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THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1909.

The Oregonian the evidence which the great hypothe

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1969.

NOMINATIONS IN THE PRIMARIES. A plan offered in a communication

on this page for elimination of some of the principal objections urged against the primary law is worth attention and study. It is universally admitted that the law, in its present form, is crude and defective. It was among the first essays in legislation of this kind; and all its various consequences, developed through experience tell us. since, could not then be foreseen. The letter is an intelligent statement of some of the principal objections, and an attempt to offer a remedy for them.

lucky

The principle of the direct primary under strict regulation of law, will surely be maintained, since the purone is to give the body of the v of each party, or of any considerable group, opportunity to make nomina-tions for office, and to protect the operation or process against abuses and frauds. We think the plan suggested frauds. by this letter would be a real improvement, in that it would provide a way whereby plurality candidates of a party might receive through the can vass of votes and transfers of ballots on a closely prescribed system from the lower to the higher candidates, the sanction of majority nominations. How satisfactory it might be could be determined only after trial. The plan is ingenious, and it obviates one ob ction made to the Washington law, which invites candidates virtually to make it their chief effort and object to obtain second-choice votes; and it might have a tendency to bring a class of men more capable, efficient and worthy into candidacy for important positions.

But how to meet the fundamental objection, most serious of all, the writer does not attempt to explain. In-deed, our knowledge from experience so far offers no remedy. This evil is the intrusion of one party into the affairs of another, for the purpose of controlling that other party's nominations. The basis of it is false state-ment, deliberately made, at the time of registration. Thus men of one party are able to stuff the ballot lists of the other. The purpose always is pollitical or partisan mischief, without regard to the bearing of consequences on the general welfare of the state. In short, it is dishonorable citizenship. But what is the remedy? It is the main defect of the direct primary system, as it stands now.

THE MISSING LINK.

It was natural to expect that the new find of fossils in the river clays of Northwestern Texas would be pa-raded as "missing links." The phrase has not lost quite all of its old heretical and damnatory signification, and it adds, therefore, a distinct flavor of interest to a news item; but as a mater of fact almost any newly discovered fossil is likely enough to be a missing In the series of animal remains which have been preserved for us in the rocks, the gaps are innumerable.

sis of evolution by natural selection is founded upon. In general, the trend of life from the beginning has been upward. Geological history offers no warrant for the belief that life was originally created perfect in a blissful Eden. On the contrary, it is more perfect than it ever was before, and is likely to continue improving for a long time to come. There never was any "fall of man," but there has been a continuous rise from low beginnings. The "missing link" which has been most sought after by savants is that which would fill the break between man and the apes. No person of respectable standing in the world of sci-ence doubts that human beings and the apes had a common ancestor, but the evidence for it would be more impressive to some individuals if every step in our descent could be shown in fossil remains. Not that there is any very wide physical gap even now. The owest human remains from the early ne age approximate closely to the higher ages. The brain pan is small The jaws protrude. The forehead is narrow and sunken. Still the mental difference, after minimizing it all we can, must have been great. owest types of men made tools and used them, a thing no mere animals have ever done. The evolution of intelligence, that most marvelous umph of the will to live, must have begun ages before the date of the carliest chipped flints that have ever been

> scientist should dig it up, will ENCKE'S COMET.

An intelligent Chinaman who evidently takes an interest in astronomy writes to inquire of The Oregonian about a comet which was visible in China in the seventh or eighth year. of the reign of the Emperor Kwang He says it disturbed the screnity of his countrymen a good deal. They predicted all sorts of dire cons quences from its pestiferous influence fortunately." he adds. "their but. forebodings never came to pass. Such forebodings never do come to Comets may be terrible things pass. to look at; but they are mere bluster They are the most peaceable and ers. harmless bodles in the sky, when it omes to a showdown.

As to the comet our correspondinquires about, we can probably discover its name by a litthe reflection. Kwang Su assumed the government of China in 1889, of his marriage. Hence year the seventh year of his reign would bring us to 1896, which is just a little oo late for Encke's comet. It appeared at the beginning of 1895. We may, therefore, assume that our friend's memory is a little at fault, and may. that he is really thinking of the sixth, not the seventh, year of Kwang Su's reign, and that the comet he saw was Encke's. This was discovered in 1818, and has a period of about three years and a third. It returns three times in a little less than ten years. It was not visible to the whole northern hemisphere, but, according to this gentle man's account, it must have been spicuous in China. The first time the comet returned after Encke calculated its orbit, it was not visible at all in Europe, but was observed in Australia.

GREEN CAPS.

Among the laws enacted by the advanced students at the State University which freshmen must obey is one that prescribes green caps for their headgear. A freshman may prefer a hat to a cap, but that makes no difference He may like a purple cap better than a green one, but law is law, and if he dares to rebel against the mandate of his superiors he is to be "ostra-

cised.'

It is said that the young women at the university are particularly active in this petty persecution of new students. If the charge is true, it supplies an argument against co-education. The remark has been made by some obervers that in co-educational colleges maximum of prestige as a wheat ex-

lands of their Old World provinces. have found which is more than the In their view, exploitation and develop- equivalent of conquering and annexment must cease for fear of marring the natural wildness of the country. The poor man who happens to have a water power on his land must not sell it, for fear some man with a "swollen fortune" would harness the power and make it work.

Ballinger, being a man of the West and for the West, naturally cannot regard these matters from the same standpoint as Pinchot. He did not be-lieve in the policy of keeping vast areas of public land from the people who wished to develop it and make it productive. Yet nothing in his official career has shown that the interests of the people have suffered by his policy. Mr. Pinchot was desirous that the Government should retain certain water rights along the Owyhee River Under the free hand given him by Roosevelt, he withdrew from settlenent vast tracts of land on both sides of the river. Mr. Ballinger recognized the neces

sity for conserving the water rights of the Owyhee, but he protected the interests of the Government and the people fully as effectually as they were protected by Pinchot, and at the same time cut down the Pinchot withdrawais to such an extent that hundreds of square miles of fine land were made available for settlement. The West needs capital and development more than it needs increased areas in its for est reserves or natural unhampered found. When did it begin and where? The genuine missing link, if some wildness in its water powers. Thereneeds Ballinger more than fore it needs Pinchot.

DECREASING WHEAT EXPORTS.

The Bureau of Statistics of the De-partment of Commerce and Labor has prepared a very interesting statement intended to explain the steady decline in the amount of American wheat marketed abroad. Although the 1909 crop is generally estimated as being than 50,000,000 bushels greate than the preceding year's, the exports (flour included) for the nine months ending with September were 54,000,000 oushels less than for the same period last year. This decrease, as shown by the Government figures, is due more to increased consumption at home than to any decrease in production. For the five years ending with June, 1899. the exportations (flour included reached a total of 171,000,000 bushels included)

while the average crop yield for that five-year period was \$12,000,000 bushels. The five-year period anding with

1904 witnessed annual exportations of 192,000,000, the highest of any similar period in our history; but the yield for the five years averaged but 625,000,000 bushels. Since 1904 the decline has been rapid, the annual exports averaging but 113,000,000 bushels, while the yield has increased to an average of 656,000,000 bushels, and this year is believed to be in excess of 700,000,000 bushels. So striking a change, and one which seems certain soon to place the United States outside the ranks of exporting countries, would seem almost unbelievable were it not so accurately reflected in the local situation. Less than twenty years ago California produced an exportable wheat surplus of more than 40,000,000 bushels, or about one-fourth of the total amount exported from the United States. So rapid has been the change in the situation

that today California, instead of being an exporter, is obliged to import annu ally from Oregon and Washington about 8,000,000 bushels of wheat for home consumption, and, despite a yield in the Pacific Northwest in excess of the total yield of the entire Pacific

Coast region twenty years ago, the exportable surplus is steadily decreasing under the increasing drain for home consumption. The Government figures show large increase in the per capita con-sumption, but, as accuracy on this

point is dependent to a considerable extent on the Government's crop figures, there is more room for errors than is possible in the export figures. One thing seems a certainty, and that is, the United States has reached its

AN UNDEVELOPED FOOD MINE.

If we are to believe magazine writ-ers and railroad promoters and build-

American continent lies in the Domin-

ion of Canada north of the line of the

Canadian Pacific Railway. In its vast

the wonderland of the North

equivalent of conquering and annex-ing one of the small nations." "Japan," says a writer on this theme in

Everybody's Magazine, "is overjoyed to have secured access for its colo nists to Corea, which is already thickly populated. Here is a tillable area a third as large as all Corea, and absolutely uninhabited."

Here indeed is the "land of tomor Here is a food mine of unde row.' veloped wealth, the extent and pro ductiveness of which even in per-spective are sufficient to dispel the gloomy forebodings of Malthus. To insure the working of this vast mine this All-Canadian Rallway starts boldly out from Moncton, New Brunswick, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and makes its way westward and northward to Prince Rupert, on the North Pacific Coast. The feat is so stupendous as to baffle computation; so big in its resultant possibili ties as to stagger imagination; so bold in its conception as to put everything but engineering skill and human de

termination to rout.

From Boston comes news of a gigantic railroad merger by which the ton & Maine, the New York, New Ha en & Hartford, the Pennsylvania and Santa Fe systems are to be amalgamated under one head. While the mileage of this vast combination falls somewhat short of that which was op-erated under the Harriman managenent, the roads concerned are nearly all old companies operating in territory where the traffic is much greater than on the Harriman lines.' An interesting feature of the story is the statement that the new merger will be in charge of C. S. Mellen, formerly president of the Northern Pacific, and at present chief executive for the New York, New Haven & Hartford. Mr. Mellen's Western ideas have brought big returns to the stockholders of the New England road, and he has demonstrated that he is well fitted to handle the largest railroad proposition that can be got together. Incidentally it might be stated that his chief lieutenant, Ben Campbell, a former Portland man, has more than "made good" in

the East, and will naturally accompany his chief to the wider field proposed by the merger.

News dispatches from Denver say dates. that a clique of racetrack gamblers cleaned up about \$50,000 on one of

the Latonia races. Some of the local bookmakers at Denver are refusing to pay up, on the ground that the big winning was due to a skillful job of wiretapping, by which the odds, then I o 10, were raised to as high as 40 to 1 Whoever loses and whoever wins in this matter, the general public will feel the same languid interest that it would show in a contest between a "big-mitt" man and a "gold brick" seller. It is somewhat interesting to note, however, the frank astonishment of the Denver bookmakers at the specacle of a man making a big winnin against their game by any straight gamble on one horse being faster than another. The race was fixed, the wire was tapped, or there was crooked work somewhere; otherwise the bookes would not have been hurt. That is not what they are in the game for.

Washington has a law forbidding the moking of cigarettes and penalizing the possession by any person even of the "makin's." Now comes the North Yakima Sheriff, who honestly tried to enforce the law, and announces that he will make no more arrests. The law is absurd, and is universally disregarded, and is therefore a dead let-Oregon has no monopoly of silly egistatio

Friends of Governor Benson think he should be relieved of the stress and agony of pardons by a pardoning board. But what is a man Governor for if not to face the troubles and responsibilities of the position? sturdy-spirited man the duties of the Executive need not be made easier.

There are some assemblies that se-

NOMINATIONS IN THE PRIMARIES. Jutline of a Plan to Secure Nominations

by Majorities. PORTLAND, Nov. 11 -(To the Edior.)-Since the Oregon direct primary law was adopted, a very simple and

successful improvement has been made elsewhere by which the successful can-didate is always chosen by an absolute majority of the electors voting instead of a mere plurality. The new plan is affective at any election when there are more than two candidates for a posi-tion to which only one person is to be By an absolute majority is more than one-half of all the ieant. more lectors voting.

This improvement removes the three rincipal objections justly made by The Pregorian and many others against the peration of the Oregon laws, both for comfination and election. These three efects are: First, that the successful candidate

is usually the choice of less than one-half, and often less than one-third of

hair, and offen ress than oncentre of the electors voting. Second, that many of the most desir-able citizens will not declare them-solves as candidates. Third, that in many cases the most

apable and efficient man who does de-lare himself as a candidate is not cominated or elected, as the case may

By the improved plan the voter marks the names of the candidates on the ballot in the order of his preference with the figures 1, 2, 3 and so on. In counting, all the ballots on which a candidate is marked first choice are placed together under his name. If no candidate is first choice on more than one-half of all the ballots cast, the person having the smallest number of first choice votes is declared defeated, and the ballots on which he is marked narks the names of the candidates on and the ballots on which he is marked first choice are transferred to the remaining candidates according as their names are marked next in the order of their preference on the ballots. This of their preference on the ballots. This process of cutting out the lowest candidate and carrying his ballots to his supporters' next choice is continued up-ward until one candidate is the choice on more than one-hulf of all the bal-

The successful candidate is always one of the two or three who are the first choice of the largest number of voters, so that no man dares to make voters, so that no man dares to make his campaign principally for the sec-ond choice votes, as under the Wash-ington state plan, lest he be eliminated on the count for the first choice votes. A few ballots may be ineffective on the final count because the voters failed to mark their second, third, or addi-tional preference among the candi-

Suppose there are four candidates for Governor:

An absolute majority is 54,231. As no candidate has a majority of the first choice votes. Wilkinson's bal-lots are distributed to the other candidates in accordance with the voters' second preferences indicated on Wil-kinson's ballots, as follows:

To Brown, from Wilkinson's first choice ballots To Jones, from Wilkinson's first choice ballots 490

On 2140 of Wilkinson's ballots no secand choice was marked. The result of

these transfers is:

The absolute majority thus becomes

53,161. As no candidate has a majority, the ballots given for Smith are transferred in accordance with the voters' second

in accordance with the voters' second or additional preferences, indicated on he ballot, as follows: Brown, second choice on Smith's bal-

Jones, second choice on Smith's bal-ts lots to Jones, from Smith's ballots on which Jones was marked third choice, but which Smith roceived on the distri-button of Wilkinson's ballots be-cause Smith was marked second choice.

1,800 The result of these transfers is

Brown is therefore nominated by 13,780 lear majority of all the ballots on the last count, and it is done at one elec-

Candidates would be put forth by petition by their friends or by conven-tions or assemblies. Because the successful candidate must always be the the-

THE ASSEMBLY PLAN. Method of Selection of Delegates to Carry It Into Execution. CARLTON, Or., Nov. 10 -(To the Edi

or.)-As the assembly plan is cussed at considerable length of late by

cursed at considerable length of late by the various newspapers throughout the state. I thought that a few remarks upon the subject from one of the rank and file of the party might not be imappro-priate at this time. As arguments favoring an assembly have been so ably presented from time to time, there remains little more to be said upon that part of the subject. But as I have only in a few instances noticed any reference to the plan of selecting the

as I have only in a few instances noticed any reference to the plan of selecting the delegates, it is upon this phase of the subject I am constrained to venture a few suggestions. In this connection, while I favor the assembly plan, yet I do not deem it good policy that the delegates to either the county or state assembles be selected by the county central committees, as has been recommended in some instances-for

the county central committees, as has been recommended in some instances-for the reason, first, that it would be placing entirely too much power at the disposal of a few in each county, thereby en-abling them practically to control the politics of their respective counties, and the state as well. In fact, they would be the "whole thing." To fluatrate: When they would meet at their respective coun-ty scats for the selection of delegates, there would probably be in most cases, approximately about as many delegates to be chosen as there are committeeffren. Hence, each individual precinet commit-Hence, each individual precinct commit-Hence, each individual precinic commit-teeman would, through courtesy, be per-mitted to name one delegate to the State Assembly, and all the delegates from his precinct to the county assembly. It would also be natural to suppose they would choose people in harmony with their own views, as to both candidates and policy to be pursued.

their own views, as to both candidates and policy to be pursued. Becond: As county central committee-men are elected at the general election two years before they would be called upon to meet and select delegates, entirely too much time would thus be afforded them, and especially the scheming ones, to form eliques and combinations. Be-sides, all this time they would be a prey to designing and unscruwalous politicians

sldes, all this time they would be a prey to designing and unscrupulous politicians from the outside, to say nothing of that class of individuals within their own ranks. It can thus readily be seen what a grand opportunity would be afforded for the introduction and development of bessim. In the course of a few years conditions would probably be as bad. If not worse, than those complained of un-der the old regime.

Jupe cut down the tree and more the hard to split the tough wood, but in valu-in the meantime a thunder storm came up and Jupe sought refuge under a brush heap. Directly the lightning struck a large peplar near by, splitting it into not worse, than those complained of un-der the old regime. In order, therefore, to prevent such a condition, let the Republican voters of the various precincts, first, meet and elect delegates to their respective county assemblies, and said assemblies, in turn, elect delegates to the state assembly; and kindling wood. After the storm had passed Jupe

After the storm had passed Jupe crawled out from his place of security and after taking a careful look at the remains of the poplar tree, which were scattered all over the woods, said: "Mr. Lightin', I wish you had just tried yo' han' on dis black gum. Any blame fool can split a poplar!"-Cleveland Leader. elect delegates to the state assembly; and also suggest candidates for the various county offices. Only have the assem-biles, both county and state, repre-sented by a much larger proportion of delegates than formerly. The number should not be too large, however, so as to be unwieldy. The state assembly should consist of say from 200 to 700 to to be unwieldy. The state assembly should consist of, say, from 600 to 700 to 1000 delegates, and the counties in pro-portion. Thus, that number of represent-ative men, coming together publicly and suggesting cundidates for the various state offers would cortainly be for more The young Nova Scotia girl confided to her mistress, after a few days, some of the triais of her journey from her old home. "'Twas an awful time I had on the boat, ma'am." she said delefully. "Twas that made me so pale-looking when first you saw me." "You were very seasick, I suppose?" said the lady. "Oh, no, ma'am, I was not seasick at all." said the pretty Lida; "but I lost my sleep. I read the card about how to put state offices, would certainly be far more state offices, would certainly be far more satisfactory and representative of the people than the mode of procedure under the present system, where a little cota-rie of three or four, or half dozen, can meet privately and suggest a candidate, start a petition and get him on the ticket; or, still worse, when one man alone can suggest himself, and by the same proceedings can alon set on the procee edings can also get on th YAMHILL REPUBLICAN. the

PLANS FOR A "CITY BEAUTIFUL."

ticket

Usually They Are Made, and Then

Nothing Doing. PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 11-(To the Edior.)-Much good may, and should, result from the proposed employment of an expert to prepare plans for beautifying and improving Portland. If nothing more, it may serve to promote esthetic ideas in

onnection with civic improvements.

It would certainly be lamentable if the work of a landscape architect in Portland would prove of as little value as it has in some other Western cities. A short time before the San Francisco carthogaka and fra chapter the san Francisco earthquake and fire, elaborate plans for

remodeling that city were prepared at great expense. One of the leading fea-tures of these plans was a civic center, where all public buildings should be grouped at a central point. As if to ald in making this plan a possi-bility the municipal buildings were da

billty, the municipal buildings were de-stroyed in the great catastrophe of 1996, but the geople of the city refused to re-build them in accordance with the sug-gestions made by Burnham, who had pre-pared the plans for the civic center. The entire city has been built along the old

Again the Race to the Swift.

England's Best-Dressed Debutante.

Italian King as an Author.

This Explains It.

The generally accepted belief that a person is useful in proportion as he is busy is controverted by a writer who says: "I have a dog that's loaded up with entire city has been built along the old says: lines, and the City Hall, Courthouse, Hall fleas. In the time,

Life's SunnySide

Among Mr. Carnegie's innumerable Scotch stories is one about a caddle of St. Scotch stories is one about a childle of St. Andrews. This caddle's wife-so Mr. Carnegle's 1 th

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.

story runs-was much troubled by her hus. band's loose way of life. He could never have a good day on the links but he must end it with a wet night at the inver-So, to cure him, the woman lay in wait on the road one evening, dressed in a white sheet.

When her husband appeared she rose from behind a hedge, an awful white fig-

"Who the d'il are you?" asked the inemperate caddle. "I'm Auld Nickie," said the figure, in a

liow volce. 'Gie's a shake o' yer hand, then," said the tipsy caddle. "I'm married tae a sis-ter o' yours. She'll be waitin' for us up at the hoose, an' nae doot she'll mak' ye welcome."-St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The minister was spending the after-

The father told his little son to bring some apples from the cellar. The child obeyed, and in the kitchen found an especially large red one which had been brought up the day before, so placed it on the dish with the others.

When they were passed this was the apple the minister took, and feeling it so warm, remarked to his host that the llar must be very warm.

"Did you not bring these apples from the cellar, Ned?" 'Yes, father, all but the one pastor has;

it was in the kitchen." "Why did you not tell me?" asked the

pastor. "Well," with childish frankness, didn't think you would take the biggest one on the dish!"-Delineator, . . .

In ante-bellum days Colonel Moore, of Kentucky, owned a large number of slaves. He was a kind master, and never maves. He was a kind master, and hever punished with the whip. One day one of the field hands named Jupe was guilty of some negligence and was sent to the woods at once to cut down and split up a black gum tree, practically an impossible master. task. Jupe cut down the tree and labored

The young Nova Scotia girl confided to

all, and the press that, out river my sleep. I read the card about how to put on the life-preserver, and I thought I understood it; but most likely I got some-thing wrong, for when once I got it on me I couldn't find an easy way to lie

down, 'twas so clumsy. And I never slept

a wink all night, ma'am!"-Youth's Com-panion.

. . .

An Atlanta merchant has frequent oc-casion to rebuke lke, his darky porter, for his tardiness in reporting for duty in

for his taraness in reporting for duy in the morning. Ite is always ready with a more or less ingenious excuse. "You're two hours laite, Ike!" ex-claimed the employer one morning. "This sort of thing must stop! Otherwise I'm

"Deed, Mistah Edward," replied Ike,

Thicked by a miner weat, even in that were so, it wouldn't delay you for more than an hour. You'll have to think of a better excuse than that." Ike looked aggrieved. "Mistah Edward," he continued, solemnly, "it might have been all right ef dat mule kicked

kicked me de odder way."-Atlanta Jour-

. . .

Hones'

Well, even if that

ction; but he didn't-he

"It wa'n't mah fault dis time! I was kicked by a mule?" "Kicked by a mule? Well, eve

ne in dis dir

nal.

logists have managed to fill many of them by conjectures more or less speculative, but they habitually reice to discover a fossil which fits in. A true scientist always prefers a fact to a theory, however plausible the latter may be. The importance of the and in Texas does not lie in the fact that the fossils are huge. A liftle skeleton is as valuable as a big one to the investigator. These new remains seem to be of special interest because they fit into the rather wide space which has heretofore separated the mammals from the reptiles.

The succession of life forms on the earth has not been nearly so neatly regular as many people suppose. The ness? geological ages cannot be chopped off into periods when all former animal disappeared and new **species** evolved. The species overlap one another in a perplexing way. Usually geologists can make a shrewd estimate of the date when a new genus began to exist, but this never coincides with the annihilation of any other race Throughout all time, just as they do today, many varieties of living beings have dwelt side by side upon the earth In more or less harmony and mutual love. But in succeeding periods one race of animals after another has been sien. predominant. The conditions of soil,

moisture and heat were in constant change, and they became particularly favorable first to one type of life, the to another. Consequently, we see the luses succeeded as a dominant type by the fishes, though even in the Devonian age, when fishes and insects made their entrance into life, there were as many molluscs as there ever had been. Then came an Egyptian plague of toads and frogs in the carboniferous age, followed by the reptiles, and finally by our own family, the mammals.

The changes from one geological age ble. to another were often made by up-heavals of land or subsidences which drew great areas under water. Hence the last representatives of some species were buried so deep that we never have been able to dig them up, or else they were uncovered by the weather and vanished in the process of decay. It follows that in mapping out the development of life we stumble every by the President. now and then upon a gap. Scientific men are convinced that evolution has been fairly continuous. It is not denied that pretty wide leaps, or mutations, may have occurred, but they were not frequent. The rule has been a gradual flux of one species into an-other by variations almost imperceptibly minute. This is the inference which geologists are constrained to draw from the facts as a whole, but the "missing links" impair its validity somewhat, and for that reason there is always joy in acientific circles when one of them is discovered. It cements feudal barons of old regarded the

the women imitate the worst traits of the worst men they associate with. They become the most abject slaves to cruel traditions and monkish fetiche to be found in the student body. How true this may be we do not know, but if it is not wholly false then one would be compelled to believe that there are more wholesome places for women than co-educational colleges. Girls are not cruel by nature, and surely the best education is not one that makes them cruel.

extent, in the abundance of its na-What is there in the atmosphere at tive resources and in its possible con tribution to the agricultural wealth of the world, the vast region skirt-Eugene which makes it impossible for the students who have been there a year or two to mind their own busiing Hudson's Bay and stretching What a freshman wears on his northward even to the Arctic circle head is his own concern and nobody and westward to Prince Rupert surelse's, so long as it is not indecent. There is no rule of the faculty or repasses in its hidden wealth the most extravagant dreams of avarice. Upon gents prescribing a green cap. There its millions of arable acres the sturdy is no reason in the nature of things yeomanry of Northern Europe will why a green cap is preferable to a black derby hat. If a freshman defind in a few years home and plenty and in tapping its mineral stores me sires to crown his poll with a shiny stovepipe, it is his right to do so, and will find a fulfillment of the wildest dreams of fortune. If he has the true American love of personal liberty, he will assert the Cobalt, Ontario, the New Eldorado

of this region, is some 850 miles from New York, and less than half that disright. In the land of Washington no man can begin too young to defend his tance due north of Toronto. It was individuality against impudent invadiscovered, as stated by a writer in Harper's Weekly, by the "engineer's level" in 1902. The tremendous value

BALLINGER OR FINCHOT?

of the "find" is attested in the fact that in 1908 the cohalt mines pro-If the superintendent of a great rallway system, enjoying the fullest duced nearly one-tenth of the entire silver output of the world, which is ofconfidence of the manager and direcficially stated at 200,000,000 ounces: tors, were to be continually pestered this year they will produce one-sev and misrepresented in the public prints by his subordinates, the services of the enth This is the story on the mineral side latter would soon be dispensed with,

of the great middle empire of Canada, the exploitation of which was begun The good of the service, if nothing else, would demand that these subordiin the opening years of the twentieth nates be rebuked for interfering with Not less wonderful-more matters for which the superintendent, century. wonderful indeed-is the agricultural and not they, would be held responsiopportunities that have not yet ad-A situation similar to this now anced beyond the stage of discovery exists in the office of the Secretary of and promise, the development the Interior. Mr. Ballinger is the adwhich awaits the completion of the ministrative head of that department, 'All-Canadian Railroad," which has and was selected in preference to Mr. been in process of construction, in-cluding the surveys, for five or six Glavis or Mr. Pinchot, because it was believed that he was well qualified for the position. The unqualified vindica-This line, when completed, will ears. be 3600 miles long. It will constitute tion given him by President Taft, when the "newest, remotest, shortest route the Pinchot attacks began, would indiacross the Western Hemisphere becate that his services are appreciated ween Liverpool and Yokohama."

The region traversed is simply im-From the beginning of his term as mense, and at the present time it is mostly unpeopled. The new line Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ballinger unpeopled. has been hampered and misrepresented by Mr. Pinchot's friends. Pinchot is a mostly eaves the settled sections of Canada In the provinces of Quebec and Ontheorist and a faddist, and, being a the south, invades the siman of great wealth, which he inherlence of the great Hudson's Bay secited, is naturally out of sympathy with tion, runs westward through the "rough country," with its mineral the great West, where men are in the strictest sense the architects of their calth; still westward through the own fortunes. Pinchot and his aristo northern clay belt, veering now to the cratic followers in the East regard the great, unexplored and undeveloped north, now to the south, but always westward. It taps a great agricultural basin of 16,000,000 acres. "to innancial suggestion.

porting country, and from this time lect and name candidates for primary nominations, and think no other asforward must give way to Canada, the Argentine and Russia, and a little later sembly can do so without violating the possibly to Manchuria.

law and endangering the liberties of the neople. However, this way of looking at the matter is hardly consistent or rational.

An officer has gone to Denver to bring Gus Lowit to Portland. What for? He says the failure of the Golden Eagle department store was due to the failof the Oregon Trust & Savings Bank to supply him with more money. How could he have been to blame?

A Kentucky girl has married a noeleman in consequence of love at first sight. As evidence of a love match it is offered that the girl dld not have much money. This is conclusive, of ourse, of her lack of big fortune, but not of his possession of a title.

Puter, McKinley and others who were "let out" a while ago, now say have no regret that Heney has been "let out," too. "One touch of inture," etc. Human sympathy mustn't | year. be eliminated, or the world wouldn't be worth living in.

The Rev. Mr. Larden says prayers won for him the \$1000 reward for capure of young Meyers. But there were doubtless others who prayed just a fervently yet who have not received their reward. _

President Taft left Washington City August 2 and got back November 10. Long time, yet about three-fourths of the country complains that It did not get a chance to entertain him.

One factor that contributes to the apparent necessity for summary justice is that there is always ready a lawyer interpose technicalities for the glory of saving his client.

Mr. Rockefeller went to see Jim Jeffries and reports that he is a "great man, a fine man." Money talks, but in this case it doesn't cost anybody any thing. -----

If it be a fact, as reported, that Mr. Harriman bought his stock exchange seat with his bride's dowry, the wife realized handsomely on the investment

Margaret Illington, the actress, at last has secured her divorce and is at liberty to darn anybody's stockings.

The observation car to Cottage Grove was too rich for Valley blood and has been taken off.

Mrs. Eddy's son has received the money-the actual coin, not merely a lor Day.

choice of more than half of all the electors voting, there is no possibility of boss rule or machine control under this improved plan.

The principal change to adapt the law to the conditions in Oregon would be voting on two separate ballots. On one ballot would be the county and local candidates, with measures re-ferred to the people, and these ballots would contain the names of candidates for state and district offices for districts of two or more counties, and these would be counted at Salem. The above plan and illustrations are adapted from a bill introduced in

the British House of Commons by Mr. John Robertson in July, 1966. It was

adopted in Australia in the prostally at Tasmania and worked successfully at dopted in Australia in the province of Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The writer of a news story in the New York Evening Post offers the sale at a recent auction of a hansom cab and har-ness for \$17, the original cost of the vetheir general election last April. adoption of the plan in Oregon would not be so radical a change as was our adaptation of the Australian ballot law to our conditions. hicle having been \$2000, as evidence of the extent to which the taxicab has rout If there is any real and general de-

ed the old order of things on the streets of the big city. The hansom is rapidly mand among the Republican leaders and members of the Legislature for true majority nominations and elecleaving New York, as it has practically disappeared in London. The hansom h of no value for private use, and its day as a public vehicle is about over. Motor vehicles are largely superseding hacks as tions, this plan can be easily adapted to Oregon conditions and made to active for the general election nex cirilzen. conditions and made operpublic vehicles, and once again the race is to the swift.

Boy With an Almanne Memory.

London Dispatch. An imbecile boy of 10 years with a most marvelous "almanac" memory has just been introduced in the Viennese Psychological Society. Armed with cal-London Dispatch. Lady Vinifred Gore, half sister of the Earl of Arran, 18 years old, enjoys the distinction of being one of the best dressed as well as one of the handsomest debutantes in London soendars of various years and kinds, the scientists plied the boy with questions on dates covering all the centuries from the 10th to the 20th. Without a mociety of the year. She lives with her mother, the Downger Countess of Ar-ran, at Queen Anne's Mead, near the both to the sent. Window a mov-ment's pause and always correctly the boy answered such questions as: When is Easter Sunday in 1917? What day of the week did June 14, 1808, fail on? When is Ascension day, 1923? How long is the carnival season in 1924?

In Halmstad, Sweden, Pontas Holm strom is about to start a spinning mill for making yarn out of paper. Such mills already exist in Germany and France. So far the manufacture and France. So har the manufacture of rugs and carpets seems to be the best practical use of this new paper yarn. It is said that people in Swe-den, especially in the provinces of Ostergoiland, are already making car-pets with papen weft. Narrow rolls of paper tape are used, but this, of course, is not solur. s not spun

Growth of News Paper Production.

"We

Kansas City Star. The growth of the news paper produc-tion shows an increase of 570 per cent for this year as compared with the output in 1890. In that year the daily production of all the paper mills was 550 tons. It has been estimated that the average daily output for 1900 will be 4225 tons. Augusta Heraid. It is not strange that Minnesota is classed as the best governed State. More editors are elected to office in that State than in any other.

The Human Cyclone. Los Angeles Times. When La Poliette is not talking in the Senate he is talking on the lecture plat-form. He is a continuous and coaseless One Notable Exception

found two

sold for \$259.

Richmond Times-Dispatch. are a funny people," says the ent. We are; all except Chancelform. wind.

stice and H

fleas are plenty, that is the busiest dog I ever saw; when he isn't biting at the fleas he's snapping at the fleas. He never cattered is they were previously. Los Angeles was another city to go to the expense and trouble of having plana prepared for "a city beautiful," but, alhas a minute to spare, but when he is the busiest he is the least account for practhough that was three years ago, nothing of importance has been done toward and of importance has been done toward carrying out these plans. Honolulu, far out on the Pacific, was also stirred with the desire for a more beautiful city, and sent to New York for a "city beautiful." That was four

busiest he is the least account for prac-tical purposes. And there is a young feilow in my neighborhood who had a cheap watch and ho smokes clgarettes. When he isn't winding his watch he is lighting a cigarette. He is a mighty busy young man, but he isn't worth two hoops in a water burrel."--Rule (Tex.) Review. years ago, and, as far as can be learned not a thing has been done toward carry ing out these plans prepared at great ex-pense. C. X. JOSSELYN.

Two Necessities Higher.

Kansas City Star. Your Thankshiving turkey this year till cost more than ever before. And the ame may be said of your Christmas stocking

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

HALLEY'S COMET SOON VISIBLE TO NAKED EYE

First of a series of illustrated popular articles on the celestial prodigy which has returned to our sky after an absence of 75 years This is the monster that in 1456 drove all Europe into a frenzy of fear. It may be seen without telescope next month. Every child of 12 years or over will be interested in these articles.

PASSING OF THE OREGON CATTLE KING

Boundless range of Harney and Crook Counties now under transformation into varied agriculture.

HUNTING A WOMAN'S JOB IN PORTLAND

Miss Bond's queer experience in certain private employment agencies-and others.

NEW RAILROAD

1

Promised attractions for the settler and the pleasure-seeker when ears start running up the the Deschutes.

ORDER EARLY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER

slugs a year ago which he LAND OF THE



