# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1909.


## NO COMPROMISE POSSIBLE.

President Taft is in the position of a man trying to force compromise or reconcilement between irreconcilable things. Hardest of all problems it is to induce or to force men who have advantages in law, in custom or industry, to yield any advantage they may have gained. The economic question is at bottom of all great contentions in politics, and of all revolutions.

Now, therefore, President Taft is in a most difficult position. He is in the position of one who must force, if he can, a compromise between an old abuse and the demand for correction of it. It is the oldest of stories in politics. It is the story of the Gracchi, the story of Pym and Howard and Cromwell; of Mirabeau in the French Revolution; the story of the Presidents in our own country during the period that immediately followed the Civil War; the story of the conflict that was forced on Abraham Lincoln.

This now is not so serious. It will not be a clash of arms. But it presents very great and very grave difficulties. We should probably be fighting over it soon but for the bloodletting we have had heretofore, that cannot so soon be forgotten.

Old abuses always refuse concessions as long as they possibly can. That accounts for the refusal of the beneficiaries of extreme privileges, got through protective tariff, to yield anything to the demand for downward revision. They who are allowed by law or custom to rob their fellow men, soon come to regard it as a right.

President Taft is unwilling to break with the protectionists, as President Lincoln was unwilling to break with the slaveholders. Yet there is an "irrepressible conflict" in this case, as clearly as in that. This conflict will not lead to civil war, as that did, only because it is not sectional, as that was; and, moreover, the country still has lively remembrance of the meaning of civil war.

There is no basis for compromise or agreement in any case where one party wants all and is resolved to have all. This is the conflict now at Washington. The only solution is the principle of tariff for revenue. But before that is reached there will be many a political storm, and much party wreckage will be strewn along the shore.

Any compromise that may be attempted will be only tentative and temporary; for the fight against privilege, gained or sought through tariff acts, will go on till final elimination of privilege and advantage by means of legislation. It is not a proper function of government, nor will it ever be accepted as such without protest, to approve or acquiesce in the use of legislative power to enrich particular classes or any class of citizens. But President Taft cannot take now the absolute and final position. He can only temporize now with an evil, or make attempt to compromise with it. But the effort will fail, for greed never accepts limitations of its desire. It wants everything in sight.

## NEW IMMIGRATION RECORDS.

The decision of the railroads to place on sale in September and October colonist rates from the East will put the finishing touches on the greatest year of travel the Pacific Northwest has known. This tide of travel set in strong with the Spring rush of colonists. Conservative estimates place the number of new arrivals in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, while the Spring colonist rates were in effect, at 80,000. Shortly after this great crowd was distributed throughout the country the low rates to the Seattle fair were placed in effect, and since that time the crowds have been coming in ever-increasing numbers. When the Lewis and Clark Exposition was in the height of its glory, four years ago, travel to and through the city was breaking records; but this year, with no fair or any other special attraction in this city, more Eastern people are visiting Portland than came to the 1905 fair.

The Seattle exposition is, of course, drawing a somewhat different crowd from that which came west on homeseekers' tickets in the Spring, but thousands of those who came to visit the fair will either remain in the country or will return in the Fall as soon as they can settle up their affairs in less-favored portions of the United States. The opening of the Indian reservations in Montana, Idaho and Washington has also drawn to the Pacific Northwest an army of homeseekers. Already more than 100,000 of these homeseekers have registered for these Indian reservation lands, and more than half of them are people who have come from the East, where free land, or even cheap land, is no longer obtainable. As it is estimated that not more than one out of every fifteen applicants who register can secure a desirable tract in these reservations, there will be thousands of disappointed landseekers who will turn to the cheap and desirable lands that can be found in the undeveloped localities in the three states.

Add to the Spring homeseekers, the fair visitors and the reservation landhunters the thousands who will come with the Fall colonist rush and other thousands who have been trooping in throughout the year, irrespective of rates or seasons, and it is easy to understand that the year 1909 will mark an epoch in the industrial history of the Pacific Northwest. Best of all, this immigration is extremely well-balanced, and the country as well as the city is receiving its share of the new settlers. The publicity work of the railroads and of the enterprising cities and towns in the three states has done much toward attracting the crowds, but in degree a far more potent influence is the work of the settlers who have been here a year or two and have written back to the old home telling of the advantages of the new one.

## IDLE SPECULATION.

Purely fanciful and impossible is the theory of readjusting state lines, so as to make a state of the portion of Oregon lying west of the Cascade Range, another state of the like portion of Washington, and of readjustment of the interior country so as to make one state north of the Columbia River, another state south of it, and fixing up boundaries of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California to respond to the requirements.

It must be admitted the geographical lines of our Pacific States are badly adjusted. It is an accidental arrangement, no adjustment, in fact, at all. It is a piecemeal job, worked out without a plan. Hence its incoherency. To physical conditions and to climatology, always controlling factors, no matter what man may do or attempt, no attention whatever has been paid. States have been created as if they were mere propositions of geometry. Oregon and Washington are parallelograms. Montana, Idaho and Utah are nearly the same. Idaho, however, has a panhandle, due to an oversight or blunder in adjustment of the boundaries of Washington and Montana.

But the situation, as it is, must remain. It never will be possible to readjust the boundaries of a half dozen states. Consent of all of them can't be had, and consent of Congress besides. It may be a subject for ingenious and sentimental speculation—never can be anything more.

## RACE PURITY AND LOVE.

The reverend Mr. Miyagawa, of Japan, is on safe ground when he says people ought not to marry "outside their own race," but when he adds that "a man should marry the woman he loves, be she American or Japanese," he slips into the quagmires and quicksands. Undoubtedly it is dangerous for persons of divergent race history to marry, at any rate when they are as far apart as Americans and Japanese. On the other hand, biological science does not disapprove of unions between persons of different habits, physique, language or even color. Difference in these particulars is beneficial if it is not too marked. There is no such thing in the world as a pure race. Those who boast of their untainted Jewish or Anglo-Saxon or Celtic blood are entertaining their fancy with a myth. Nobody's blood is untainted if it is a taint to descend from mixed ancestry. Galton and others who have looked into the subject, assure us that the entire population of the earth is literally related by blood. Anybody who knows a scrap of history is aware of the folly of supposing the contrary. Every military expedition since time began has contributed to the mingling of human stocks and such expeditions have been very numerous. Moreover, they have gone everywhere.

In general, crossing breeds improves offspring of every sort. Races which strive overmuch to keep themselves pure from outside blood, pay the penalty of sterility or at any rate of degeneration, as we see in the royal families of Europe, where a healthy individual is the exception. Human beings are subject to the same laws of heredity as the lower animals in this respect. It follows that efforts to preserve what is called "race purity" are for the most part misdirected from a biological standpoint. However, when races are too far apart, offspring from their union is not apt to be desirable, either in mental character or in physique. There is a point where divergence of race attributes becomes a bar to marriage. As for every man marrying the woman he happens to love, we should fall into a fine pickle of fish if we permitted it. For one thing, some men would presently have a score or two of wives, since they fall in love with every pretty face they see. Seriously, it is very doubtful whether what goes by the name of love ought to form the sole basis of matrimony.

There is nothing to prove that marriages contracted because of love are any happier or more lasting than others. If we wish to see some of the fruits of love between the sexes, we have only to visit the police courts. Betrayals, quarrels and even murder are among its results. Couples who began their married life in a violent passion of love are fully as common in the divorce courts as those who married for convenience or money. Nature has taken care that passion shall exist, but matrimony is a human institution and ought to be under the regulation of human reason. It is not safe to leave a matter so important wholly to undirected instinct. Love arises between men and women at a period of their lives when judgment is weak and romance abundant. To permit young people to stake their entire futures upon the impulse of a moment or the heated fancy of a week, is not sensible. Their preference for each other may be lasting or transient. Nobody can tell how it will turn out at the beginning. In any case, it should not be the only factor considered in deciding upon an arrangement which is to endure till death. The Dean of Bryn Mawr once said that more marriages were wrecked by a difference of tastes about bathing and brushing the teeth than by most other causes. She was right. In forming marriages we must attend to education, habits, tastes and especially to physical fitness. Giants and dwarfs cannot mate safely among human beings any more than among the lower tribes. Disease ought not to marry with health. Love is an excellent thing if we understood it in a very broad sense, but to be a proper foundation for marriage it must include a huge portion of intelligence and sound judgment. If it is nothing more than the blind passion which the poets sing, it is all very well to make verses about, but a sorry thing to live by.

## CLEANER STREETS.

There is nothing that strikes a visitor from an Eastern city, or a citizen of Portland upon first returning home from an Eastern city, so forcibly and repellently as does the littered and filthy condition of Portland streets. This statement does not apply to one street or another in the business district, but to all, and it holds true in regard to many streets in the residential portions of the city.

This is not a new condition. It is as old as the municipality itself, having been bequeathed by one administration to another in an unbroken line. If the streets were more filthy during the Lane administration than they ever were before, it was largely because there were more people to use them than in former years, more streets to be gone over in the old slipshod way with insufficient and antiquated appliances.

It is too early in the new regime to expect a radical change in the methods employed by the street-cleaning department, but a change is promised, and will, the public is assured, be inaugurated as soon as possible. It is high time that the ordinance that forbids sweeping or throwing litter in the streets was enforced; that the business streets were swept and flushed at proper times and intervals, and in a thorough manner; that improved streets in residential districts were systematically sprinkled, swept at regular intervals, and the sweepings carted away; and that the year's fuel supply of forehanded citizens be not allowed to remain upon the street beyond a reasonable time after it is deposited.

## A WONDERFUL "FIND."

The subjoined paragraph is from the Eugene (Oregon) Register:

The finding of a coin of the early Christian era in a field near Cottage Grove has caused no little speculation as to how it came there. Antiquarian finds in Oregon are not common. The coin has been identified as of the period of Emperor Severus, who ruled Rome from 146 to 211 A. D. The coin is a very rare one, but a few being known to be in existence.

Pardon, or permission, for skepticism, must be granted here. The first Emperor Severus—Septimius Severus—was Emperer from 193 to 211 A. D. The second Emperor of the name—Alexander Severus—son of a niece of the first, was Emperor from 222 to 235 A. D.

There is no probability whatever the coin found in Lane County, or any coin ever found in Oregon, or any coin that ever will be found in Oregon, is a coin of either of these Emperors. The genuine ones, these many ages, have been extremely scarce, and are of inestimable value. We are reminded of the "find" recorded in "Pickwick," bearing the inscription that long puzzled antiquarians, but finally was deciphered thus: "Bill Stumps—His Mark."

## ONE BOLD BRITON.

That Seattle Briton, named Black, who thinks the American newspaper such a "despicable institution," is not without excellent company. This world and one hemisphere of the next are full of beings who love darkness rather than light. This lord of creation, though he lives in the land of the free and the home of the brave, would not let his poor wife celebrate the Fourth of July. He even forbade the downtrodden creature to hoist the Stars and Stripes on that sacred day. Now she very properly sues him for a divorce, and for our part we hope she will get one with abundant alimony. It is bad enough to hate the newspapers, but a man who tyrannizes over his wife also is just about too mean to live. To be sure, this Briton was not without some provocation, or what, to his distorted intellect passed for provocation. His wife tore up the flag of his country and used it for dishrags.

All we have to say about that is that we hope no flag will ever be put to a worse use than drying cups and saucers. If this wretched Seattle wife tore up the British flag, did not the English tax the people of Boston without giving them any representation in Parliament? Which is the worst tyranny, to tear up an old flag or to levy an unjust tax? If she insulted King Edward, as Mr. Black declares, what did King George do? Did he not hire a crowd of foreign mercenaries to invade this land and bathe their hands in the blood of Mrs. Black's forefathers? If Mr. Black is not satisfied with the probable decision of the divorce court in his case, we are ready for him with the information that one Yankee can lick any ten Englishmen he pleases to produce.

## EMANCIPATION OF THE WEST.

The extent to which the West and South have grown away from the financial domination of the East is quite strikingly shown in a report recently issued by the Treasury Department. A few years ago the movement of the grain crops of the West or the cotton crop of the South was dependent on the whims of the New York money market, and it was from the profits of financing these ever-increasing crops that many of New York's big fortunes received handsome increases. That the West and South were in position to claim full emancipation from New York was shown quite effectively at the time of the rich man's panic, two years ago, for New York, with millions of money belonging to western and southern banks, in addition to its own resources, could not meet its obligations, while the West experienced but little trouble; and the small inconvenience that was suffered was caused by New York's delinquencies.

The Treasury Department divides the country into six banking divisions, in which the Middle Western division, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, are credited with 1150 National banks, organized under the present banking act, with a capital of $76,765,500. The Eastern states, in which are grouped New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia, have but 724 National banks, with a capital of $52,971,500. In the Southern group are 1040 banks, with $62,516,500 capital, and the Pacific States are credited with 304 National banks, with a capital of $22,448,000. New York, with the Eastern and New England States, for which the metropolis will always be the banking center, has for so many years enjoyed the prestige of being the financial center for the new world, that it will continue for many years to be the most powerful individual force in our financial system. This is principally due to the fact that nearly all of the great transportation systems of the West and South are managed from New York. It is in that city that all of the dividends are paid, and all of the "melons" are cut.

In this way practically every region in the West and South pays direct tribute to New York, and receives from New York no reciprocating benefits. The same is true of the big life insurance companies. Nearly all of them have their headquarters in New York or vicinity, and almost numberless millions are drawn to their coffers from every part of the United States. The West and South, however, are steadily lessening the proportionate prestige of New York. Last year these new regions produced $8,000,000,000 worth of farm products, and this year the outlook is favorable for that amount to be increased by at least $500,000,000.

There is a big surplus of this agricultural wealth to be shipped abroad, and it is from the payments that will be due us for these agricultural exports that New York is expecting gold from Europe. There has been an outflow of $40,000,000 in gold to Europe and $25,000,000 to South America on European account in the past year six months. If present demand and prices for our crops continue, we should get all of that gold back, and more with it, before the turn of the year. Unlike some years in the past, all of the money needed for starting the $8,500,000,000 crops from the farm to market can be supplied by the prosperous financial institutions of the West and South. Our financial emancipation of New York has been accomplished.

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Perhaps his fellow roysterers of the Marine Corps did not intend to kill Sutton; perhaps they did not actually kill him. But the testimony given by each of the three who were joining forces against him at the time of his death certainly goes to show that they were careless of the consequences of the treatment that he was receiving at their hands and had no right to be surprised at the result. It is reasonably certain that justice in the case lay in breaking down the sacred wall that hedges about official rowdyism at Annapolis and haling these officers of the marine service before a civil court and trying them without prejudice. Investigation by the grand jury at the time would have fixed the blame of young Sutton's death where it belonged and a subsequent impartial trial would have brought to deserved penalty all who were engaged in a fight that would have been a disgrace to drunken longshoremen. The pity of the whole thing is that these valiant "Lieutenants" one and all had not been born to useful toils and thus become men instead of night roysterers and whisky guzzlers.

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Cuba continues to demonstrate her ability for self-government and has again legislated into existence a national lottery. With the price of tickets placed so low that even the children can gamble, it is expected that the lottery will show a profit of more than $2,000,000 per year. Under the new law which makes this form of gambling legal no lottery tickets can be brought in from outside ports, and no private lotteries will be allowed. It has not yet been announced, but it will not be at all surprising to learn that Cuba has still further added to her income by granting some of her citizens a license to steal. To others the murder privilege might be granted. When a government makes a good start on a career of crime, as Cuba has done with the lottery, there is no apparent reason why any fine lines of distinction should be drawn between the different methods of robbery.

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That alleged "myth," water transportation, is daily becoming a more serious matter for Spokane and all other inland cities where it is impossible to discharge ocean carriers, the cheapest freight-movers in existence. The American-Hawaiian line is adding to its already large fleet three immense freighters, but the offerings of freight between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts are so much greater than ever before that it is again profitable to employ the sailing vessels, and half a dozen have already been secured to bring freight around Cape Horn for the Pacific Coast ports and the interior cities which are served from these ports. Business on the Panama route is also heavier than usual, and the Pacific Coast is in a more independent position regarding the railroads than ever.

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"Habitual aviators" are to be deprived of the opportunity of insuring their lives in at least one prominent accident insurance company. They are now placed in the same category as automobile racers, powder-mill employes and other extra-hazardous workers. Still, it would seem that some exceptions should be made. There's Walter Wellman, for example, who is more "habitual" in his announcements of flying than any other man in the country; and yet nothing that he has ever accomplished in that line has tended to make him a poor insurance risk.

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In the latest issue of Editor McClane's Advocate, at Castle Rock, appears a paid notice that speaks to the point and is worthy of emulation. It says (omitting the signature):

I was notified today by a lady not to sell her husband any liquor, and her request will be granted; and I want every woman in this community that has a husband that drinks to excess and interferes with her happiness to notify me, and I will see that they get no liquor at my place of business, as I do not want their money.

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You may depend upon your naval court-martial to be discreet and impartial. Lieutenant Wayne Osburn, who was caught kissing Commander Evans' wife, is to be reprimanded for his osculatory misconduct, and Commander Evans is to receive similar censure for making such a fuss about it.

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All the folks who cry out against arms, warships, armies and every precaution against war would find their folly if an enemy were marching against them. And there never yet have failed to be enemies ready to despoil and murder those who were too weak to resist.

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Up in the Palouse there is talk of prosecuting an officer of a defunct bank. That makes a Portlander marvel. Nearly two years ago a bank in this city went to smash and a year ago the head of it was convicted on a felony charge; but still there's "nothing doing."

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The Dutch throne had forty-one possible claimants whose hopes were smitten by the birth of Princess Juliania. No wonder there was rejoicing throughout Holland at the advent of the daughter of Queen Wilhelmina.

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Now if Binger Hermann, when Taft comes to Oregon, can join the President on the rear platform of the car, all will be happy ever after.

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Wouldn't it be a fine thing if Mr. Kruttschnitt is able the next time he visits us to make the trip to Central Oregon in his private car?

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Will some expert point out any connection between Harriman's ailment and Union Pacific's rise to nearly "double par"?

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Among the thousands of Portland's visitors the past week, not one to make adverse remarks on the weather.

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Nearly a week has gone by without new developments in the case of Judge McCredie's gown.

## LOSE OUR JONATHAN? NEVER!

### He'll Break Into the Golf Cabinet, Sure, if There's a Way.

Saturday Evening Post.

The two real candidates for the Golf Cabinet are Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, and Representative Frederick Huntington Gillett, of Massachusetts. They have been invited to go around with the President. It isn't likely the President thought of them as Golf Cabinet candidates when he invited Bourne and Gillett to play with him, but it is sure as sunrise that Gillette and Bourne thought of themselves in that light when they were invited. Jonathan's highest desire is to have a latchkey to the White House.

Jonathan Bourne got to be regular scenery around the White House when Colonel Roosevelt was President. He gamboled gayly over there at 9 o'clock in the morning and was last to bid the office force good-by at night. If he could get into the executive office he was happy, but if he couldn't he was content to sit in Loeb's room and bask in the atmosphere. Until the day Taft was nominated, Colonel Roosevelt was the greatest man in the world to Jonathan. Then, although it wrenched him to do it, he split his allegiance with the President and bestowed half of it on the prospective President.

During the festivities leading up to the nomination of Taft, Jonathan had contributed liberally to the joy of all beholders by constructing a "second elective term" theory, and had preached it night and day. Jonathan argued that President Roosevelt's first three years in the White House were not, strictly speaking, a term, and that if he should be nominated and elected in 1908, it would be for his second elective term and would not infringe on the unwritten law that has hitherto forbidden more than eight years for any President.

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To clinch this massive thought, Jonathan offered $1000 for the best essay or brief or argument proving that if Colonel Roosevelt were nominated and elected in 1908, it would be his second elective term. Nobody on earth disputed that, for Colonel Roosevelt was elected President but once, and Vice-President once, having succeeded to the Presidency when President McKinley died. However, Colonel Roosevelt himself had put out a rather emphatic bit of literature saying he regarded and intended to regard the spirit of the tradition or precedent or whatever it is, and that settled it for everybody but Jonathan.

There were a few cords of essays sent in, all proving that Jonathan's great idea was wonderful in its force, marvelous on its perspicacity and transcendent in its logic. Just about the time the judges had finished reading them all and had spent Jonathan's thousand beyond any possibility of recall, the Republican National Convention nominated Taft. Now, Jonathan has plenty of thousands, so that part of the affair bothered little. What he had to do in the premises was to attach himself to the Taft person, and he put out traps, birdlime and nets in every direction.

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Every time there was a chance during the campaign, and sometimes when there was no chance, he visited Hot Springs. After the election, he haunted Augusta, Georgia. About twice a week, bright and early, he would bob up at the hotel, and that night the dispatches would carry a line about Senator Jonathan Bourne calling on Mr. Taft or playing golf with him, or carrying his satchel, or doing something merely to be in the Presence. It was during this period that Jonathan, who smokes $1 cigars, began to show a little thrift, instead of giving away his $1 cigars to all-comers, got a line of 40-cent ones for his left-hand waistcoat pocket, which, it may be remarked in passing, were plenty good enough for anybody below the rank of President, and which also tied even the most effervescent cigar epoch in John Hays Hammond's life, for Hammond never gave away a $1 cigar. His were only 40-centers.

Well, it was impossible to lose Jonathan. He was constantly on the spot. After Senator Knox had been picked and announced as Secretary of State, Jonathan heard Knox intended to go down to Augusta.

"Going down to see the President, Phil?" Jonathan asked one day casually.

"Yes," replied Senator Knox.

"Good; I'll go down with you."

"But," said Knox, "I shall have to postpone my trip for a few days, I think. If you are going down don't let me detain you."

"Oh," smiled Jonathan pleasantly, "I can wait. Just let me know when you are going."

Senator Knox postponed that trip four times, but he couldn't lose Jonathan. When he finally took the train there was Bourne, and the dispatches had it: "Senator Knox, who is to be Secretary of State, and Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, arrived in Augusta today and will see the President-elect."

* * *

Lose Jonathan? Not in a million years. It was one of the greatest sorrows of his life that he could not play tennis and this let President Roosevelt beat him. He scrubbed up on golf and now he is supremely happy, for he has had an invitation to play with Taft and he hopes for more. Jonathan may not break into the Golf Cabinet when it is finally formed, but it will not be because he does not strenuously try, nor will it be because he beats the President when they play. Jonathan may be able to play golf, or he may not; but whether he is or not he never will be able to play well enough to beat the President. Always will the score be Taft, up, and Bourne, down.

### Urged to Hear Mrs. Kelly Speak.

PORTLAND, July 23.—(To the Editor.)—Friends of the Consumers' League who have not yet attended the meetings being held during the week in this city by Florence Kelly, of New York, under the auspices of the local league, are missing a rare treat. Mrs. Kelly is best known, nationally and internationaly, as vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Her addresses in Spokane and Seattle on the evils of child labor and the need of the vote of the mother element in the great cities to better the conditions of sanitation, securing pure food and fresh air laws, and the abolition of the sweatshop, were often spoken of in my hearing during the National Woman Suffrage convention as masterpieces of logic and common sense.

The Executive committee of the Oregon State Equal Suffrage Association being too busy with quiet preparations for the coming referendum vote against taxation without representation to arrange meetings for Mrs. Kelly at this time, is especially grateful to Miss Mary Montgomery, president of the Consumers' League, and her staff of efficient coworkers for their hearty indorsement of our distinguished National officer and her laudable work in the interests of disenfranchised motherhood. All who have not yet heard the lady are urged to attend her meetings before she leaves the city. Those who have heard her will need no urging.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY,
President O. S. E. S. A.

### That Speech of Jonathan's.

Castle Rock (Wash.) Advocate.

It must have been a most amusing scene when Oregon's freak Senator, Jonathan Bourne, stood up in the Senate and read a speech from typewritten copy. He may be able to amuse the President by letting him beat him at golf, but as a statesman he is a dismal failure.

### Oh, Suet!

They were both very fond of croquet,
But had only just started to pluet.
When the rain fell in torrents,
So Jack and Miss Florrents
Had to keep under cover all duet.
—Boston Transcript.

## LA FOLLETTE ON THE TARIFF.

### He, Too, Finds It to Be a "Local Issue."

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

With the exception of rice, and the limitation on tobacco and sugar, all articles "the growth, product or manufacture of the Philippine Islands" will be admitted free. There will be also free admission of 150,000,000 cigars annually instead of 70,000,000, as under a Senate amendment adopted at the instance of Mr. La Follette.—Washington Dispatch on Tariff Conference Conclusions.

Here is the real difficulty with tariff reduction as emphasized by Mr. Taft. Here also is the real difficulty with the Hon. Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin as a tariff reducer.

Mr. LaFollette is a typical "insurgent." He makes almost as much noise in the Senate as Mr. Beveridge. His picture always has the center of every page devoted to the "defenders of the common people" and "advocates of the consumer."

Yet when it came to lumber and paper Mr. LaFollette had nothing to say for the "common people." He voted to keep up the tariff. And he came forward especially for the Wisconsin tobacco growers and against the "consumers" of "Manila cheroots."

In other words, when it comes to anything not likely to affect Wisconsin and the Wisconsin vote, Mr. LaFollette is a zealous tariff reducer. He is ready to eat Massachusetts up at a mouthful or to consume Illinois at a sitting. But with Wisconsin it is different.

When it comes to a schedule whose revision downward might cause the voters of Wisconsin to ask what they sent him to Washington for, Mr. La Follette forgets all about "revision downward." He ceases to be heroic. He votes with the sinful Aldrich. He lets the "consumer" go hang.

Like all the rest of the "insurgents" under like conditions—like Beveridge, Borah, Cummins and the rest—Mr. La Follette is then not merely a protectionist, but an Aldrich prohibitionist.

Wisconsin papers please copy.

## TO PROVIDE A REMEDY.

### First, Against Incapable Candidates; Next Against Dishonest Registration.

Oregon Observer, Grants Pass.

Republicans will no longer consent without protest to the abuse of their nominations by a law that encourages incapable candidates and invites dishonest registration of voters, elects irresponsible Legislators and destroys representative government. The City of Portland has led the way by the holding of a convention for the choosing of civic candidates for nomination. Such candidates must still receive popular approval at the primary election, but they go before the people accredited by a representative body, and that is very necessary for the guidance of the voters.

In the two primary elections that have been held many voters were unacquainted with the bundle of candidates asking for nomination, and in consequence either did not take the trouble to vote at all or took chances with the names on the ballot. They wanted to do right, but they did not know who they ought to vote for, and there was no authority to advise them.

The proposed Republican conventions are intended to provide this need by choosing and recommending desirable candidates for the support of the voters at the primary election. The crookedness and dishonesty of the primary law will remain, of course, but the effect will be materially weakened when the voters have the choice of candidates recommended by a reputable body of fellow citizens of their own party. It is expected that the county conventions will be called, when the time comes a year from now, by the regular committeemen elected last year, but where a majority of the committeemen decline to take part it may be taken for granted that a convention will be held anyhow. The great number of Republicans who have revolted against the abuses of the primary law assures the holding of recommending conventions.

## THIS TARIFF JUGGLE.

### With Special Remarks on the Senators From Oregon.

Oregon Observer, Grants Pass.

The consumers of the United States complained of the present tariff that it is too high. The National Republican Convention pledged itself to the people that this tariff should be reduced. It will be observed that the desire of the people had no consideration whatever, but rather was treated with contempt by the Republican majority in the Senate. A few Republican Senators honorably stood by the election promises of the party; a good many Democratic Senators voted in favor of the high tariff rates, and subsequently, when the infamous bill was submitted for final passage in the Senate, these same Democrats voted against it.

The "nothing" Senator from Oregon, Jonathan Bourne, Jr., voted every time for the increased rates, doing servilely what boss Aldrich told him to do, and declaring that he was not acquainted with the subject of tariff and was willing to accept the opinions of others, meaning Aldrich.

The Democratic Senator from Oregon, George E. Chamberlain, exercised his customary political dishonesty. He voted in favor of all the high schedules affecting Oregon products, hoping thus to cultivate favor in those interests, but when the final vote came up he voted with his own party against the bill.

### This Language Puzzle.

National Magazine.

A story is told of a Frenchman who was very anxious to see an American business man at his home. The first morning when he called at the house the maid replied to the query, "The master is not down yet," meaning downstairs. The following morning he called again, and was met with "The master is not up yet," meaning that he had not yet arisen from his bed. The Frenchman looked at her with doubtful eye, paused for a few seconds, and said: "Eet ees very deef'cult, but eef ze mademoiselle will tell me when ze master will be neither up nor down, but in ze middle, zen I vill call zat time."

### The Oregon Man's Retort.

Christian Register, Boston.

Joaquin Miller was once overtaken by a countryman, who gave him a long ride. Tired, at length, of conversation, the poet took a novel from his pocket.

"What are you reading?" said the countryman.

"A novel of Bret Harte's," said Mr. Miller.

"Well, now, I don't see how an immortal being wants to be wasting his time with such stuff."

"Are you quite sure," said the poet, "that I am an immortal being?"

"Of course, you are."

"If that is the case," responded Miller, "I don't see why I need be so very economical of my time."

### New Band for Centralia.

CENTRALIA, Wash., July 23.—(Special.)—The Centralia Concert Band has been organized with 21 pieces. It is composed of business men, with William Black as manager, H. O. Brown president, Harmon Jones vice-president, H. W. Paronto treasurer, W. L. Jones leader, and Huber Grimm secretary.

### Old Soldier Sent to Asylum.

MONTESANO, Wash., July 23.—(Special.)—Perry Riggs, an old soldier, who has been a resident of this section for 20 years, has been adjudged insane and taken to Stellacoom. He recently recovered from an illness which left his mind unbalanced.

## SHERIFFS PLAN BIG RAID

### Eastern Washington Farmers Said to Be Implicated in Rustling.

SPOKANE, July 23.—(Special.)—A conference of County Sheriffs was held Thursday afternoon at the office of Sheriff A. J. Cross, of Ritzville. The visitors were Sheriff Carter, of Whitman, accompanied by Chief Deputy Cole, and Sheriff Davis, of Franklin County.

Discussion of wholesale horse-stealing, which has been carried on so openly throughout Eastern Washington, brought plans for a round-up of men alleged to be implicated. Sheriff Carter has a list of 19 names of prominent farmers said to be members of the band of Press Conners, and the arrests will cause the greatest sensation in that farming region in years.

The Sheriff's office at Colfax has made some important captures within the past few weeks and developments are promised. John Baize has disclosed the working of the entire gang and implicated some of the leading stockmen and ranchers in this part of the state.

Thursday informations were filed against Rol Estep, John Peters, George Weeks and E. P. Edwards, charging them with horse-rustling.

## SOLDIER'S DEED REWARDED

### Certificate of Merit for Man Who Saves Another's Life.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 23.—(Special.)—For saving the life of Corporal Thompson at Fort George Wright last December, when Pat Gregory, a soldier crazed with drink, had fired one shot at him in the barracks-room and was preparing to fire another, Corporal Mike Sommis, Company H, Third Infantry, has been awarded a certificate of merit from the War Department at Washington, D. C.

Corporal Thompson ordered Gregory taken to the guard-house. Without any warning whatever, Gregory went to his locker, secured a revolver and took aim at Thompson. Sommis threw up Gregory's arm just as the revolver was discharged.

## IDAHO COUNTIES TO VOTE

### Local Option Elections Set for Canyon and Ada Districts.

NAMPA, Idaho, July 23.—(Special.)—The Canyon County Board of Commissioners today named August 25 as the date on which the voters of this county will decide the local option question. The liquor interests allowed the petition to be passed upon by the Board without making any protest, preferring to make their fight during the compaign.

The Board of Commissioners of Ada County, which adjoins this county and in which Boise is located, have set September 15 as the date on which the voters of that county will decide the same question. Indications are that the local option people will win in both counties.

## HOPELESS INVALID IS GUILTY

### Streetcar Robber, Paralyzed, Given Prison Sentence.

SPOKANE, July 23.—Paralyzed and hopelessly crippled for life by a bullet which went through his brain, Theodore Adams was carried into court on a stretcher this morning and pleaded guilty to having tried to hold up a Cannon Hill streetcar on the night of January 1. Judge Hueneke sentenced him to 1 to 14 years in prison. Efforts for a pardon will be started by his mother.

Adams was shot by U. Smith, a clerk, who was riding on the car the young outlaw tried to rob. The bullet passed clear through his skull above the ears.

## NOTARIES TOLD TO BEHAVE

### Court Insists Runners Must Not Molest Land Applicants.

SPOKANE, July 23.—Estimates made of land registrations at 8 o'clock tonight show approximately 2000 in Spokane, 4000 in Coeur d'Alene, 5000 at Missoula and 1200 at Kalispell.

Some complaints are being made of overcharges by notaries and these will be investigated. The employment of runners by notaries has been giving great annoyance to intending applicants arriving at the depots, and Judge Witten has notified the notaries that the practice must be discontinued or their commissions will be revoked.

## FARGO PARTY SEES VALLEY

### Dakota Business Men Drive Through Hood River Orchards.

HOOD RIVER, Or., July 23.—(Special.)—In a special car, a party of 25 business men of Fargo, N. D., under the leadership of J. L. Graves, arrived here yesterday and were driven through the valley. The party left Fargo July 15, and had visited Spokane, Yakima, Seattle and Portland before coming to Hood River.

While here the party was entertained by the Commercial Club, and supplied with literature. Several of them stated that they expected to return to the coast this Fall.

## TOURISTS VIEW OLD HOME

### McLoughlin House Attracts Visitors to Oregon City.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 23.—(Special.)—What the restoration of the historic home of Dr. John McLoughlin will do for Oregon City has been demonstrated by the visit this week of a party of 10 Eastern people to Oregon City to view the house and to call upon Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, whose book, "McLoughlin and Old Oregon," they have read.

The work of restoring the McLoughlin residence will be completed within a few weeks, when it will be thrown open to the public.

## HANDCUFFED JAP ESCAPES

### Jumps From Car Window and Disappears in Woods.

EVERETT, Wash., July 23.—J. Tamata, a Japanese charged with forgery, jumped from the window of a toilet-room of a Great Northern train near Everett this morning while being taken from Seattle to Whatcom by a Deputy Sheriff. Although Tamata was handcuffed and the train going 30 miles an hour, he escaped, leaving his hat where he fell.

### Child Drowns in Well.

GRESHAM, Or., July 23.—(Special.)—Morine Sloop, the 3-year-old twin son of Clifford Sloop, living near Pleasant Home, was drowned in an old well yesterday while playing with other children in the yard. The curbing around the well had become rotten with age and the little fellow broke through, falling 20 feet into the water. When taken out life was extinct.

### Examination Dates Set.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 23.—(Special.)—The semi-annual examinations for state and county papers will be held in this city August 11 to 14, inclusive, for the state papers, while the examinations for county papers will end August 12.