must needs be, then Kelaher would prefer Kellaher to the people's choice, especially since the peopl don't know how to act under the pri

And Albee has practically the same ex-alted opinion of Albee that Kellaher has of Kellaher, except that Albee won't draw straws in order to see which way the And then there is Munly, the Demo

WRITES 13,170 WORDS ON POSTAL New York Man Achieves a New Record

on Microscopic Writing. Greenwich, Conn., Dispatch to New York Times. A record for fine writing with a pen

has fust been established by A Farwell, a draftsman, of 142 Henry street, Brooklyn, N. Y., who in a loca contest wrote 13,170 words, using 22 lines, on the back of an ordinary posta card. More than 100 other contestants tried their skill in the same contest, and second honors fell to James F. Lally a hardware clerk of Greenwich, with about a third as many words.

Mr. Farwell had previously entered two similar contests, missing first prize each time by a small margin. Learning of another contest advertised in the Greenwich News, he challenged the two previous winners, and sent them each a duplicate pen and some of the ink he was himself using, in order that the contest might be a perfectly fair one. Then he set to work transcribing over and over again the advertising phrase prescribed. The phrase of 16 words was written nearly 878 times The work took more than two weeks

in which 40 hours were used, five lines per hour being the fastest time made. He broke all previous records for the number of times the phrase could be written on a postal card and also for the largest number of words. Every word on the card is written legibly and can be read with the naked eye whe

Children of United States Senator Page Washington, D. C., Dispatch, Senator Carroll S. Page, of Vermont, is on good terms with the Senate pages, all because his name is Page. Apropo of this, he tells the story that when h

was Governor of Vermont he went to the chamber of the Senate of the State Legislature one day and about a dozen pages flocked around him just as a friend of his from the rural districts walked in. "Governor," inquired the friend from

the country, "who are all these little "They are little pages." "Well, I'll be durned, Governor," ob-served the rural visitor. "I never knew you had so many children."

PORTLAND, June 3 .- (To the Editor.) - | cratic candidate, who abhors a party administration, though he deliberately chose to become a strictly party candidate. Mr. Munly is afflicted with bossophobia. In a manifesto issued to the people fairly bristling with warnings of the impending dangers of bossism he uses the phrase something like 337 times in a paragraph containing 352 words. Mr. Munit's day-dream is bossism and his source's containing 382 words. Mr. Muniy's day-dream is bossism, and his song is boss-ism. Incidentally, his nightmare is Si-monism. Also, in casting around, he has discovered that Kellaher is a fraud and Albee a pretender. The real thing is the Democratic candidate who was nominated by Democratic votes in a Democratic pri-mary in order that, if elected, he might give the people a "more rective". give the people a "non-partisan" istration

And, as a sort of filler, the Taxpayers League has examined the 35 proposed amendments to the city charter, et al., and pronounced 18 of them bastards, no good, unworthy of public approval, the good, unworthy of public approval, the offspring of a morganatic union between the elect and the machine. But since the league is an "assembly" of private citizens, a "concentrated" body of interested zens, a "concentrated" body of interested. people, has gotten itself together butted in for the purpose of "sugges to the masses what their duty is,

How can the Taxpayers' League tend to know more about matters which have been submitted to the people than the people themselves? There is no higher the people themselves? There is no higher source than the people. The powers which they have reserved to themselves have not been delegated elsewhere, and the impudent pretraders who get themselves into an "assembly" and undertake to dictate to the masses as to such men or measures which they should approve are but measily bosses bossing under a new guise of bossism. Down with assemblies which undertake to dictate to the people! In the meantime, Mr. Simon, who is making no vainglorious pretensions to sanctification, is pursuing the even tenor of his way, is not "slopping over," keeps of his way, is not "slopping over," keeps a level head, understands the needs of the business interests of the city in which he has lived and been a prominent factor for 50 years, and will be chosen Mayor by the largest vote ever given a candidate for that office. The people have nomi-nated him and will elect him. And it will be a good day's work. PIONEER REPUBLICAN.

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

WILL THEY SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF MARS?

In a few weeks the planet will be nearer the earth; then astronomers 'will try to settle' disputed points.

FIFTIETH YEAR OF ST MARY'S ACADEMY Human interest story attaching

to the pioneer Oregon Catholic school for girls.

OPENING DAY VIEWS OF THE SEATTLE FAIR Excellent photographic repro-

ductions of scenes last Tuesday at the A.-Y.-P. Exposition. LAST STAGE OF

ROOSEVELT'S JOURNEY Trip down the White Nile to civilization; but never out of danger from disease.

SOME POOR BOYS

cans.

WHO BECAME FAMOUS This is not strictly biographical, but the Japanese schoolboy's idea of certain prominent Ameri-

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