# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1910.

# THE MINORITY METHOD.

It is frequently asserted that to hold conventions for suggestion of the names of candidates for the primary "will take the opportunity to participate in politics out of the hands of the In the first place there are no "com-

mon people." Or, if there are common people, we are all common people. In this country of universal suf-frage, free speech and free press, all men are on a common level in poli-tics. Some doubtless have more mental activity than others; but it is the same in all manner of business, as in politics and other affairs. Is it de sirable to suppress the most active and energetic minds? Some may think it is; but it will not be done, in any line of human endeavor.

Political organization is necessary. The most effective way is through party action. No other method has ever been found effective. Now the proposition to hold assemblies, meetings or conventions, to organize party, debate on lines of action and to Indicate preference for candidates, is the rational and necessary method of procedure. If the candidates so offered are not acceptable, they will be rejected at the primary in favor of others of greater popularity. No man, no member of a party, is bound to te in the primary for any candidate offered by a convention

But it is asserted that this method will keep opposition candidates out of the field. It doesn't follow. There remains as much room for those who dislike organization as for those who employ it. But do these protesters cally dislike organization? They don't. They wish and intend, if they can get nominations by opposing party organination, then to use party organization to the utmost to whip in everybody to their support. A man may nominate himself, as Jonathan Bourne did, and get a plurality nomination, as Bourne did, by the votes of 30 per cent of his party, or less; and then begins the appeal to party organization, by the candidate who hitherto has scouted it and flouted it, to come up to his support. Then the name of party is used to the utmost; party loyalty is urged as a most sacred duty. The minority that has made the nomination assumes the exercise of what it hitherto denounced as tyranny; and the effort is made in the name of party to force the election of the man whom the vast majority of the party doesn't want. This is a beautiful way indeed, to ascertain and obey "the will of the people." Never was the presumption of oligarchy carried fur-

ther. It will go no more in Oregon. For the primary law itself looks to party action, and there is no way by which party action can express itself other than through party organiza-tion. What says the primary law? These things to-wit: "Under our form of government political parties are Further: "The method of naming candidates for elective publie offices by political parties and voluntary political organizations is the best plan yet found for placing before the people the names of qualified and citizens from whom the our government." Again: "The government of a state by its electors and the government of a political party by its members are rightly based on the same general principles.

Yet in the face of this declaration by the primary law itself of the principles on which it is founded, there outery that party organization and effort under it are contrary to the intent of the primary law. The outcry is the effort of factional mi-

The very fact that these citizens complain they will have no chance against the candidates offered by conventions shows they know that they (themselves) have no sufficient sto ing to justify their claims. They know they can obtain but a meager vote in the primary, but think it may chance to be a plurality among many andidates. Then they will shout that it is the "duty" of all members of the party to "stand in." They rall against party organization, till the time come hen they wish to appeal to it for Then suddenly their personal behoof. party organization, in their view, becomes an excellent thing, and party loyalty chief of political virtues. This is the way by which minority proposes to rule. It is the least defensible 'game of politica" ever played. Its effort is to foist candidates on a party whom the party doesn't want-candidates who nominate themselves and have no representative character-and then to use the party lash to "whip in." But the members of a party naturally revolt; the candidates so presented are beaten in the election. especially those for highest offices, and the purposes for which citizens associate in party are defeated and lost. The object of convention is to give political and party effort a wide representative character, by elimination of this personal bunco game.

Clatsop County has arranged for construction of a bridge across Elk Creek near the mouth of that stream. A movement is also under way for the building of a bridge acros the Necanicum River near the mouth of that stream connecting Seaside and Gearhart beaches. The county has already improved the Elk Creek road to such an extent that when "graveling" is completed it will offer an excellent highway between Seaside and Elk This, with completion of the two bridges, will make an unbroken stretch of excellent road from Fort Stevens to Hug Point. As a wagon road is now being blasted around that possible to make the run from Astoria

to the base of Necarney Mountain in an automobile. From a scenic stand-point it would be difficult to find a more attractive route than this new

#### PARTY LOYALTY.

Just watch the results of this turbulent Seattle primary election. "Hi" Gill gets the Republican nomination for Mayor over Bouillon, after a bitter conflict. Bouillon is a reformer, He wants to do nearly everything differently from the way in which it has been done in Seattle. That will be well enough perhaps; but quite obviously the Republican party, which controls affairs there, so far as they are controlled by any party and so far as it s a party, doesn't agree with him.

That will make no difference to Bouillon. You will see that he will do his utmost to defeat Gill in the March election. He will assume that he incurred no obligation whatever to abide by the result of the primary. Yet how different would have been his demeanor if he had been success Then, of course, there would have been a loud call from Bouillon and his friends upon Gill and his friends to perform their party duty and show their party loyalty by sunporting the party candidate and the party organization.

There is your direct primary for you; such is the sincerity with which your agitator accepts its solemn man-He is for party organization when the party is for him. He is for party duty when he gets a party nomination. He is for party loyalty when it spells benefit to him. Otherwise he is against the whole business.

#### A POOLISH DIRECTOR.

The Rolling Green School, near Colton, in the State of Washington, offers a difficult problem, we imagine, to the teacher who may be foolhardy enough to tackle it. The last one was forced out by the combined valor of the leading director's son and daughter. Doubtless his luckless successor will experience a similar fate. The teacher, it appears, undertook to chastise the director's son, probably needed a trouncing . While he was applying the who badly. rod to this urchin the sister of the youth, a fair fury of fourteen Summers, flew upon him and entwined her Illy fingers in his hyacinthine locks. Then the boy turned upon him and between them the director's hopeful offspring did the teacher up.

Divers edifying lessons may be drawn from this melancholy event. The most evident of them is that in districts where there is likely to be trouble the teacher ought to eschew hyacinthine locks, no matter how lovely they may be, and clip his hair close. Then the directors' militant daughters can get no hold on him. The second lesson is that no district can expect to have a decent school as long as the directors uphold their

riotous children against the teachers. The name of the delinquent director in the Rolling Green district is McInturff. When his children came home from their assault teacher we understand that Mr. Mo-Inturff gloated over what they had done. If he had been a suitable man for a school officer, he would have marched them back to school and commanded the teacher to thrash them both soundly, especially the girl, under his personal supervision. This This would have insured an obedient school for the rest of the term. As it is now the district has fallen into anarchy.

#### HERESIES CONCERNING THE FUTURE LIFE.

Dr. Carl E. Guthe's demonstration of "life after death" is interesting, even if it can hardly be called convincing. He is professor of physics in the University of Michigan and probably knows more about electricity than he does about the human soul and its destiny. Still his opinion on the subject of the future life is worth a little comment. His argument is nor sound, but it is not without allurement. The tissues of the body, he says, are continually removed and replaced by new material, for all that personal identity is not destroyed. It persists even after the entire substance of the body has been cast away by the processes of This happens, as everybody coneedes, once in eight or ten years. Since o change in the body, however great, destroys personal identity during life therefore death cannot destroy it and life after death is proved on scien-

This is Professor Guthe's argument. Without altering its meaning or validity at all, we may state it in this way: "Since changes which are essential to the continuance of bodily life do not destroy personal identity, therefore a change which puts an end to hodily life leaves identity intact." This is a curious way to argue. It is very much as if one should say, "The application of soap removes grease from the fingers. Therefore if we throw all the soap into the sewer we shall always have clean hands." overlooking the essential absurdity of Professor Guthe's reasoning, it may not be unprofitable to examine it in detail for a moment. Granting that there is such a thing as a soul, we are quite safe in saying that it never changes its old body for a new one all at once during life. The process certainly takes place, but it tremely gradual. A few cells break up today and are replaced. A few more are lost, and gained tomorrow process of renewal is incessant, but there is never an instant when the great mass of the body has not been long established. Each day the garment loses and gains a thread or two, but there is no day when it is not an old garment. There is ample time for the veteran tissues of the body to educate the new cells and train them in all their habitudes before they have to depart in their turn. But at death the process of substituting new cells for old ones ceases. The old The old cells forget all they knew and are no longer able to teach. Worse yet, no pupils ever come to school any mistress is gone, the windows

There are scholars who maintain that our unbroken feeling of bodily dentity depends upon this constant ducation of the incoming cells by the veterans. And they say that mental identity is maintained in much When a fresh thought arrives it is taken in charge by those already in the brain. They discipline it and infuse it with their own nature It is chastened, subdued and made to know its place. Thus when the old thoughts and feelings seem to have passed totally away they still live in the new ones, and this is memory. The scholars who take this view do

are dark, the walls fall to pleces.

for a soul. The soul is supposed to be a sort of substratum in which mental states are inserted like raisins in a cake, but such thinkers as David Hume, in his day, and William James, now, fail to see much necessity for ittogether by mutual attraction just as , the cells of the body do and interact in a similar way. They perish, like the bodily cells, only much more rapidly, and are continually replaced by new ones. When, at death, the process of renewal ceases, then, these writers infer, the mind breaks up after manner of the body. Professor Guthe's remark that "the mind is as Indestructible as matter and energy assumes a misleading analogy. is not comparable to "matter" as a whole, but only to the various organizations of matter. Just as these break up into their elements, so mind

The more modern writers upon the vexed subject of immortality scarcely feel able to ignore the force of Hume's arguments. They have largely abandoned the notion of the unity of the mind, or of the personality, and concede that it is likely to disorganize when the brain does, sometimes even sooner. They find, however, a new principle of unity in the Life Force, According to such writers as Henri Bergson, the rising phllosophical genius of France, it is this force which is immortal and which gives the impulse, the elan, as Bergson calls it, to evolution. No sound thinker would agree for a moment with Professor Guthe that "there can be no retrogres. sion" in the world. Everything retrogrades the instant it ceases to advance. But all the moderns concur in the belief that evolution is, upon the whole, a forward and upward movement and one that will never end. If it ceases here it will go on somewhere else.

WHY PORTLAND ATTRACTS CAPITAL Spokane-capital to the amount of \$1,000,000 has just been invested in the Portland Hotel. The shifting to Portland of this large sum from one of Washington's greatest cities is a high tribute to the reputation this city enjoys as a field for investment. On account of the magnitude of the transaction, it has attracted unusual attention, but it is only one of a large number of deals handled with outside capital within the past two years. Portland has enjoyed such a steady growth without excessive booming that property in this city has always appealed to capital; but it is within the past two years that it has made its greatest impression.

There are, of course, a great many influences responsible for this steady, substantial buying movement; but paramount to all others is the North Bank Railroad. Prior to construction of that line, there existed a division of trade territory which in its very nature made the cities of Puget Sound most attractive fields for investment. Portland, always a good city, was practically fortified from competition in the Willamette Valley, and in considerable area of country south of Snake River, as well as in the sparsely settled coast regions; but with the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern pulling strong for Puget Sound, and unable to reach Portland except by hauling trains through the Puget Sound cities, our opportunities for trade in the greater part of Eastern Washington were on a very limited scale.

All this was changed with completion of the Hill line down the north bank of the Columbia River. Without the sacrifice of any of the exclusive trade territory from which this city had grown rich and powerful, there was suddenly added to our trade field nearly all of the territory traversed by the Hill lines in Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho, British Columbia and portions of Montana. In all that vast region of more than 100,000 square miles, Portland by its new rail connection was placed on even terms

with its northern competitors Almost simultaneously nost important addition to our trade facilities there appeared an unusual development in the older settled regions in which Portland has never had. or ever will have, competition. This field alone has given Portland the remarkable prestige we now enjoy. When to this is added the benefits following fast on the appearance of the North Bank line, and will be still more in evidence with completion of the Central Oregon, the Nehalem, Pillamook, the Cocs Bay and other railroad enterprises, it is not difficult to forecast the future of the city.

Capital is flowing in from the surcounding country and from the East for the reason that this city offers greater inducements in the way of natural location and resources than an be found at any other point on the Pacific Coast. The millio deals today do not loom as large as the \$250,000 deal a dozen years ago, and a dozen years hence, they will seem comparatively small. Portland is on the map in large letters, and is now receiving the attention to which it is entitled.

BOYCOTTING MOUSTACHES. On principle it is difficult to ap rove of the anti-moustache attitude of he women students at the Chicag University. For one thing, these girls have, unwittingly, of course, defled the Federal courts which have condemned all varieties of the boycott We could overlook that, however Doubtless the courts will take care of their own dignity, and if it should be necessary to compel a Chicago co-ec to marry a young man with a mus tache in order to vindicate the indicial authority, we suppose it will be done The shocking aspect of the boycot against moustuches which the learned young women of Chicago have de clared is its violation of the natural

rights of man. If the guale students at the Standard Oil University were to issue an ultimatum declaring that they would ostracise every co-ed who did wear bloomers, we fancy some shrieks of indignation would be heard. yet the right not to wear bloomers is not a God-given, inherent right. is boldly conventional, a mere matter of custom. Undivided gowns do no grow on women, while on men mustaches do grow, at least on some men The poor creatures who cannot raise a mustache we set aside for the pres ent. They are not worth quarreling over. The fact that nature produce moustache on the male upper lip at the proper time of life indicate clearly that Providence signed it to be worn. It is part of the divine order of the universe, very

not perceive any particular necessity Most men when they first shave off their moustaches look like scraped

pigs. All these things being true, we expect to see the Chicago youths react pect to see the Chicago youths react vigorously against this outrageous boycott. If they are real men and not stocks or stones every one of them will sprout a moustache at once. Down with female oppression. What is life without liberty?

PORTLAND, Feb. 3.—(To the Editor.)—In reading the papers nowadays regarding the high cost of living, a person is apt to form opinions which, if contrasted with certain undenlable facts, would make those opinions seem somewhat ridiculous. For instance, in last Sunday's Oregonian appeared interviews with some so-called edible economists tending to prove how easy tile. In their opinion mental states hang not stocks or stones every one of them

> found that people will buy and pay, even at high prices; and prices therefore have been marked up, all along the line. Another cause is the fact that labor organizations have made production, in many lines, less efficient and more costly. Labor conditions in the cities make men less willing than formerly to work in the country, and the farmers can seldom country, and the farmers can seldom country, and the farmers can seldom get efficient labor at any price. This you could get a quarter of mutton for 20 cents, but two-thirds of the population did not have the 20 cents; and proposed for these conditions that is put the relation beween supply and demand on a new basis—or bring it back gradually towards the old at that time. basis. The real remedies are more industry and less extravagance.

The New York stock market, which has been on the toboggan for several days, took a long jump to the higher levels yesterday. Union Pacific scored an advance of \$3 per share, and other railroads showed similar gains. News reports of the day's business contain the explanation that the "bears bought to cover on an enormous scale." This feature of the day's business is not particularly reassuring. If the "bears" had sold stocks because their dividend-carning capacity seemed to be impaired, and the "bulls" had bought them back because they believed the stocks had an intrinsic value equal to or better than that warranted by the prices quoted, there would be more signs of health in the situation than are reflected by the professional mamipulation of either contingent. The principal difficulty in Wall street just at this time seems to be a shortage of lambs and a surplus of both bulls and bears.

A San Francisco man has just completed the trip from London to the California metropolis in nine days, five hours and five minutes. By comparison this makes the famous excursion of Phineas Fogg seem like a trip over the West Side branch of the Southern Pacific. Modern man has made fact discount fiction to such an extent that about all that remains of the seemingly impossible feats which the late Jules Verne chronicled is that trip to the moon. Unless there is a placed on the skyscrapers and improvements cease in airships, we may expect some Dr. Cook to drop down out of space some day and tell a lar-a-word story about the hardships he endured on the last lap before Luna's.

The Secretary of War has recom-mended an expenditure of \$50,000 to carry on the improvement of the Coquille River for the purpose of establishing a permanent channel eight feet deep from the mouth of the river to Myrtle Point. If the depth mentioned can be secured for the sum recommended by the Secretary of War, the last money will be well expended. The was Coquille flows through a wonderfully rich country in which transportation at the present time is difficult and With navigation unobstructcostly. ed, the lands on both sides of the river would produce an immense traffic which under present conditions can- journed "until tomorrow at 1 of not expand to any appreciable extent. | clock."

An echo from the long-departed towns of the early '90s, was to be replatted and become a real instead of a and the court was opened. paper town. The new owners of the wusite, which has a fairly good locaon at the mouth of the Nasel River are reported to have in contemplatithe building of a large sawmill. With a manufacturing enterprise of to help it along, the reincarnated Stanley may have a better or portunity for existence. The business of selling town lots, when not sup plemented by some more substantial industries, has never proven very suc-

There is some reason why the Democratic party, once all powerful in the United States, has elected but one man to the Presidency since 1856, when it elected James Buchanan; and that man (Grover Cleveland) was far more a Hamilton Federalist than a Jefferson Democrat. It will be a good exercise for the younger sort of people to think this out, and account for so remarkable a fact.

We suppose that after the city enters the business of carting away each householder's garbage to the burner, it will be necessary for a host of in-spectors further to protect the householder by seeing that he deposits all his garbage in the backyard can.

Some scientists think the poison tall of Halley's comet may destroy animal life on our planet. That would be a peaceful ending of some bad quarrels,

If you want low prices you may think back a little. You had them in all their leanness from 1893 to, 1898. You want low prices some more?

Meat consumers demand the best meat and then complain that the price of the best is higher than that of the rest of the carcass. To cut down the cost of living, we

might dispense with the new Easter hats, but they, too, are among the 'necessaries.' As an instrument of naval warfare

the twentieth-century Dreadnought is between the submarine and the aero-Mr. Wehrung wins his salary in

court. Nobody should expect to keep any salary away from Mr. Wehrung. Now we shall see how much higher these additional milk inspectors of city will drive the price of milk.

Aspirants for Congress in the First likely an essential part. It is also District are doubtless readin an essential part of masculine beauty. District are doubtless reading the acBUTCHER GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Ment Dealers Not All Getting Rich, He Says. PORTLAND, Feb. 8 .- (To the Editor.)-

Speculate how one will, or may, on the causes of the high cost of living, they are reducible mainly to one cause, namely, the general extravagance. Dealers in merchandise have

worth anything. The problem will to our city for the enormous emplument work itself out under the laws that limit extravagance through scarcity, and put the relation between supply store to another in order to raise money enough to pay the interest on his mort-gage, of which there were any amount

The cry is always raised that every-thing goes up but wages. All I can speak for is myself. At that time I was getting \$20 a month. For the same work today and four hours less than I worked-or 10 hours instead of 14—I am paying a hoy \$12 a week and two others \$18. The farmer then got from others \$18. The farmer then got from 3 to 5 cents for his veal and pork, I am paying from 11 to 13 cents. I had a picture taken the other day of two calves, received from J. Molin, Reedville, six weeks old, weighing 216 pounds, for which I paid 12½ cents, or \$27 for the two. It might not be amiss in this connection to state that every man who owns or conducts a meat market in this city finds it necessary to spend from 10 to 12 hours a day behind the block himself, besides many hours in the evening, in order to keep hours in the evening, in order to keep on deck. And very few of them are seen novering around the masts of our skyscrapers in their aeroplanes on Sunday, and as yet I have not noticed in the news an item of any pedestrian being run down by any John Brown, the butcher, in a big six-cylinder touring our

Still there is a certain fascination about the business. About 67 times a day you are told that you are robbing the public and yet we are able to avoid being nabled by Chief Cox' sleuths. being nabbed by Chief Cox' sleuths.
One frosty morning last week I held two pounds and two ounces of corned beef in my hands for at least two minutes, endeavoring to sell it for 15 cents, while the lady insisted it was not worth 15 cents—10 cents enough. That same day, about 8 P. M., while standing at the entrance to a well-known hall in this city I saw this same lady and her daughter pay 50 cents to known hall in this city I saw this same lady and her daughter pay 50 cents to attend a whist party and dance, and I only regret that I did not get a picture of the pair to put alongside J. Molin's two calves.

In conclusion, let me say that throughout this entire discussion there is one thing which stands out preminently before the reading public, and that is the common-sense editorials of The Oregonian, going to show that if there were more producers, less try-

of the Gregonian, going to show that if there were more producers, less trying to live off the few that are producing, price conditions would adjust themselves. And in time your stand on this question, like that on the gold standard, will be vindicated. E. H. DEERY.

The Supreme Court's 120th Birthday

Chicago News, The Supreme Court of the United States had recently a notable birthday. It was had recently a notable birthday. It was 139 years old, and by a coincidence the last case docketed on that natal day was the 22,000th one since the court was organized.

Febraary 1, 1780, the court convened for

the first time in New York. The minutes of that meeting show that there was not a sufficient number of the justices present to transact business and those present, as the first official act of the court, ad-

On the first day "the Hon'ble John Jay, Esq., chief justice; the Hon'ble William Cushing, the Hon'ble James Wilpast is heard in the announcement son, Esq., associate justices," were presthat Stanley, Wash., one of the boom ent. By the next day "the Hon'ble James

It was on that day that it appointed the first "crier" for the court. In the first few years not many cases were brought to the court as compared with the present day. Now between 800 and come up for consideration every year.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican

Mr. Glavis' eagerness to have Mr. Pinchot and even the President know what Lobbyist McKenzie said about the ejection of Mr. Garfield as Secretary of the Interior in the Taft Cabinet wa of the interior in the last Cabinet was equal to his determination to steal Mr. Dennett's private correspondence in the interest of the conservation cause. The moment McKenzle had left the room, Mr. Glavis put his statement, as nearly Mr. Glavis put his statement, as nearly as he could remember it, in the form of an affidavit. McKenzle had beasted that the Alaskan coal claimants, through his influence, had succeeded in having Mr. Garfield turned down. Copies of the statement had to be sent, of course, to the Bureau of Forestry, where Mr. Pinchot could see it; and Mr. Glavis was free also to say that he had intended to show the document to had intended to show the document to the President himself. Every now and then, it will be observed, this investigation bumps into the fact that Mr. Garfield was not taken over from Roosevelt Administration by the ent incumbent of the Presidential

Senators of Indian Blood. DRAIN, Or., Feb. 8.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please publish the names of the four United States Senators who are of Indian blood?

S. B.

Curtis of Kansas and Gore of Oklanoma are said to be of Indian blood. There are other "Injuns" In the Senate, but, as the discreet Mrs. Harris remarked to Mrs. Gamp, "A-namin" of no names. Sairey; a-namin; of no

Prohibition in Oklahoma The Oklahoman, the leading daily

ewspaper of the leading Oklahoma center of population, says plainly that the tion effort in that state is a farce. Here are extracts from one of its articles Properly-restricted dram shops, limited in number and under surveillance and a source of revenue, are greatly preferable to boot-legging establishments, unlimited in number, the conduct of which is a crime and from which no revenue is derived.

Theoretically prohibition may appear admirable, but practically it is a howling and expensive farce.

## Must Show Pinchot.

Houston Post. A contemporary says the President has substituted the whitewash brush for the big stick. We are not disput-ing it, but somebody will have to show Pinchet.

Moral; Be a Queen. Chicago Evening Post.

Queen Alexandra retains her beauty
by simple living, and by keeping her
temper. Queens do not have to worry
about cooks, however.

# HOW TO APPORTION STATE ASSEMBLY?

Comparison of Precinct and County Representation Methods—Interesting Cal-culations Showing How Various Methods Will Work Out.

to the Republican State Assembly are under discussion-the one based on the proportion of the party vote in each ounty to the total vote of the state; the other based on the precinct unit of representation.

By the lattter plan, Republicans of each county precinct in caucus or mass meeting would choose one delegate to the state assembly, and one additional dele-gate for each 100 or 30 votes or major frac-tion thereof that the precinct cast in some reliable party election—as for Rep-resentative in Congress in June, 1908, or for President in November of that year. The registered vote would not make a fair basis of representation, owing to the large number of Democrats who are regis-

tored as Republicans.

The county unit plan is the one that has been always used for political assemblies in Oregon. This arrangement would give a county representation according to the strength of its party vote, and delegate to would be to the strength of its party vote, and delegates would be chosen by county assembly or mass meeting. This plan has practical advantages in its favor, as this article will presently make plain. But the precinct unit plan is preferred by a considerable number of Republicans, who aver that it would bring the selection of delegates "closer to the people." This system would give sparsely populated counties larger representation than the others—as Crook, Curry, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Lake, Malheur, Sherman, Tillamook and Wheeler. It would correspondmook and Wheeler. It would correspondlingly diminish the proportional strength of the counties possessing large population— Clackamas, Linn, Washington, Yambili, Marion and, especially, Multnomab. It would also necessitate a very large assembly. County apportionment, however, could afford an assembly of some 600 dele-

The vote cast for Taft probably comes nearer than any other in representing the relative Republican and Democratic followings in Oregon. Taft carried the state by a plurality over Bryan of 24,500. Hawley and Ellis won their seats in Congress by a combined plurality in the two Representative districts of more than 38,000. resentative districts of more than 38,000. Neither the vote for Supreme Judge nor that for Governor in the last state elec-tion represented the party membership throughout the state.

The precinct unit plan of apportion-ment, using the Taft vote as a basis, will make an assembly of at least 1200 members. This will allow one delegate for every precinct and one additional for every 100 Taft votes or major fraction, thereof, cast within a precinct. If one will make an assembly of at least 1200 members. This will allow one delegate for every precinct and one additional for every 100 Taft votes or major fraction thereof, cast within a precinct. If one additional delegate should be allowed for every 50 Taft votes or major fraction thereof, the assembly would be enlarged to nearly 1900 delegates. The state has seembly could not more satisfactorily choose the secretary of State. The following table represents the number of precincis in each county and the number of delegates each county would have by precincts and the additional delegates each county would have first by the "100" votes plan and second by the "50" votes plan;

Republican votes, or more than one-fourth the total number of precincts in the state. The question now arises whether the few Republicans in these precincts will take enough interest to choose delegates to the State Assembly. And the further question arises whether a mass meeting or assembly of Republicans in each county delegates.

Still, the precinct plan has pepulicans in its favor. If it could be carried out it would, perhaps, go farther than the county plan to silence talk about "machines" and hosses. For this reason it has support of many influential Republicans.

plan;			
	Del	J. D. D. A.	Xdd
		Del.	
	ench		50
County.	Prent		vot
Baker		1000	100
Benton		- 5	
Clackamas		715	15
Clatgop		- 9	- 9
Columbia		- 2	- 38
Coos		74	39
Crook		- 9	1
Curry		-	
Donelan		100	- 3
Gilliam		100	
Grant			
Harney		- 3	
Hond River	7	- 5	100
Jackson	2312	-11	- 3
Josephine	Till	4	- 9
Klamath		- 8	-
Litke	1.1	100	
Lane	50	38:	- 2
Lincoln	14	12	
Liun	32	80	- 2
Malheur	29	12	- 3
Marion	AT	22.5	
Morrow	1.61	- 23	
Multnomah	121/4	158	234
Polk	20	- (2)	- 1
Sherman		- 2	
Tillamook	18	1	
Umatilia	40	11.0	- 2
Union	555	13	- 5
Wallowa	20.	4.8	- 3
Wasco	23	- 4	- 3
Washington		(3.75)	100
Wheeler	13		
Yamhill	23	12	2
Totals	803	203	101
Total delegates on "100" p	tan		122
Total delegates on "50" p	inn.	SHAN	187

This arrangement would much curta the representation of Multnomah Coun

## WOODCHOPPER IN CONGRESS.

Willis C. Hawley, of Oregon, Once Won the Championship of His State.

Albany, Or., Corr. to New York Sun.\* Willis C. Hawley, who represents the First District of Oregon in the National House of Representatives, is the great-est woodchopper in Congress, his friends say. He once won the cham-pionship of this state in a log-hewing ontest, and though he is probably not a his best form now he can still make the chips fly.

The contest in which Hawley demonstrated his superiority with the axe oc-curred in this city February 22, 1896. It was at a big gathering of Woodmen of the World, in which order Hawley was then, as he is how, a member of the board of head managers of the Pacific Coast jurisdiction.

Choppers who had won renown with the axe in their communities gathered here from all parts of Western Oregon. Some of those who had entered the race for prizes falled to chop when the time came, but 10 men actually entered the came, our 10 men actuary entered the contest and Hawley won out, defeating his nearest competitor by 23 seconds and excelling some of them by more than a minute. At that time Hawley was professor of history and economics in Willamette University at Salem, Or.

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The contest was held in the old Opera
House. Seasoned fir logs 18 inches in
diameter had been selected for the test.
The men were to chop in pairs.
E. R. Cummings, of Haisey, and W.
W. Baker, of Corvallis, were the first
men to chop. Cummings out his log in
two in 8 minutes and 15 seconds, and
Baker finished 15 seconds later.
Daniel Atkinson, of Independence and Daniel Atkinson, of Independence, and

F. L. Hyde, of Brownsville, were the next pair. Hyde went through his log in 5 minutes and 2 seconds and was looked on as certain winner of the first prize. Atkinson's time was 5:55.

The next pair of choppers were George W. Hapgood, of Dalins, and Oliver Hart, of Stayton. They finished practically together, Hart finishing lit 6:26 and Hapgood in 6:26. Then came Samuel Baldwin, of Buena Vista, and W. L. Tyler, of Harrisburg.

Baldwin chopped in splendid form and went after Hyde's record of 5:02. He lacked 5 seconds of beating it, however, and finished in 5:07. Discouraged by the fact that he was not nearly through his log when Baldwin stopped chopping, Tyler did not finish.

The last choppers were J. D. Landeys, of Monmouth, and Willis C. Hawley, of Landeys chopped about like Salem. the average contestant and finished in \$:08. Hawley went through his log like a whirlwind and finished in 4:39, defeating Hyde, his nearest compelitor.

Hawley's unexpected prowess with the axe was received with tremendous applause. To this day chopping is never mentioned in Woodmen Lodges n this state without some one recalling Hawley's feat.

A New Astral Organization. Chicago Post. For a small and select organization we

suggest the Society of Those Who Saw Comet A-1910

Two methods of apportioning delegates | and in lesser degree that of Marion, Linn, Yambill, Washington and Clackamas. Were the old county apportionment methgates or for an assembly of 1878 cheso being the numbers of delegates that would result from the precinct unit arrangement the counties would be represented as follows (vote for Taft included in the table):

By comparing this table with the one preceding, it will be noted that the two plans of apportionment give widely dif-ferent results in representation for the various countles. The more populous counties suffer curtailment of representa-

counties suffer curtailment of representa-tion by the precinct plan.

Many precincts cast as few as a dozen or 15 votes for Taft. In Baker County nine precincts failed to cast 15 votes; in Clatsop, 7; in Columbia, 2; in Coos, 5; in Crook, 12; in Curry, 7; in Grant, 5; in Harney, 7; in Jackson, 8; in Klamath, 4; in Lane, 8; in Lincoin, 3; in Malbsur, 7; in Morrow, 2; in Sherman, 2; in Tilla-mook, 3; in Umatilia, 4; in Wallowa, 3; in Wheeler, 5.

About 120 precincts cast less than 15

About 120 precincts cast less than 15 Republican votes and about 110 others cast less than 25. It appears, then, that some 250 precincts apolled less than 25 Republican votes, or more than one-fourth

Should the county apportionment method be adopted, the total number of dele-gates could be fixed at 636, which would allow each county one delegate for every 100 votes or major fraction thereof, that it polled for Taft. Such an apportionment would be as follows:

200	ment would be us totlows;		
20	County-	No.	Delegate
945	Baker		Sec. of SAMPLES
10	Benton		
147	Clackamas		
250	Clatsop		
34	Columbia		30,707,000.00
4	Coos		
3.5	Crook		
. 3	Curry		
15	Douglas		
31	Gilliam		
11	Grant		
0 8			
			531655
51	Jackson		KIRCHIA NIA ALA
-2			
33	Kiamath	29.20	******
66		****	
96	Lake		
140			
22	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF		
(20)		- 2 5 2 4	******
56	Marion		
19.0			OF THE ST
MAT.	Mulinomah	- 20 6 7	and a real
10	Polk	Cana	
19	Sherman		
40	Tillamook		
. 4	Ematilla		
33	Union		
100	Wallowa		
43	Wasco		
1211	Washington	4	
178	Wheeler		*****
I It.	Yamhill		******
7.00			
ty	Total		

## INTENSIVE PARMING BY BOYS

Twelve Thousand Youthful Southerners

Youth's Companie More than 12,000 Southern boys less than 18 years old planted and cultivated an acre of corn each last year, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. Persons interested in the ex-periment in Arkansas, Mississippi periment in Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia offered to pay the expenses of a trip to Washington for the boy in each state who raised the greatest amount of corn on his acre. The winning boys will soon visit the National capital.

Tilled an Aere of Corn Each.

visit the National capital.

The average wield of corn to the acre in 1909 was a little more than 25 bushels. The South Carolina boy, who made the best record, produced 15215 bushels. The winning Mississippi boy raised 147 bushels; the Arkansas boy 135, and the boy in Virginia 122. The average raised by each of the 12,000 was 60 bushels.

The instructions given to those boys by the Department of Agriculture are available to every farmer in the coun-

available to every farmer in the country. If they should be followed exactly, the yield of corn to the acre could easily be doubled in a single year.

Intensive cultivation is worth while on all crops. The average yield of potatoes to the acre in 1909 was F07 bushels, but the Maine farmers averaged 225 bushels, and some of the most progressive of them dug 400 bushels to the acre. The yield or corn and potatoes depends more on the cultivation and fortilization than upon the soil, and there is practically no part of the United Sintes in which these crops cannot be explained accessfully. tatoes to the acre in 1909 was \$07 bush not be raised successfully.

Reply of Statesman's Wife.

Judge.
"Does your husband believe in the separation of the church and the state?" I guess so; he never goes to church."

## POLITICAL COMMENT.

Was it through accident or shrewd design that Mr. Bryan absented himself from this country just while the discussion of the cost of living is liveliest?—Athany Evening Journal.

A Federal income tax means less power to the states and more power to the Covernment at Washington, and more money for the people at Washington to waste.—Charleston News and Courier.

The person who believes that the National Government and not the state governments can and should control monopoly are numerous. But there are few of them who are prepared to explain why and how this should be done—New York Globe.

should be done.—New York Globe.

The sentiment is rapidly growing in New York State in favor of blennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature. New York is obe of the very few states of the Union whose legislatures meet every year, and her people are getting very tired of it.

The politicians we suppose, will right the change, but these will have to yield to the demand of the people.—Charlotte (N. C.) Chervet.

No sooner were our hopes raised abothe probable result of the dissensions in a Republican party than the Associated Predispatches come along and say that the disperses with old Taft have been made