The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1909.

LYMAN'S BOOK ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

several volumes o "American Waterways Series," (Putnam & Sons, New York), the one special interest to renders in the Pacific Northwest is the book on The Co-lumbia River, by Professor William D. Lyman, of Whitman College, Walla Walla. The plan of the book gives the author scope for a large sketch of the topography of the country traversed by the Columbia River and its tributaries an account of the history, the myths, the scenery and the commerce of the region, and a fusion of the whole body of the materials into a highly interesting essay and narrative. It is the first real attempt to write an extended account and description of the Columbia River, on a sufficiently ample plan. We do not forget Mrs. Victor's book, en-titled, "The River of the West," published some thirty years ago; but that ntertaining book was not so much an attempt at description of the river and the land and an account of the historic origins, as a romance of the life of the principal hero and typical pioneer trapper, Joseph L. Meck. Professor Lyman's book, while adhering closely to the actual history, is a most picturesque account of the general fea-tures of a river and of the land which traverses—a river and land wholly

The author writes on his subject ith the enthusiasm of a native son. He has visited every part of the Columbia Basin, has the observation of a true lover of nature, and possesses od descriptive powers. Animated gon River," saturated with it from his infancy, educated in constant touch with it, son of pioneer parents whose ves were spent in sowing the seed which now is bringing the harvest to the states formed from The Oregon Country, this writer might be expected to produce a rare book. He has done so. Among his merits to his power of compression, without sac-rifice of picturesque description. The detail, though great, is informed throughout by an enthusiastic yet never tedlous sentiment; and the book supplies an historic outline, which il-lustrates how much may be gathered ate no great space by one who makes himself master of such a subject be fore he begins to write upon it. The historic matter is, however, only incidental to the general purpose—an account of The River and of The

One of the most intricate river umbia and its tributaries. streams issue from high mountains, est of them from glacial areas. The ands every point of the cor large streams, too, whose courses puzzled the early explorers, and even today the stranger to the topography can scarcely conceive how these rivers, so at opposites, can find a common channel and outlet to the extent and indescribable beauty fartility; for the greater part of the deacent of these streams is in their upper courses, and the general watershed, a thousand miles from the se has a mild and equable climate. Yet glacial peaks, but little more than one hundred miles from the sea, also send features render the river and the land unique among the rivers and drain-age basins of America. Now for the first time they find description in a form that unites the history with the descriptive matter about the country in a continuous narrative. Photography has furnished the illustration and the art of engraving at the high est has done the rest; so that we have a book whose pictures are those of nature, not of imperfect human fancy, misguided by want of proportion, or by wish to make Nature more striking han it is. Here the art itself is

The book is dedicated to the mem ory of the author's parents. filial tribute, touching to those who have known the family. Another son, Harace Lyman, now deceased, some years ago, produced, with painstaking labor, guided by literary and historical judgment, a history of Oregon, in This work is on a four volumes. plan that supplies the large details on which the historical part of the present book by William D. Lyman is founded and framed. But the books of the two brothers are different in purpose and scope, and different in style and treatment. The memory of the father and mother-ploneers. cators, hopeful workers amid the humble and narrow conditions of the early days in Oregon—is honored in the work of their sons.

An Oregon lad, living at Currinsville in this state, has had a bequest from his grandfather, late of Los Angeles, of a slate and a copy of Kirkhan's English Grammar, relics of his school-boy days, bought in 1840. If the lad makes as good use of the articles that have come down to him from his grandfather's schoolboy days, as the lads of that period were wont to do, will know more about at least two of the subjects taught in the common schools of today than do many who | tioned.

graduate from our high schools. These old relics are mute witnesses of a time when pupils had to study lesson until it was learned before they fixed the rules of Kirkhan's Gram-Mediterranean, but not infrequently by atmospheric extremes that for the mar and Smith's Arithmetic in the some of these vessels steam through time being put patriotism in eclipse youthful mind, with a pertinacity that the canals and out on the world's and made the easement of physical dishas outlived the years. Not many oceans, where they give a good account comfort the paramount consideration.

branches were taught in the old school of themselves in competition with the days, but the boy who went to school vessels of other nations. This coastwise days, but the boy who went to school long enough to pass through McGurfey's series of readers. Kirkhan's Grammar, Smith's Arithmetic, Mitchell's Geography and Webster's Spelling-book, in accordance with the system then in vogue, was not likely to fall in life from lack of a practical education.

Old things have passed away and with them the old textbooks that were well thumbed by the generation that they served. A return to the crude they served. A return to the crude carries traffic between many states.

Such extremes are exceedingly tryand their birch-rod rule is not desired, and development than most but the fact remains that these methods turned out men and women who could read understandingly, write leg-ibly and "cipher" intelligently and whose intimate acquaintance with Webster's Spelling-book made the

Trophies of past triumphs, mute mementoes of past endeavors in the ducational field, are these and similar relics of the school days of a past generation, and worthy to be pre-served as memorials of a hard-fought battle in the advance guard of a con-tention which opened the way for the

With mittened hands and cap drawn down to guard the neck and cars from snow, his slate, arithmetic and grammar un der his arm, breaking the way through the drifts for the sister who followed with her geography and spelling-book, formed a moving-picture on many a Winter landscape in the time of the old school textbooks.

PROBLEMS OF LIFE AND MIND. One who doesn't understand Shakepeare simply doesn't push himself r herself into Shakespeare's world: which is the widest intellectual and noral and spiritual world yet reve to the sons and daughters of men. This is the test: If one can't understand Shakespeare, it is because he is too

narrow; hasn't range enough.
On the religious side the old Hebrey prophets have the like expression; and since religion and morals have clos relation and each must support the other, the Hebrow Scriptures are the highest expression of the religious emotions and moral aspirations of mankind. Their "sacredness." OVET

other writings, is another question.
President Eliot, whose five feet of books, contains not one which the world could spare, didn't include in his list Shakespeare and the Bible. He doubts whether either can be read understandingly without high culture. All the more necessary, then, for high culture. For, on the two sides of life —on one side for highest expression of the religious instinct in man and the poetic expression necessary for it;on the other, for deepest observation on the widest range of human life, and on the moral forces that rise up con tinually to control and direct it and to avenge its lapses and mistakes-for ne side or part of this you go to the old Bible; for another you go to William Shakespeare. There are others, besides Shakespeare. But there is one who is supreme. Others, indeed are mighty, when his face is hid.

A letter to The Oregonian asks why

so much criticism is passed on Presi-dent Ellot for omission of Shakespeare from his five feet of books. His omission of the Bible, this inquirer says, was natural enough, since it is not on the basis as other books. But it is on the same basis as other books, and must be judged by the same tests and on the same principles—it is a body of literature, subject to the same principles of interpretation that apply to any other. This now is all but universally admitted. After a while none will question it. To string out quotations and comments, that Shakespeare is not only greatest trend of mountain ranges in confusion, of observers and thinkers, but great-with valleys and outlets at opposites est of moral writers, would be easiest with each other, sends the streams toservation and experie the Hebrew writers, and his observastances for their support. Hence his peculiar power. He is merely a prodigy. There are no miracles; and prodigies appear only in the intel-lectual and moral world. There is nothing that much astonishes the world in the appearance of a new potato or cherry. But no one expects another Isalah or Shakespeare, or Mollere or Milton. Men may appear hgain whose powers will astonish the world, but they will not be like those who have preceded us. It is, of urse, impossible, to set limits to how there ever can be another great poet like Homer or Shakespeare or Tasso or Milton, or another great conmore probability of a Napoleon than those

OUR MERCHANT MARINE. The latest issue of Lioyds' Register is at hand. Like all of its predecessors, it contains the most complete details and statistics of the world's ship-ping that can be complied. Lloyds' Register is accepted authority on all shipping matters by all people and all countries where ships float. It will undoubtedly come as an awakening shock to the American people, who have listened blindly to the statements of the ship subsidy seekers, to learn from such an unimpeachable source as Lleyds' Register that the United States has a merchant marine tonnage greater than any other nation except Great Britain, and that in sailing vessels, this country has a greater ton-

nage than Great Britain. In steam tonnage we crowd Get many pretty closely, with 3,682,332 tons, compared with 2,889,046 tons for Germany. The steam tonnage of Great Britain is 17,702,714 gross, or nearly half of all the tonnage in the world. "The mistress of the seas" as so far abandoned sall for steam that the British flag floats over but 122,728 tons of sail shipping, while Stripes 1.291.480 tons of sailing ships. In number and average tonnage, our fleet of steamers on the Great Lakes ountry's. We hear much from the ship subsidy seekers in praise of the subsidized fleets of Japan, Norway and France and in apologetic strain for our own fleet; but our lake steam et of 1,873 steamers of 2,044,553 tons register is greater than the tire flect of any of the countries men-

Nearly all of this lake fleet finds remunerative employment on land seas on longer routes than the dread, average traversed by the coasting. This fleets of Northern Europe or on the within

nage is found, look like short ferry

schoolhouses, their meager equipment any one of which is greater in size principalities and powers of the old the first it will be necessary to world. Instead of bemoaning the alleged decadence of our American merfact that this, one of the newest of the world's great powers, has the sectest often lasting several hours before the last speller "went down" before a rapid fusiliade of words.

Translation of words. foreign commerce between the European nations, that it is an everlasting source of wonder to the foreigners who secure their impressions of the size of our merchant marine by readseekers, many of whom are so ignoestablishment of the common schools rant that the facts which Lloyds' of America. The sturdy lad, Register presents are new and startling when brought to their attention.

HOW IT MAY BE DETERMINED.

The Deschutes (Harriman) company has made its survey for eighty-two miles up the Deschutes River on the east bank, except for a distance of six mlles, where it crosses to the west side. The Oregon Trunk (Porter Brothers) survey occupies alternately each side of the river, but in the main is on the est aide (fifty-two out of eighty-two miles). The principal points of con-flict are between mile posts 20 and 38, and mile posts 70 and 82. In the statement by Mr. Cotton, counsel for the Harriman system, published yesterday,

appeared the following: If the Deschutes Company should resur If the Deschutes Company should reservey its line for the six miles above mentlened (on the west lank), all of its line would be on the east side of the river, and if the Oregon Trunk would remain on the west side of the river, on which it started, and on which it has surveyed fifty-two miles of road, out of a total distance of eighty-two, there will be no conflict between the lines, and each company could construct a road without any fuss and feathers. As a practical question, it would seem that no good reason exists why this should not be done.

We will not undertake to say whether it is practicable to follow Mr Cotton's suggestion. The reply of the Oregon Trunk may be, and probably will be, that it is not possible without great expense, or at all, to build for the ntire distance up the west bank of the Deschutes, leaving the more feasible east bank to the Harriman people. But how shall we know? We cannot twin-screw and the triple-expansion know, perhaps, if we are to listen to engine soon displaced the Umbria and the contentions of opposing attorneys; but we might know if the Interior Department of the United States, or some other Government authority, would concern itself in this most important controversy through the fact that the railroad surveys pass largely over Government land. And if the matter could be thus determined, why could not one course or survey be mapped out for one road, and another for the other? Or, if there should be at some point, or points, a necessary conflict, why could not this, too, be adjusted by joint surveys or double soon have a test of the good faith of one or both constestants for the Des chutes. We shall then have one or two railroads up the Deschutes, or none

Besides, it may be added that under the statute neither railroad has the right to exclude the other from a defile; and it may be added further that in the whole distance of eighty-two miles, or thereabouts, constituting the Deschutes Canyon, the parties admit that there are only two or three points where the roads must lie closely side by side. Construction of a joint roadbed (not a joint track) at these places is the necessary solution.

Perhaps if the Portland grain-handlers were a little more familiar with conditions on Puget Sound as compared with Portland, there would greater hesitancy about attempting to drive shipping away from this por by maintenance of a differential against Portland. An officer of the union is quoted as saying that "the class of men obtained on Puget Sound for 30 cents per hour are inexperi-enced and unreliable." If this be true, Portland is very much in need of "inexperienced and unreliable men," for it has been several years since this port has been able to make as good a port has been able to make as good a showing for fast and economical han-dling of grain as has been made by those "inexperienced and unreliable" grainhandlers on Puget Sound docks. a matter of fact, the Puget Sound grainhandlers are a very good class of laborers, many of them ownmfortable circumstances. Employ ing men strictly on their merits, and not by virtue of a union card, enables the Puget Sound dock managers select their men much more carefully than would be the case if they were obliged to take any man who came along, irrespective of his merits as a worker.

CLIMATIC EXTREMES. The annual parade of the G. A. R., at Salt Lake City, at noon last Wednes-Bronzed and gray the veterans, 5000 strong, marching four abreast held right of way over everything except the scorching rays of the sun. These glared mercilessly down upon the line of march and sent many an old soldier to the emergency hospital in an ambulance automobile. The test of endurance was probably almost as severe as any one of the veteran soldiers had endured in his youth when on the march or the battlefield; but the men there are enrolled under the Stars and | made and only broke ranks when overcome by exhaustion. Children de-ploying as a living flag-tender little school girls, who had long drilled for compares favorably with any other the occasion-suffered uncomplainingly in the performance of their part, though many were borne, limp and pallid, from the scene in ambulances, or were returned almost lifeless to the arms of their parents.

But for the excessive heat there would have been no disturbing in-fluence in connection with this fortythird annual encampment of the G. A. R. Despite the heat the spectacle inspiring though shadowed by

This is the second patriotic display within the year that has been attended

The elaborate preparations for the inaugural of President Taft were so set upon by the forces of the bleak Northon March 4, while, according to all accounts a scorching sun, aided by a hot wind from the desert made Salt Lake

Such extremes are exceedingly try To guard against a recurrence of the date of the inaugural of the Presi-dent to a date a couple of months later. chant marine, our people should be To guard against a recurrence of the pointing with pride to the remarkable latter will be much easier. It is only necessary to select as the place of the annual meeting of the G. A. R. some city on the Pacific Coast, preferably Portland-where extremes of heat and cold are practically unknown. It migh also be well to move the date of this meeting backward two months, when, if daring enough to select a city where climatic extremes prevail, the may be forestalled by an earlier date of meeting.

The proposal to incinerate the bod-

les of the pauper dead is worthy of consideration. Cremation is a clean, quick and final method of disposing of human remains, and in the case of persons who die of contagious diseases it is the only safe and sanitary method. By comparison with burial in the potter's field it must appeal strongly to the sensibilities of every one who would protect the bodies even of the unknown, unclaimed dead from the indignity of hurried and careless The finality of such disposal of the human body is a strong plea in favor of cremation. The menace that hovers over a number of graves in Lone Fir Cemetery that lie in the path of street development is but a repetition of what has happened in every large city in the land. Bodies long since buried, those who placed them there gone, what is their dust to the man who turns the furrow or opens the street over or through the place of their sepulture? This being true o many who were given tender burial in years past, it is doubly true of the body of the pauper "whom nobody

The Umbria and the Etruria, still the fastest single-screw steamships affoat, are to go on the auction block They cost \$1,500,000 each about twenty years ago, and when they scorched across the Atlantic several they created fully as much excitement as was occasioned by the appearance of the present-day record-breakers. hours faster than the first six-day boat the Lusitania and Mauretania. the Etruria in the ranks of the recordbreakers, and for more than fifteen years they have been second-class boats. They are not only much slower than the modern flyers, but they are also more expensive to operate, and a few years hence will either reach the scrap pile or be shunted to some obscure route where speed and elegance are not so necessary as they are or the North Atlantic

OWDS.

Those of us who have come to look upon Western Canada as the great grain-producing section of the North American Continent must revise our opinion or else remain at variance with the report of John Inglis, the ex-pert statistician. In this we find that the wheat acreage of this year in North Dakota is nearly 1,000,000 acres in excess of the combined acreage of three Northwestern provinces of Canada. In milling qualities and fo producing properties, North Dakota wheat is, as everybody knows, unsur-passed. Why look enviously and anxiously across the border when the grain area and output are under con-sideration?

The one thing that, above all others is a test of human fortitude, and that most frequently causes self-appointed change of ills known to possibilities unknown, is continued, hopeless illness. The public, to whom she was known as "Miss Santa Claus," will be ad to learn that Miss Elizabeth Phillips, of Philadelphia, found life thus encumbered too heavy to bear and passed out by the act of suicide last Wednesday. This is her simple eu-"By reason of her work among logy: or children at Christmas time Phillips enjoyed an almost National reputation." To this it may well be "She will be missed by children."

Perhaps it is just as well to allow all game birds and animals to be slaughtered at once. Then those who out of season, from the mere lust of killing, will be compelled to give up the "sport." Some of them then might be led into useful employment. But it's doubtful. Most of them are natural loafers, and will always be a pest

Gifford Pinchot does not want all the power sites in the land gobbied by the trusts. Neither does anybody else. the trusts. Neither does anybody else. But Mr. Pinchot neglects to say what a poor man can do with a power site other than sell it to some one or concern rich enough to develop its energy.

Now that X-rays have been found effective in reviving a victim of laudanum, it is but a step farther to their use in administering the "third degree." Local detectives might enlist them in the search for the mysterious 'big red touring car.'

Irrigation, some tell us, is a "poor man's proposition." In many a place where the hoe and the cultivator are just as good, or even better, irrigation

A lot of the persons accounted lucky in the Idaho land drawings could better and cheaper land in the Willamette Valley.

We don't need to worry about that 10-inch rain shortage much longer; the new season begins in less than three weeks. By this time young Thaw should be

making up his mind that it didn't pay, after all, to kill Stanford White. One of Harry Thaw's symptoms of insanity was distrust of his lawyers. Then how about the rest of us?

The Government doesn't prosethe newspapers that advertise its land

The whole Sutton family is rather combatir

ZEPPELIN'S TRY FOR NORTH POLE Scientists Agree With Him That

the Idea Is Not Uptoplan. Chicago Record-Herald, Count Zeppelin's projected expedition in which he hopes to crown his life work as a developer of the art of air gation by reaching and returning the North Pole in a new dirigible balloon, an improvement on the Zeppe-lin II, is planned to be undertaken next Summer. The count and the scientific expert who will accompany him, Professor von Hergesell, a cele-brated Strasbourg aerologist, modestly disclaim the express intent of trying to find the pole. They say their expe-dition will be for the purpose of "in-

dition will be for the purpose of "Investigating the unknown regions of the Arctic" and of making a series of scientific observations in the Polar regions. The German public, however, understands that if the preliminary trips of Zeppelin from his base of operations are successful, the search for the pole will be undertaken.

This base will be Cross Bay, on the island of Spitzbergen. The alrahip is to sail to that northern point, crossing Germany and Norway, with probably several intermediate landings for the purpose of gathering scientific data. Cross Bay has been chosen partily because of familiarity with it by data. Cross Bay has been chosen partby because of familiarity with it by
Professor von Hergesell, who made
soundings and observations about the
hay when on a woyage with Prince Aihert of Monaco in 1907 in the prince's
luxurious and scientifically equipped
yacht, Princess Alice.

After thoroughly testing the ability of the Zeppeiln airship to weather Arctic conditions, the dash for the pole will be made. It is said several polar explorers have expressed confidence in the success of the Zeppeiln expedition, and Emperor William is expedition, and Emperor William Is supporting the project enthusiastically. Prince Albert of Monaco will con-tribute to the expedition a complete set of scientific instruments for making measurements and observations. many of which have been designed by himself. This multi-millionaire ruler himself. This multi-millionaire ruler of the tiny principality famed as the seat of Monte Carlo, the great gambling resort, is one of the most lib-eral and accomplished patrons of science in the world. Lieutenant Shackleton, the English explorer who nearly reached the South Pole; Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish traveler; Professor von Drygalski, the Munich Polar explorer, and Major von Parse-val, constructor of Germany's "non-rigid" military sirships, have expressed the opinion that the Zeppelin expedi-tion will succeed. The last named au-thority says a nonrigid airship of the type he has built could reach the Pole in 48 hours from a well-selected base.
"I would press farther north than Cross Bay as a starting place," says Major von Parseval, as quoted by a Berlin correspondent of the New York

Times, "and fill my airship upon one of the mighty lee fields at about the \$2d degree of latitude, which would leave a distance of only 569 miles to the pole." From Spitzbergen to the Pole is about 809 miles, but this distance is easily within the radius of the willist of a Zoroella sirship for the tance is easily within the radius of the utility of a Zeppelin airship, for the Zeppelin II accomplished a considerably greater task in its famous voyage across Germany May 30 and 31 last, travelling 850 miles in about 37 hours. The reaching of the pole will depend wholly upon the strength of the wind, according to Professor von Drygalski, but Major yon Parsaval is optimistic about this and other physical difficulties to be encountered.

"I have been brought to realize, rays Major von Parseval, "that the weather conditions in Summer in Arctic latitudes are actually more favorable to the aeronaut than those of Central Europe. Not only is an immense advantage gained in the fact that our afternating day and night changes there into one continuous day, but the very circumstance that the polar regions, land and sea alike, lie for mile after mile under one connected cover-ing of ice is in itself in the aeronaut's favor, since it brings about a uniformity in the general conditions which in our part of the world is utterly un-

"It is easily conceivable that under such conditions there must be long windless periods—periods of absolutely atmospheric stiliness in the course of the Polar Summer, and that the Polar winds, when they do put in an appear-ance, are inevitably of the mildest character, as Nansen found them to be these I am obliged to admit that the pole by airship can hardly be branded Uptopian."

Discussing the difficulties confront-ing an aerial dash to the pole, real and Illusive, another well-known German aeronaut scatters the popular mistaken one of the prime hardships to be faced. He points out that the low temperature is in reality quite an insignificant factor, since in July and August, the ractor, since in July and tagged, the two hot months, and the period in which the Zeppelin expedition is planned to take place, the thermometer is never more than alligarity below zero, sometimes even a trifle above it.

It is possible that Leppelin may not It is possible that Leppenh may not have the chance to be the first finder of the North Pole, for two explorers who have been engaged more than a year on the task are yet to be heard from, and a third is preparing for a from, and a third is preparing for a trip northward from Spitzbergen. Dr. F. A. Cook left New York in the Summer of 1907 and Wintered at Etah, on the coast of Greenland. March 3, 1908, he started from Annatok, with Eskimos and dogs, to travel across Grinnell and Grant lands to the Arctic Ocean, where his journey over the sea would begin. Except for a letter dated two weeks after his start he has not been heard from since. Commander R. E. Peary started from New York a year ago on the steamer Roosevelt, with the hope of arriving at the Pole by a sled journey from some base on Grant Land. He started north from Etah August 17 last. Walter Wellman is at Land. He started north from hath August 17 last. Walter Wellman is at Spitzhergen, preparing to make another attempt, this Summer if possible, to reach the pole by means of his dirigible balloan America. One or more of these three may be reported to have reached the Pole long before Count Zeppelin starts north next Summer. mer.

Played Joke on Prohibitionist.

Detroit Free Press.

Over at Newaygo, where it is so dry that the boys habitually "splt cotton," there seem to be some mighty dry prohibitionists, according to a story that comes from the desert.

A Newaygo citizen recently received a letter of the prohibitionists of the comes from the desert. A Newaygo citizen recently received a letter from a Kentucky whisky house, requesting him to send them the names of a dozen or more persons who would like to get some fine whisky shipped to them at a very low price. The letter wound up by saying:

"We will give you a commission on all the orders sent in by parties whose

"We will give you a commission on all the orders sent in by parties whose names you send us."

The Newaygo man belonged to a practical joke class, and filled in the names of some of his prohibition friends on the blank spaces left for that purpose.

He had forgotten all about his supposed practical joke when Monday he received another letter from the same house. He supposed it was a request for more names and was just about to throw the communication in the waste basket when it and was just about to throw the com-munication in the waste basket when it occurred to him to send the name of another old friend to the whisky house. He accordingly tore open the envelope, and came near collapsing when he found a check for \$3.80, representing his com-mission on the sale of whisky to the par-ties whose names he had sent in about three weeks before.

APPROVAL FOR THE ASSEMBLY METHOD

Discussed With Candor and Force by the Newspapers of Oregon-How Some Serious Defects of the Primary Law May Be Met.

Oregon Observer (Grants Pass), The direct primary nominating law is being widely discussed just now. It has proved a signal failure wherever it has been put in operation, the latest experience being in Indiana. In Orcgon the experiment has not improved with experience, but has grown worse in the dishonesty and trickery that the The cleoprovisions of the law invite. tions of last year were disgracefully dishonest, even for the political game, which is none too scrupulous. There is no use going over that again. The particulars of how a Republican state elected a Democratic United States Senator are known to every voter in Oregon. But the boldness and success of the crooked game awakened serious Re publicans to the political iniquity they were up against, and there was a feeling around for remedy. The city of Portland, in its civic elections, had also suffered seriously from similar abuses of the primary law, and there some months ago the proposal to hold a con-vention of Republican citizens to recom-mend candidates for the primary elections was adopted and acted upon and worked out satisfactorily. This result let light into the growing political darkness, and there was in all sections of the state a resolve to repeat that process when the state elections are

held next year.

The idea now seems to be to hold to the primary law, and endeavor to cor-rect its failings by county convention, which it appears to be now the proper thing to speak of as "assemblies." These assemblies, to be composed of reputable citizens, will endeavor to select desirable candidates for nomination at the primary election, and it will rest with the voters to approve them or not as they may judge best. There is no pur-pose to take any direct power from the people. Heretofore at primary the people. Heretofore at primary elections, the voters have had no guide in choosing nominees, and it is believed that the assembly method will be an important aid.

The election of Jonathan Bourne, Jr. as United States Senator from Oregon as United States Senator from Oregon was not so much a blunder as it was a misunderstanding. Mr. Bourne kept himself close to Portland and campaigned by printed circulars. Not half the people knew anything about him, and he was elected by the votes of men who did not know he was unfit for the office. The assembly will help to give better information. Arabit the people better information. Again, the people by a large vote elected State Treasurer Steel, of whom they knew nothing at that time, he, too, electioneered by printed circulars. But with the col-lapse of the rotten trust bank in Portland the facts were exposed that Stee was a mere creature of the bank, and had not only procured legislation for it, but had unlawfully deposited the state school money with the tumbling institution. Steel should have been cuted criminally and ousted from prosecuted criminally and clasted rion-office, but neither of these things hap-pened. He is State Trensurer yet. The people do not want to make a mistake like that next year, and they need the assembly to vouch for the characters of persons who offer for normation. Thus far the assembly can be of service to the voters, but it cannot prevent false registration, and that is the rock that will eventually wreck the primary law and call for its repeal.

The Observer accounts the assembly

and call for its repeal.

The Observer accepts the assembly proposition, believes it will do much for better government, but does not believe that it will be entirely successful, or that it will make the primary law ac ceptable to men who believe in gov-ernment by party, and all thinking must believe in party as opposed to

THE GEORGIA EDITORS.

More Fun Down There Than Even in

Oregon These Days.
Philadelphia Record.
We trust that the hostilities between Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, and Dick Gray, of the Atlanta Journal, will go no further than pens and ink. If they extend to shooting-trons and smokeless powder comedy will be turned into tragedy; and we profer comedy. If one of these accomplished editors should be shot and the other one put in the penitentiary we should lose the diversion which both of them are now affording the

Mr. Gray says that Mr. Howell has been "caught red-handed as a fakir." Of course, this is a mixed metaphor; nixed metaphors are as appropriate this season as mixed drinks, and are far safer. Murderers get red hands, but fakirs do not get anything worse than dirt on their hands. We trust that both of these editors will continue to be caught black-handed from the injudicous use of their link-stands, but that neither will ever get red hands. Mr. Gray also says that Mr. Howell has been "ripped and riven to his sawdust heart, the stuffed rag baby of Georgia journalism."

a flow of language. Mr. Howell retorts a now or language. Arr. Howell retords that Mr. Gray has been so often openly branded in the Constitution as a "Mehmonger"—a perfectly legitimate calling, by the way—a "guttersnipe," a "brute and bully," a "thug insensible to gentility or bully," a "thug insensible to gentility or refinement," and a "hopeless ass," that further characterization "would exhaust the vocabulary of contempt and disgust." Not at all; the vocabulary is inexhausti-ble, and its use is most diverting. Mr., Howell says there is no use of "further cornering a polecat," but there is a lot of use in his saying it, and we hope Mr., Gray will not shoot him till he has said some more things.

There is a proposition in Atlanta to

There is a proposition in Atlanta to create a Court of Honor "to adjust the difficulty in an amicable way." We don't want any one shot, but we cannot conceive what a Court of Honor could possibly have to do with this controversy,

Albers' New Mill and Broadway Bridge.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)
—In The Oregonian Thursday an announcement by the Albers Bros. that they are forthwith to construct a six-story brick flouring mill just north of the Alasworth dock is attracting the attenti the people who voted for the Broadway

This bridge will pass directly through this mill if built, and it is strange that the firm should construct such a mill in the face of an early condemnation suit. The Albers Bros. certainly know that the bridge passes over the center of this dock and that the bridge cannot pass over a six-story building after reaching the west bank of the river. Whose duty is it to call the attention of the brothers to this matter? Will the city have to pay the extra amount for the removal of this obstruction as seen as it is finished? Perhaps the Mayor and Council could call the attention of the builders to the necesaity of foreseeing the bridge and the fu-rility of erecting such an expensive struc-ture as an obstruction.

M. J. MAC MAHON.

Chicago Record-Herald.
"Don't imagine," he said after she had refused him, "that I am going away to blow my brains out or drink myself to death."

death."

"No," she replied, "I have no idea that you will do anything of that kind. You are going away to do some wonderful thing which will bring you wealth and fame and make me regret all the rest of my life that I didn't believe you when you intimated that you were one of the greatest little men that had ever come over the asphalt."

The Dalles Optimist. It does beat all how the Democrats are fighting against the conference plan of nominations. And yet there is nothing in the direct primary law against conferences or even conven-

tions. Indeed, it was the intention of the framers of the law, is in harmony with the spirit of the law, that nominations or suggestions should be made by the different parties, such suggestions to be afterwards passed upon by the at the primary elections. We do not the law ever understood that the races please affair.

But after the law was passed the Democrats and "independents" and "reformers" saw how the law could be manipulated to cause the dominant party to divide their ballots between a multitude of candidates, while minority party would concentrate their ballots on one or two of their best men. In that way they foresaw that we would probably nominate our weakes man, while they would have their best As we have often said before, we have

thus far allowed the minerity leaders to outwit us, and as a result we have in the United States Senate two mer who could not have been elected had the Republicans acted with any sense. It is all very well to say that Bourne and Chamberlain were the choice of the people, but those who say it, as well as everybody else with a grain of sense, know such a statement is false. a fair and honest election by the voters of the state neither one of them would

ever have had a look-in for the position they now hold. The only thing for us to do as a party is to let this hue and cry of the Democratic press go unheeded, and go ahead and call a conference or convention next Summer and agree upon candidates for Congress and the Senate and for state officers and members ate and for state officers and memoers of the Legislature. There will be strong opposition to this, but if we will analyse this opposition we will find it coming aimost entirely from the minority party organs. Any Republicans who dispute the right to nominate need not be seri-ously considered, for they are the ones who have given us Bourne and Cham-barkits and are at the least but traitors perlain, and are at the least but traitors

And another thing we must do, that is sit down on Statement No. I. Never must we again the our hands as we did hast Fell and witness the spectacle of Republicans bound hand and foot. Let it be understood that any man who signs that statement must be slaughtered at the polls. Then by electing beyond a peradventure our candidate for Senator in November, he can be elected by a solid Republican ma-

jority in January.
It is said that the Republicans of the It is said that the Republicans of the state are almost universally in favor of the direct primaries law and Statement No. 1. There never was a greater cal-umny uttered. It is untrue from a to izzard. Such a report is a man of straw, put up and maintained by the Democrats and their cohorts, and we should no longer let the bugaboo scare

There are but two courses open us; take the plan as outlined by the best Republicans and make our nomina-tions, or turn the state, bag and bag-gage, over to the minority.

DEMOCRATS HELPED OUT.

The Crowd Chamberlain Acted With on the Tariff.

Memphis Commercial Appeal, Dem. Memphis Commercial Appeal, Dem.
Our Democrats in the tariff business,
except Gore and half a dozen others,
have gone along and permitted the
Republicans to have taings just as they
wished. They took little part in forming the bill, and when the insurgent
Republicans revolted the Democrats
rather sneered at their course and gave
silent aid to the standpatters and the
regulars. regulars.

Charleston News and Courier, Dem. party and the country, the D in the Senate and the House followed in the Senate and the House londwed opportunity instead of principle in dealing with the question; a little bit of protection for local interests here and there, something for sugar and rice in Louisiana, a nubbin for the lumber industry in North Carolina and Alabama a hand-out for the camphor orchards in Florida, or something of the sort, and whatever sop offered that seemed to of temporary advantage to "my con-

Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

The country is indebted but little more to the Democrats in the present Congress than to the Republicans for relied from the burdens of a tariff for subsidy, the truth being that the bill as it went to conference was a product of Democrats as well as Republicans, and that several of its worst features could not have been incorporated in it except for the votes of Democrats, especially of Democrats in the Senate. And a still further and humiliatingly significant truth being that the chorus of opposition to the bill that is now going up from the Democrats in Congress is based upon the complaint, not that it is a highly protected measure, but that it makes an unfair division of the protection swag! stituents.

An Old-Fashioned Christian Minister.

An Old-Fushloned Christian Minister.

New York Tribune.

William R. Huntington was a Christian minister. Everything else in his life was made subservient to the fulfilment of that supreme calling. He sought no new devices. He did not poss, or strain after sensational effects. Notoriety was not the breath of his nostrils. He was content to keep his church a church. He did not deem it necessary to introduce into it "smoking services" or moving picture shows or what has not unjustly been called "ecclesiastical vaudeville." For "drawing power" he depended upon nothing more than preaching the gospel and administering the sacraments of the church according to his orthodox creed. But there was no complaint of empty pews in his church or of failure to keep men interested in religion. There was no decline of that church in spiritual authority or in vital influence for righteousness during his ministry of a quarter of a century. No just and intelligent person will for a moment dispute the fact that it has been a good thing for New York to have Grace Church in it with Dr. Huntington as its rector, or that it would be for the good of the city to have such churches and such ministers multiplied. churches and such ministers multiplied.

Washington (D. C.) Herald.

Where is the man who has not wandered now and then through the graveyards of the world and wondered where
the wicked folks are buried? If one believes all the tombstones say one inevitably inclines to think there never
were many, if any, very, very wicked
folks on earth.

Roth "Out of Politics."

folks on earth.

Brooklyn Essie.

Tom Johnson in Cleveland and William Randolph Hearst in New York seem to be out of politics for the same reason. Only Johnson has lost his money, and Hearst is saving his. The effect is identical.