The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1910.

DIRECT LEGISLATION EVILS.

Voters of Oregon will be confronted with a more vexing puzzle of initiative and referendum measures in the election next November than ever before. Between twenty-five and thirty questions of constitutional amendment and statutory enactment will demand their discerning attention, Candidates for state offices will occupy but small part of the long-drawn ballot. Two years ago the number of people's "uplift" measures was less than a score, and it was then thought that things had reached the limit of public endurance.

So complicated is the outlook that sponsors of certain "improvements" have been demanding suppression of others, in order that the people may be "protected." Yet the system guarantees equal privilege in legislation to all classes of citizens. Compliance with the law entitles all groups of innovators to the same treatment, nor is there any justification either in the system or in fair play for one set of hobbyhorsical reforms to shut out another from the race for the people's

Truth is the system is at fault. It has cut loose from representative, legislative government and tied up to the method of non-deliberative legislation by the crowd. Agitators, who could not press their schemes upon a deliberative representative body of law-makers, have free play to force them upon the people by the initiative. It may be said with assurance that not one of the twenty-odd initiative measures that electors will be compelled to legislate upon next November is needed by the public interest and that or bably none of the a would pass a Legislature; yet the certainty that a Legislature would reject them is urged as an argument in their favor by their respective champions. Of the five acts of the Legis-lature, which that body submitted to referendum, only one or two are worthy of enactment and the one or the two are fit subjects for the Legislature to have decided for the state by its own lawmaking prerogative.

Six county questions, in separate bills, must be passed upon by the slectorate. They cannot be legislated upon by the people of the state according to their respective merits, yet the people of the state are supposed to have the required local information. Five projected new counties are thus clamoring for recognition, three in Douglas County, one in Umatilla and one in Malheur an l Harney. Part of Clackamas is demanding annexa-tion to Multnomah. The three militant districts in Douglas have boundaries which overlap each other, yet the people of the state are called upon to create all three without opportunity of curing the conflict boundaries or knowing what the boundaries should be.

land and Monmouth, without affording electors opportunity to select al-ternative locations that would be more advantageous to state-wide in-Labor unions are presenting a bill to increase liability of employers, without giving employers chance to protect their interests by reasonable modification of the bill. The U'Ren-Bourne element is presenting four bills for radical alteration of constitutional state and county government, also a measure for creation of people's inspectors and another for payment of emenses of delegates to National conventions by taxpayers and for selection of such delegates and of candidates for Presidential Electors under the direct primary law.

are measures that should be enacted into law, if at all, only after due examination and proper amendment. In the cases of woman suffrage and prohibition, this is not so necessary, because these two matters ent clean-cut issues. But all the other initiative measures are such as only a legislative body, that has op-portunity of modification and amendment, should pass upon. Yet this is just what their respective champions not wish and are seeking to avoid through direct legislation.

The initiative and referendum in Oregon, especially the initiative, violates the most venerable and respected principles of legislation. It is exposing the people of this state to the menace of unstable constitutional government and to invasion of the powers of government by cranks and agita. The lesson evidently will crease with each succeeding election.

UNIQUE STATE PAPER.

Governor Hay of Washington has issued a proclamation, couched in tender and poetic language, setting apart Sunday, May 8, 1910, as a day to be observed throughout the Common-wealth as "Mothers' Day." He urges every one to wear on that day a white flower in token of veneration for the one who went down into the Valley of the Shadow that he or she might have life, and asks all to attend church on day, wherein he requests that special services be held in honor of

This is something entirely new in the domain of state craft. We recall that President Garfield, Immediately after taking the oath of office as Chief Magistrate of the Nation, turned and tenderly kissed his aged mother who had proudly witnessed his elevation to the highest office in the gift of the people, thus acknowledging be-fore assembled thousands of his fellow countrymen the debt he owed her for life, and for training in ways of

first in surprise, then with apprecia-tion, of this generous acknowledgment; and in every newspaper throughout the land there appeared the next day, by the side of the pic-tured face of her stalwart son, the gentle face framed in snowy cap frills of Lucretia Garfield accompanied by a brief recital of how she the widowed mother of four boys brought them up in ways of industry, self-respect and honor.

There were those-and their name was legion—who recalled in conjunc-tion with the honor thus accorded to his mother by James A. Garfield in make the hour of his supreme triumph that rate. Lucretia Garfield was but one of a vast multitude of women who having been left to discharge the double duty of father and mother to fatherless, or performed this task with energy, per-sistence and self-abnegation, not always, sad to say, with success, since cometimes their best efforts had been outweighed by adverse conditions and influences; but still with honest intent and self-denying purpose all of the citizens of the great State of Washington will accede to the request of Governor Hay, but many of them will doubtless do so. Whether they do or not, the unique proclamation of his excellency w'l give them something to think about that cannot fail to make them better men and women.

PORTLAND AGAIN AT THE TOP.

With bank clearings in excess of \$46,000,000, building permits breaking all previous records for the month and other trade statistics in keeping, the month just closed has surprisingly affirmed the judgment of all who predicted an active movement this Spring. With the record for the month just closed and for the three months preceding in evidence, Portland is now demonstrating that at no previous period in its history has prosperity been so widespread and general as in the early months of 1910. Not only have all kinds of records been shattered since the new year opened, but the momentum gained has been so great and the outlook for the future is so bright that nothing short of a record-breaking panic throughout the entire country will prevent the year's business showing the heaviest gains ever re-

corded. This activity in Portland is but the reflection of the conditions throughdraws its support. Aside from the many millions that the railroads are spending in construction work in Portland territory, more capital has been brought into Oregon in the past four months for investment in timber, farm and truit lands than has ever been received here in any twelve months. It is this capital, circulated in Portland territory far beyond the city limits, that is responsible for the activity in Portland.

From its earliest history, Portland has always been the commercial and financial clearing-house for an im-mense area and the growth of the city has always been in strict ratio with the growth of the country. We know by the achievements of the past what the future holds for this great region of undeveloped wealth, and, as there can be no change in the country, that will not be reflected in the city, Portland will continue to grow and develop on a more than ever before. more magnificent scale

ADVERTISING OREGON APPLES.

Someone suggests occasionally that the planting of orchards and the production of apples are likely to be our rashness in demoralized Eastern markets and greatly increased output there. But the apple problem for Oregon has so far been solved by the diminishing supply in the East land by the poor service can in no and the better knowledge everywhere circumstances be diverted to San Normal schools are initiating bills of the superior quality of the Oregon throughout the Middle West, practically destroying the apple crop and doing incalculable damage to other truits, is a convincing lesson for orch. ardists both there and here.

In Oregon there is no doubt about the crop; in the Middle West and the there is always uncertainty. Here you know about your yield. You will have apples, some years more and others less, but always apples. There you may have them and you may not. Here the methods of growing are scientific and practicable; there they are far belind in the en forcement of laws against diseased rchards, and there are few regions where any orchard is safe from the avasion of pests from his neighbor. Here the whole scheme of packing and marketing is good; there the apples are sent to market any old way and there is very little prospect of provement. The East and Middle West appear very little inclined to learn from Oregon and the Pacific Northwest.

The recent killing frosts in the Mississippi Valley are the greatest advertisement the stable and fruitful Oregon orchards have had.

SPOKANE'S DISTORTED VIEW.

The Spokane Spokesman-Review ith an airy disregard for facts charges The Oregonian with asserting that "the railroads simply cannot afford to cut down their carnings on okane and other interior business. Having constructed a man of straw by thus distorting and misinterpreting The Oregonian's views on terminal Spokane paper proceeds to demolish it by quoting ex-tensively from the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Spokane rate case. Figures taken from the commission's report are provided, showing that the entire loss to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, if terminal rates had been in effect at Spokane and east and west of that point in 1908, would have been slightly less than \$2,000,000. In commenting on the earnings of the roads, the Interstate Commerce Commission said: "It is impossible to avoid the conviction that both of these ompanies-and there is very little difference between the two in this respect-have enjoyed for the last half a dozen years, previous to June 30, 1907, excessive earnings."

In this decision the Spokesman-Review finds excuse for the broad statement that "here is conclusive official authority from the most eminent experts in the United States that the railroads can easily afford to grant terminal rates, not only to Spokane but also to every other town within

does not state that the railroads can afford to grant "terminal rates" Spokane. It refrained from making this statement for the simple reason that any reduction in rates that might be ordered in order to cut down the excessive earnings would automatically affect the rates at Coast terminals where the water carriers will always fix the rates. If Spokane were granted what is today the terminal rate to Portland it would then cease to be the terminal rate, for Portland, in a dominating position with water competi-tion available, would immediately make a newer and lower terminal

Portland objects and will continue to object to any unfair scheme by which these "excessive earnings" are to be distributed in the shape of reworse than fatherless, chidren had duced rates to interior points without a corresponding reduction being made at tide water where terminal rates are made. If it were not for the business which the railroads get west of Spokane, and from which they would be effectually barred by a terminal rate at Spokane, their "excessive earnings" would vanish so rapidly that the Interstate Commerce Commission would con be obliged to sanction higher rates into Spokane. The Oregonian does not desire that the railroads should be prohibited from participating in this Coast business, as they ould be if Spokane were to be given seaport rates without enjoying seaport facilities. It has never stated, and does not even know, that the railroads "cannot afford to cut down their earnings on Spokane and other interior business." It does know that whenever this cut shall be made it will be relatively as effective at Portland as it is at Spokane.

IMPROVED ORIENTAL SERVICE NEEDED

The steamships Beaver and Bear, just arrived from the builder's hands, are magnificent vessels, which would be a credit to any route in the United States. For that reason due apprecia-tion will be shown the Harriman interests for at last providing us with a coastwise steamer service in keeping with the prominence and importance of the port. With these new liners supplementing the Rose City, it will again be possible to make the sea voyage between Portland and San Francisco in safety and comfort. Now that belated recognition of the de-mands of the port has been made in the coastwise service, we have reason to expect something better in the way out the territory on which this city of an Oriental line out of this port, draws its support. Aside from the The four freighters operated by the Harriman interests between Portland and the Far East are all good freight boats, but they are either insufficient in number or they are so badly handled that Portland exporters and importers find it impossible to patronize them except in emergencies. In the month of April not a single vessel was provided for Portland shippers desired to send freight to the Orient. No excuse could be made that the freight was not obtainable, for not a single vessel of the fleet of six steamers sailing from Puget Sound in April failed to carry consignments of freight shipped by Portland exporters. Nor did any of the numerous arrivals at Puget Sound fail to bring good consignments of Oriental freight for Portland. This business, which is be ng driven to Puget Sound by the inadequate and irregular service out of Portland, is steadily increasing, and many of the heaviest shippers are se incensed over the indifference with which the matter is treated that they now make use of the Portland line only as a last resort. In some quarters there is a disposition to place the blame for the trouble on San Francisco influence, the charge being made greatly overdone in Oregon, and that that a poor service is being main-very soon we shall reap the reward of tained here for the purpose of driving business to the steamers operating out of San Francisco. This seems hardly possible, for the reason that the busi ness that is driven away from Port-

> Francisco. It is simply a case of facilities being provided here or else of sending the business to Puget Sound. This is a matter which will demand increa attention, now that the business of the port is increasing more rapidly than ever, and Portland is entitled to a ervice in keeping with the position of the port.

ROOSEVELT AND THE REPUBLIC.

Mr. Roosevelt has said to crowns and people of the Old World that re publican government, as exhibited in the United States, is on trial before the world and has yet to complete the proof of stability of popular soversignty and of governmental authority limited by constitutional mandate of the people. Yet his assertions of the great-man principle of leadership and his praise of self-assertive men "who quell the storm and ride the thunder, together with his record at home a an overbearing figure, have given rise to an alleged fear this side the water of Caesarism, Czarism, man on horseback despotism, and Kings and

We take it, however, that this coun try is not yet ready for a despotism in the hands of Roosevelt. The warning cry goes up from a lot of partisans of an opposing party, who see in his political influence an obstacle to their wistful longings for return to power. The cry is an old one in this ountry. It has been sounded often when a man of strong character and leadership has been a wielder of po-litical power. Roosevelt is such a

character and his partisan foes make a nightmare of their disturbed repose It should be remembered that the traveling Colonel has powerful opponents in the United States and that there is a delicate poise of opinions and rivairies that can be turned one way or the other on election day Roosevelt knows this as well as any other man. The balance is such that it is doubtful if Roosevelt could have been re-elected in 1908, though in other respects than as a candidate for the Presidency he was the most popular idol of the electorate. It is such a balance, again, that would have swung sharply against him had he not conducted himself with the utmost discretion and propriety in Rome And any usurpations of ultra-constitutional authority while he was President would also have turned his pop away. In short, Roosevelt's favor with the people of this Nation comes from his careful observance of their political and moral precepts

his frequent "plathudes" upon them No usurpations have succeeded Roosevelt in the office of President. Mr. Taft is adhering to the most careful observance of constitutional rehonorable ambition which led to his great achievement. The country and the nations of the world looked on. this "conclusive official authority" in all its former obedience to the con-

stitution, except in some matters respecting the rights of Western States as to conservation, and none of Rooseperpetuity of dual government; in fact, all are clamoring for extension

of conservation powers against state authority, irrespective of Roosevelt. This man-on-horseback clamor against Roosevelt is inspired by Democratic partisanship, and nothing else. His strong arm will be wielded in defense of Taft and in battle against Democratic purposes. In partisan eyes those purposes are the Nation's best. Yet they have been rejected often, for the Nation's good. Roosevelt is com-ing home the most henored and influential of all Americans. He has cut a figure in the world that redounds to the fame of his countrymen and the glory of his Nation. He is prov-ing the success of popular government by showing his respect for popular law and sovereignty.

The annual salmon season is on at ast. There will be no further conflict between the fishermen and the authorities until there are more close seasons to be observed. While the salmon catch, in a good season such as now seems probable, produces nearly as much money as it ever did. the industry is no longer the great factor in our commercial life that it was before lumber, fruit, dairying and other branches of industry began to develop on a large scale. At the same time it is a very important asset and in the case of both fishermen and packers has been the means by which a large number of people have risen from poverty to affluence. The Columbia River fisherman today is of a different class from his predecessor. The money placed in circulation by the industry in greater part now finds its way into the building of homes and in securing farms and dairy ranches on which the fisherman can make a good living, regardless of the size of the salmon run.

Transatlantic steamers are again bringing in immigrants in almost record numbers, very few of the big liners which have arrived at New York within the past month having less than 1000 steerage passengers. From a census standpoint, these im-migrants are all needed, for there is such a rush of Americans to Canada without the newcomers, we should soon show a net loss in our population. Unfortunately, we are losing a much better class of people than we are gaining. The men who are leaving this country for Canada are going over there to develop the country and produce something. men who are coming in from Europe are huddling into the already over-crowded labor centers of the East, where they are dependent on others for employment. This is only one phase of the unpleasant economic sit-uation, for the intelligence of our departing citizens is vastly superior to that of the new arrivals.

When we stop to think over the attractions those great theatrical phil-anthropists, Klaw & Erlanger, have been furnishing Portland during the past several years, there would really seem to be no occasion for any particular consternation from the fact that they have severed all diplomatic relations with our local magnates.

Just a little superfluous for the Reublican State Central Committee of Washington to try to read Insurgent Poindexter out of the party. He has read himself out of the party. All Poindexter wants from the Republicans of Washington is to be nominated and elected United States Senator.

amazed that Rogue River and Hood River fruit land should sell as high as \$2300 per acre. That is higher than orchard land sells in the East. Certainly. But there are no Hood River or Rogue River orchards on any kind of land in the East

If we understand Mr. O'Connor corectly, the House of Lords is best pictured nowadays in a recumbent attitude with a large, healthy Irish party on his chest and a vigorous Irish hand at his throat. Who would be an English Lord?

The President doesn't agree with Governor Hughes on the income tax. but he thinks that Hughes as judge will decide the question right Doubt less; yet four to three is the way the Supreme Court usually decides right income tax and other great questions.

Just to demonstrate that the nen nant is not won till it is won, Portland lost four ball games out of six to San Francisco. But let Portland cheer up. Other people have their troubles. Just think of that boil on Jeffries' back,

Now that it seems to be settled by the census experts who didn't take the census, by the way, but that's no matter-that Portland has over 200,-000 population, the way is clear for 500,000 in 1912.

The fish season opened yesterday and everything is peaceful along the Columbia and its tributaries. This includes the Clackamas, for which May first rolled around just the same as

Great excitement up at Hood River over the discovery of gold in a deposit of gravel. Some Spitzenbergs or Yel-Newtowns fossilized or lized and gone astray, no doubt.

No wonder Mayor McCarthy worries about his forthcoming absence San Francisco. Ruef and Schmitz are at large, and San Francisco does love a grafter.

Binger Hermann has passed the crisis of his illness, and will probably A Boston cynic complains because the The people of Oregon who recover. wish Mr. Hermann well are as to one.

The Republicans have just carried s own election in Port Chester, N. Y. Washington Herald.
"I hear ye had words with Casey."
"We had no words." which would seem to show that there are still a few Republicans left. Sixty-seven years ago today there

was something doing at Champoeg. The people then ruled—though the majority was only one. Over in Seattle the guesses as to the ensus vary from 180,000 to 320,000.

Some people, very likely, were counted several times; yet it is impossible to satisfy everybody.

The difference between fact and fic-

LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY

All Their Grieves Little Ones. velt's critics in the thickly peopled

East see any menace in this to the

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Grieve Saturday morning.

> Stanfield Standard. The editor has been doing some irrigation on the project this week. Finding it next to impossible to get help he took up shovel and went to

on the Milky Way. Gervals Star.

The Last Sad Rites.

attending.

Heppner Times.

Billy Stewart brought in 17 young coyotes to the County Clerk's office Tuesday, which he reports as having found in one nest. Before killing them he had the bunch photographed. As the bounty on a coyote scalp is \$1.50, he made a very handsome clean-up for half day's work a half day's work.

The Dendly Gopher Gun.

Dallas Observer.

John Diehm, a farmer living in the alt Creek neighborhood, was accidentally shot in the thigh yesterday while handling a gopher gun. Thinking the gun was empty, Mr. Diehm stooped to examine it. In handling the weapon, it was accidentally discharged and the contents struck him in the right thigh, inflicting a painful but not

On the Fat of the Land. Hermiston Herald.

Hermiston Herald.

"Where Fruit Ripens Fast" is a slogan worthy of its name. The first of the week the family of C. H. Crandall began having gooseberry ples from this year's berries. In most places the bushes are scarcely more than in bloom. Everything else is advanced in the same proportion. All garden vegetables are to be found fresh each day on the tables of people who are foron the tables of people who are for-tunate enough to have a piece of ground large enough for a garden.

NON-PARTISAN "BUNCO GAME" rats Are Working It Overtime to

Get and Hold Office. Baker City Herald. What does "non-partisan" judiciary

mean? mean?
There is strong reason to believe that Will R. King, who is now on the Supreme Bench through the good graces of a Democrat who was Governor and had the appointing power at a time when a Republican Legislature trampled the state constitution under foot and added two more judges to the Supreme Breatle. to the Supreme Bench, is the chap who is behind this "non-partisan" rot. Will R. King is an adroit politician. He is R. King is an adroit politician. He is next to the wily George Chamberiain when it comes to a Democrat bamboozing a Republican state, and according to our way of thinking King is playing the game all the time. He probably knows that a campaign on the Democratic ticket would mean a defeat for himself and he wants to remain on the Supreme Bench. The next best move is to raise a hue and cry about a "non-partisan" judiciary and while the people are agitated he will while the people are agitated he enter the smokehouse and carry

There is absolutely no reason for a non-partisan judiciary. If a Republican is too narrow to be judge he should not and will not be nominated. And the same holds true of the Democrats. All of this "non-partisan" flimcrats. All of this "non-partisan" filmfilamming has brought Oregon into a
chaotic condition politically, and now
Will R. King and a few more would
entangle the courts in the same meas.
Give us a Republican for judge if he
is all right and if we can't have a Republican, give us a clean-cut Democrat or Socialist who is not afraid to
say he is a Democrat or Socialist and
the reason for being one.

Japan and the Rose Festival.

Tokio Daily News. The rose trees sent from Yokohama s a contribution to the Portland Rose Festival made a deep and pleasant impression, as may be gathered from the communications of Consul Numano (Portland) to Count Komura. The 170 trees dispatched arrived at Portland on February 15, the time of the celebration of George Washington's birthday.

The Far East has officially recognized the Portland Rose Festival, says one writer. The contribution by the City of Yokohama of Japanese rose plants to be set out on Rose planting day is an incident of more than ordi-nary significance. First of all, it is freighted with the unfailing good will the Japanese people are wont to ex-tend to diffzens of the Republic. Sec-ond, it is a token of the fame that is coming to Portland as a result of the annual Festival of Roses held in this ity. Both features are of value, the comity it conveys, the other in the mes sage it carries of what the Rose Fes tival means to Portlanders.

Wife's Name Is Now Registered First.

American Register, London.

"By the way, the old fashion of registering Mr. and Mrs. John Smith' on one line is dying out. Of late years it has been mostly 'John Smith' on the line and 'Mrs. John Smith' on the line below. Now a new fashion is coming in, whether due to the demand for recognition on the part of Mrs. John Smith' ognition on the part of Mrs. John Smith or her husband's chivalry, I canno

"Many men when they register write in the first line 'Mrs. John Smith,' and on the first line Mrs. John Smith, and John Smith, on the second, while I have seen others write on the first line, 'Mrs. John Smith,' and under it simply Mr. Smith,' So far I have not seen 'Mrs. John Smith and husband' registered, though the fashion seems to be awinging that way." be awinging that way.

Chicago News.

If the United States furnishes the most revolting spectacles of dishonesty in public life, it is gratifying to know that the same time the country's mospopular figure is the man who stands pre-eminent throughout the world as the representative of public honesty. This fact demonstrates that the moral fiber of the great mass of the people is sound.

Therefore Is Valueless Philadelphia Inquirer.

football coach gets more than the presi-dent of Harvard. This is specious. We don't believe that the president knows-anything about the game.

No Words.

Then nothing passed between ye?" "Nothing but a brick."

Philadelphia Inquirer.
The safety hatpin has been invited.
It is safe, sane and admirable, and it won't sell worth a continental for these

Makes It Look Like a Piker

With T. R. blazing across creation a pamphlet on it. Free-gratis distributed ters of free-gratis reform, please copy. lightning bug.

U. S. Senutor Nelson Opposes Dr. Jordan in Latter's Statement of Facts. LAKEWOOD, Ohio, April 27-(To the Editor.)-in The Oregonian of April 19 you publish a communication from Dr. David Starr Jordan, in which he says the "land killing of fur seals on the Islands in Bering Sea never has and never can injure the herd. . . . and on land no females are ever killed."

Is Dr. Jordan telling the truth? Witness the following evidence, clear cut ness the following evidence, clear cut country. To thousands of Congregation and indisputable, that he is not: In the congregation it is a stap taken last, and while urging immediate ac- after long consideration, debate and Gervais Star.

Gervais Is a small town, yet one day ast week we counted 40 cows all tion on the Dixon fur-seal bill (S. prayer—the most important since the bunched together on one of the main streets. There were many more non-streets. There were many more non-streets that the conditions of the cross that the conditions of the committee, consisting of the foundation stone.

The conditions in that territory is a side; they are to be entirely easily the conditions are the conditions and the conditions are the conditions ar gate conditions in that territory. I was a member of this sub-committee We spent upwards of eight weeks on the trip. Among other places we visited was the Pribliof Islands, and while ed was the Pribilof Islands, and while we were there, we examined the seal herds, and we saw some of the killing, and before our own eyes we saw seals killed, contrary to the provisions of the lease. We became convinced of the fact that unless killing on those islands was absolutely suspended at once, the herd would be in a few years totally exterminated."

What was that killing which Senator Nelson terms in violation of the lease? It was the discovery by him, on that

Nelson terms in violation of the lease? It was the discovery by him, on that killing ground, that female seals were being slaughtered "before our own eyes"! He turned up carcass after carcass—fresh skinned, warm, and still quivering—which the agents of the United States Government and the leasees admitted were female seals! They were compelled to admit it, by that sturdy, honest Senator, for he had Senators Dillingham, Burnham and Patterson all standing as witnesses of

Patterson all standing as witnesses of this crime.

What did these Menators do, when hey returned to Washington, D. January 12, 1904, they submitted a re-port to the United States Senate, and Introduced a bill (S. 3355), which put e lessees—these public enemiesJ from the islands. Still further, January 21, 1904, John Hay directed a full account of what Senator Nelson had discovered, as above cited, filed in the Department of State. The accident of death prevented Mr. Hay from ex-pelling those lessees, as he fully intend-ed to do. Root, however, agreed with

Comment on my part is idle, since I filed a similar indictment of this work of the lessees, with James G. Blaine, November 19, 1890. Mr. Blaine suppressed it; Dr. Jordan follows in his footsteps; but Senator Nelson is enough for Dr. Jordan HENRY W. ELLIOTT.

DON'T FORGET CHAMPOEG DAY

Sixty-seventh Anniversary of Meeting That Brought Oregon Into Union.

PORTLAND, May 1.—(To the Editor.)
-Now that the census has been taken,
he patriotic people of Portland should remember that tomorrow, Monday, will be the 67th anniversary of that mem-orable meeting at Champoeg, at which Joe Meek demanded a "division" on the vote by the 102 people present, as o whether they were favorable to the

to whether they were favorable to the organization of some form of civil government—the first attempt in that direction west of the Rocky Mountains.

Tomorrow, the annual celebration of that significant event will be held on the very spot where the meeting took place, and it should be fittingly remembered by every citizen of Portland who appreciates the importance of the early efforts of the pioneers—and appeals to all who can get away from his or her business for the day. For ten years these celebrations have been en years these celebrations have been neld and the attendance has been very held and the attendance has been very satisfactory, but there are thousands of Portland pioneers, native sons and daughters among them, who have never seen Champoeg, one of the pretitest spots in all the state. Such a day's outing cannot be had elsewhere in America—for there is no other Willamette Valley. The trip the entire way is made by boat between the lovely banks of the 'Beautiful Willamette,' made famous the world over by Sam L. Simpson's inspiring poem, and such a trip for a day will add, all things else being equal, one year to the length of each visitor's life. This of itself should appeal favorably to the intelligent citizen. There should be at least 500 of Portland's people at the dock at Taylor

no worthier object, for a day, than the payment of a just tribute to our imme-diate ancestors who "ploneered" this diate ancestors who "ploneered" this Western Garden of Eden. Why not go to Champoeg tomorrow?

T. T. GEER.

LEAVE IT ALL TO THE BLEACHERS Why Should an "Assembly" Select Ball

Players or Umpires?

PORTLAND, May 1.—(To the Editor.)—
Baseball is called the National game. Not in inappropriate name to one with an im-The wonder is that it has not attracted the reformative impulses of the modern saviors of our country ere this. At a hot session between two gingery teams, one has one's two political par-ties; the "ump" or "umps" are the gov-ernment, the grandstand and the bleach-ers the people. Herein is seen the stabilers the people. Herein is seen the stabil-ity of our institutions wherein a man may e a hero or a "bonehead," or both, in a surprisingly short space of time. At the psychological moment, any well-inflated fan can start a commotion that would make the Bourneites, the U Renites or the reformers look like a bunch of drawling debaters in a village merchandise store. "Rotten, putrid, myope, thief," hurled at the umpire, are but the echoes of many a heated political discussion, and with three men on bases and no one out, and a good, smashing hitter at the bat, the observer has a fine example of the calm and dignified will of the people as regis-

tered at the polls in a hot election.

I teil you, Mr. Editor, whenever I look into the roaring gashes leading up from the feet, on occasions like these, I am proud of my countrymen. Of course all this is human nature, but human nature should be regulated by law. Our Na-tional game of baseball, like another of our National games, should be brought our National games, should be brought closer to the people. What right has a convention or body of men to select play-ers for the people? Should not each com-munity elect its own ballplayers? Are not the managers and baseball associations but servants of the people and paid by the people? Umpires should be elected on the principles of the primary law, and at liberty to nominate themselves. They should be subject to the recall and hauled out of the game at any moment, on de-mand of the grandstand and the bleach-ers. The people should regulate the whole business, and then the people would rule

their own pleasures.

The whole proposition is simple enough, if some one will take time enough to write

SEALS ARE KILLED AT PRIBILOF CHURCH PUTS OLD CREED ASIDE New Haven Congregationalists Prefer Simple Teachings of Jesus.

New York World.
Centre Church, of New Haven,
Conn., one of the oldest congregations
in America, has abrogated the Apostles' Creed, so far as its confession of
faith and admission to church mem-

bership are concerned.

The move, according to reports received by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Oscar Edward Maurer, is of vital importance to every religious denomination in the

aside; they are to be chirrely cast aside; they are to be placed figuratively upon the sheif. In the literature of the church they can still be pendered by those whose minds are theologically inclined. The ordinary layman, however, may believe in the virgin birth and the communion of saints or not as he pleases. saints or not, as he pleases. All that is necessary to be in good standing at old Centre is to promise he will lead so far as possible a Christlike life.

Centre Church's commanding position is attributed as the reason for the commotion which the matter is causing. The church is literally in the commotion to the commotion to the commotion that the matter is causing. causing. The church is literally the parent of New Haven, being founded in 1628 by the Colonial Governor Eaton in 1628 by the Colonial Governor Eaton and the Rev. John Davenport, the Vicar of St. Stephen's Church, London, For a half century its councils were those of the entire colony, and no one was even allowed to vote on political questions unless in good standing with the congregation. In the yard of the church lies the dust of the Regicide Judges, Goff, Whaley and Dixwell, who sought refuge in the colony from the vengeance of Charles II. Through the

vengeance of Charles II. Through the influence of the church came the founding of Yale, and for centuries it has been one of the university bulwarks. Dr. Maurer announced he had re-

Dr. Maurer announced he had received hundreds of letters from all over the country, some in praise of the new plan, others derogatory through what Dr. Maurer declared was their misinterpretation of the facts. To a World reporter he said:

"We have dropped the Apostlea" Creed not because we differ from it but because we are endeavoring to find a more adequate statement of what we consider the fundamental thing in Christian faith. We are trying to make our new confession as untechnical as possible. A great many confessions, purely theological, refer almost entirely to special interpretation of certain dogmas. If a man can assent to them he is considered worthy of church membership. If not he is debarred.

"In overy protested."

debarred "In every Protestant congregation in the land men and women in the same pew who stand and recite the Creed place widely different interpretations upon it. We do not believe the Creed voices the present religious convictio of men. It was written for its own age. Man today has his own conceptions of truth based upon things that modern science has revealed. If he uses old forms written for a past age to express convictions of the present

uses old forms written for a past age to express convictions of the present age he will always need to adjust and qualify and accommodate either himself or those forms.

"Put in the only things essential to living faith and put the emphasis on man's willingness and purpose to lead a life of righteousness revealed by Jesus Christ. Such a confession does not prevent any man from holding personal views concerning certain doctrines which to him seem essential. The point is that these particular views we do not consider cardinal to his relation with the church.

"In regard to the doctrine of the Creed, particularly of the virgin birth, some people still believe in it implicity. Others feel that neither historically nor philosophically can it be justified, nor is it necessary. I and the deacons of my congregation believe it is our duty to base our membership upon a religious purpose rather than assent to a particular and sectarian statement of faith. Far from making admission into the church an easy matter, the new emphasis upon Christian living does much to raise the standards of church life."

One-Cent Letter Postage.

one-Cent Letter Postage.

There should be at least 500 of Portland's people at the dock at Taylor street tomorrow, Monday, morning at 5:45 o'clock, to board the steamer for Champeeg, not only to do honor to the departed pioneers who builded so well for us, but in obedience to that well-established principle that all work and no play will of necessity make of Jack a dull boy.

Every individual now rushing about his business as though the welfare of nations depended upon what he accomplishes in a single day, will be a long time dead in the course of coming events, and a day devoted to sight-seeing in this grand old Oregon of ours will never be missed in the "sweet bye and bye."

There is no prettier river on earth than the Willamette, no lovelier scenery than its banks afford in May, and no worthier object, for a day, than the payment of a just tribute to gur love.

require than to increase the cost of all these publications to their buyers. Moreover, the means of reducing the cost of the mail service are not nearly exhausted. The Postmaster-General has made some progress in this direction, but he has not yet gone so far that he can reasonably propose an advance in rates on one class in order to make a reduction on another.

Building 539 Feet High.

New York Sun.

Trowbridge & Livingston, as architects for the Bankers' Trust Company, filed plans yesterday for the big 25-story building to be erected for the company on the plot at the northwest corner of Wall and Nassau streets. It is to be an edification of currents. is to be an edifice of curious appearance, with granite facades, offset with Ionic columns at the lower stories, and rising to a full height of 538 feet above

the curb line.
It will front 94.15 feet on Wall street and 96.11 feet on Nassau street, and the roof will be crowned with a great pyr-amidal tower 94 feet high, with a decorated apex, the peculiarity of this tower being that it will be entirely without windows, the ventilation being supplied by a vent shaft extending from the cellar to the top of the tower. The tower will be used for tank storage.

His "Honorificabilitudinouspess." Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The correspondents have noted Colo-nel Roosevelt's remarkable versatility in being able to understand the Hun-garian hurrahs for Roosevelt. But for linguistic training there is nothing like an international honorificabilitudinous-ness. And besides he enjoys the coaching of the Count and Countess Szen-chenyl, who have lately given a hand-some endowment for the promotion of the Hungarian language in foreign

countries. The Main Reason.

Providence Journal. Local causes have had a considerable influence in producing the impressive series of Democratic victories this Spring; but the common denominator in these various manifestations of public dissatisfaction is the high cost of

And Very Human.

Baltimore American.
An observer declares President Taft exhibited at a theater a handkerchief with a hole in it. This is important, if true, and will establish a strong community of interest between him and every married man in the country.