The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as on Rates—Invariably in Advance.

(BY MAIL).

(By Carrier).

Daily, Sunday included, one rear...... 9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month..... 75
How to Remit—Send Postoffice money
order, express order or personal check on
your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency
are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.
Postage Bates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 15
to 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents;
40 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign pentage
double rate
Esstern Business Office. The Control of the control of the cents of the cen (By Carrier). Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-with Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY, 7, 1910.

BUGHES' REMEDY FOR PRIMARY DE-FECTS.

Oregon has suffered evils of the go. as-you-please, wide-open nominating primary, and is coming to the remedy of the assembly - guided primary. Those evils are so glaring that Gov-ernor Hughes, of New York, saw that they must be avoided in that state through the assembly plan. The measure carrying his idea of assembly and primary, the Hinman-Green bill, pending in the Legislature of his state, and is beset with powerful opposition from politicians of both par-In the State of Indiana last week Democrats turned from the goas-you please primary, by naming a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Beveridge, in state convention. Governor Marshall, one of the leaders of that convention. defended its action and confessed the faults of the wide-open primary, as

The suggestion that the delegates of the party, coming fresh from the people, should name the man who shall be elected United Guates Senator in the event of Democratic success, compiles with the Democratic ideal of the last sixteen years, and avoids the sele objection that could be urged against that ideal—the inability of a poor man to enter the contest.

Oregon's troubles with the direct primary have been severe. Its of-fices have been filled with self-seek-ers, its party politics with disruption and its primaries with perjured memers of rival political organizations Full sweep has been given to minorities to make discord and to Democrats to take advantage of Republican dissension. Direct primaries added greatly to expense of campaigning, so that only men of large means can make "runs" for important offices. But now Republicans will recommend candidates for nomination at the primary, by state assembly of more than 1200 members. This assembly will pick fittest men for nominations, and voters in the primary will have a ticket before them that is vouched for by the most representative body of citizens in the And should the voters dislike the ticket or any members of it, they can reject all or any of it in the primary and name men of their own

This appeals to Governor Hughes and his so-called radical friends in New York as a very proper primary system, and they have embodied it in their Hinman-Green bill. Assemblies or conventions composed of members of state and local central committees are to name advisory tickets for primaries. In Oregon, however, the as sembly is to be composed of more than 1200 delegates chosen from the body of the Republican electorate. In Nev York the Hughes plan is considered severely radical, and there is no demand for the system hitherto practiced in Oregon. Yet in Oregon a body of citizens profess to believe the use of assembly as a scheme of rea tionaries who oppose the "rule of the people.

The assembly precursor of primary will go far to cure the defects of di-rect nomination. It did so in Portland last year and the better person nel of the city government vindicates the improvement. The Hughes plan in New York is meeting the opposition of desperate politicians of both parties, which is evidence enough that it will unseat them from power and transfer control of party organization

ATHLETIC PROGRESS

The resolutions adopted by the faculty at Eugene on the subject of intercollegiate athletics are express in language so extremely learned that it is difficult to decipher their meaning. After some little effort a tentative translation has been prepared for one sentence and it is here presented; "Under the best conditions intercollegiate athletics promotes friendly relations among the colleges. Under ordinary conditions it promotes hostility." If this translation is correct, a matter which is more than doubtful. it must be confessed that the faculty of the State University, in spite their learning, or perhaps because of it, have managed to hit upon a profound truth. Persons who have paid some attention to contests between colleges have seldom failed to notice the bitterness, the trickery, the resort to small deceptions, which almost invariably prevail. So far are they from promoting anything like friendship between institutions that they actually create and foster the petty vices of tealousy and spite

Taking everything into account, it is pretty safe to say that intercollegiate athletics has done as much harm as good in the last ten years. The charge of the faculty that "It leads to an apotheosis of physical prowess and consequent disparagenent of mental achievement" strictly true in spite of its polysyllables. The big man of the college among the students, and among members of the faculties also, is the beefy football champion. His brains are of no consequence. His moral character does not matter The all important fact is that he can thrust himself by brute

strength through the opposing line. It is time that this ideal of manhood Physical prowess is all very well, but the most useful citizen is not necessarily a very muscular man. In the evolution of the human intelligence has counted for a good deal more than physical prowess and that is likely to be the case for some time to come. The moderate athletic sports which the students of each college will of their own accord first opinion that it is a species of in-practice among themselves without sanity. Still one would not wish to discord and without much noise are appear a bigot concerning the matter. total will reach \$40,000,000. With part of the price

the most wholesome for their bodies and interfere least with the activity of their minds.

The spectacle of a band of young nen traveling boisterously about the ountry to take part in gladiatorial combats is not in itself edifying, and the examination marks which are earned during the performance must be largely fictitious. How many col-leges can raise their right hands and emnly deny that they count athletic skill as the equivalent of Homer and

THE SEWER-PIPE GRAFT.

Mayor Simon is to be commended for his effort to admit competition in prices of sewer pipe. Prices are excessive, and have been so many years. They are part of the scheme of graft of the plumbing and clay-pipe trust, whose insatiate maw devours greedily the substance of a defense less public. The Plumbing Inspector be it noted, opposes the proposed raid on the trust, declaring he will not allow use of glazed cement pipe. The Councilman who engages in the plumbing business and supports the graft of the trust, Mr. Rushlight, declares he will fight any ordinance that proposes to break this monopoly of clay pipe. And an evening newspaper, whose master, Mr. Bates, is head of the clay-pipe trust, also makes war on this endeavor to save the people's money.

Now here is an array of gentlemen hose professed friendship for the people is a pretty sight to behold in this emergency. Here we have a tightly organized plunderbund, com of clay-pips manufacturers, olumbing manufacturers supply lobbers, bosses and journeyman's union, boosting the cost of plumb-ing to intolerable figures An essential part of this combine is that of clay-pipe makers, who, as yet, have competition to meet, who charge all the traffic will bear, and who have grown rich with a quickness that has made the public wonder.

Cement pipe, imperfectly made, is porous and unsanitary. So also is pipe, when imperfectly made. But only perfect pipe is supposed to be admitted into city work. Glazed cement pipe, the City Engineer de lares, is safe and satisfactory for sewer uses. Common sense accordwith this view.

Will the city allow magnates of the trust to shut out cement pipe and continue to mulct the public?

FIRST LET THEM INQUIRE.

In the State of Washington there is Direct Legislation League, made up of pure men who are sure they are all right and everybody else all wrong. It has headquarters at Seattle, and it is busy with its propaganda. Direct Legislation League is not satisfied of course to work out reform and improvement on approved and timetested lines. What it wants is revolu-tion—something entirely different from any scheme of government worked out by experience through several thousand years. Here is the twaddle put forth by the Direct Legislation League of Washington:

Intion League of Washington:

It is some work to devise a good law, to write out its full text and to obtain for it the attested signature of S per cent of all the legal voters in the state. No one is going to undertake so much work unless there appears to be sound reason why the said law should exist; nor unless there is expectation that a majority of the people will vote for it when it comes to them for approval or disapproval at the next election. To secure the right of initiative and referendum is the only sure way for the people to get such laws as they want.

The initiative is the only sure ways

The initiative is the only sure way for a few people to get the laws the think they want. It is no work at all for a certain kind of statesmannew Oregon type-to devise a law, for apparently they have nothing else in the world to do. The law is framed and submitted under the initiative and the people must accept it or reject it just as it stands, without opportunity for compromise, correction, revision or many of his minor illnesses. amendment. That is not law-making; is law-breaking, since it breaks down the established forms of legislation and government, and leads to confusion, uncertainty and chaos.

If the people of Washington eriously thinking about the initiative they can find out a few things about that wonderful invention by inquiry from Oregon.

OUR FASTERS.

In a modest way Portland has been struck by a fasting mania. No fatal consequences have been reported thus far, but nobody knows what will happen if the victims of the malady do not recover soon. The fasting mania is a new form of an old mental disorder. It may be compared to the which sometimes seizes upon religio devotees in certain sects. deluded creatures will rain blows upon their bleeding shoulders until they drop down in complete exhaustion supposition is that the Almighty is pleased to look on and marks off a certain fraction of their sins for each

It is not understood that the Portland fasters are undergoing the tor-ture for the benefit of their souls. It is rather their bodies which they expect to fortify and cleanse by abstaining from food. The process resembles the ancient one, so sadly familiar to wives with lazy husbands, of trying to sustain fire without fuel. Some of the maniacs may reach the degree of success which was attained by the man who resolved to keep his horse without oats or hay. His diet was reduced by insensible stages to three straws a day, when the unhappy beast interrupted the scientific experiment by perishing.

Far be it from us to hint that any of our local fasters may meet with a similar calamity, and yet it is possible. One person informs The Ore-gonian that after a fast of nineteen days, some years ago, he fell into a mental collapse from which he never has fully recovered, but we do not deny that this may be a rare exception to the rule. The learned Dr. Fletcher tells in one of his entertaining books of fasts which he has made covering forty and even sixty days. Some of his patients have done the same thing At least he says they have. This This makes the much belauded scriptural

miracles of forty-day fasts look rather petty. Elijah must look to his laurels The necessity for devouring food is an expensive and somewhat vulgar burden which nature has imposed upon us. Just at present it is cullarly obnoxious because of the high cost of nourishment. Perhaps it is this circumstance which has stimulated the fasters to make their heroid experiments, though we incline to our

If the fasters really are seeking to find a method of permanently living without food they have The Oregonian's best wishes for their complete success, and none will join heartily than this paper in the laugh which will ensue at the chagrin of the Beef Trust and its rapacious allies.

KING EDWARD.

Albert Edward, born Prince of Wales, was the second child and first son of the late Queen Victoria and the er 24, 1841, and was therefore in the 69th year of his age. He succeeded to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland upon the death of his mother, January 22, 1901, and two days later was proclaimed "Edward VII, by the grace of God. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith and Emperor of India." He held his first levee on February 11, following, and three days later opened parliament. Though devotedly attached to Queen

Victoria, the accession of King Edward was, from the first, hailed with loy by all classes of the English peo-The pomp and ceremony of roy alty had been largely eliminated from state functions for many years. Since the death of the Prince onsort, in 1861, the Queen had been a perpetual irner, shutting herself away from public functions as far as rossible The elimination of this vain show of grief from state functions was grate ful to the English people, while the substitution of the masculine for the feminine mind in the perfunctory dudes of government that devolve upon the sovereign was a change that was not unwelcome and duly appreciated The King's long tutelage in the du tles of his position made him a popular and positive force as King in the life of the British people from the first, and this popularity he enjoyed in increasing measure to the end. vas a monarch to be reckoned with for peace, for international courtesy for the dignity of the nation His functions as a ruler were closely circumscribed by the constitution of the realm, and he exercised these with such formal circumstance as the people loved and approved of without ssaying prerogatives of which the crown, in the processes of years, had een shorn.

As Prince of Wales, King Edward was in his childhood and boyhood the idol of his mother's subjects. As a youth he was courted and feted and made much of throughout the continent of Europe. He visited the United States in 1860 and was most graciously received by the people. The country, socially speaking, was at his feet. Under such circumstances his life was not always one of rectitude but the delinquencies of his youth have long since been forgotten by his people, or remembered only as incllent to the temptations to which he was subjected on every hand. March 10, 1863, he was married to Princes Alexandra of Denmark, who for nearly half a century has filled the high station to which she attained in early girlhood with dignity, self-respect and absolute devotion to duty. She has been faithful to her husband as Prince and King, a devoted mother to his children, and for nine years the grace ful, beloved sharer of the English throne

Five children were born to them vo sons and three daughters. The oldest son, Edward, Duke of Clarence neir apparent to the throne, died in 1892 while yet in his early manhood 'he second son, George, Prince of Wales, will succeed his father as George V. His oldest daughter, Louise, married some years ago the Duke Fife, a subject of the realm Maude, the second daughter, wife of King Haakon of Norway. Victoria, the remaining daughter, is unmarried, the constant companion of her mother, and in conjunction with her a faithful nurse of the King in

King Edward lies today high repute for peace and amity among nations, a King truly mourned by his people. Sixty years Prince of Wales, nine years a King, the white light of the throne has beaten con-stantly upon his path. That it has revealed some things that were better left in the shadow is true. But that it has shown a generous nature, an amiable disposition, a willingness to accept responsibility with dignity and to discharge the duties of life acceptably is also true. Beloved for all things lovable in his character; honored as hereditary Prince and King for nearly three-score and ten years he has finished his course and gone the way of all living.

PERMITS AND TRANSFERS.

It, is by comparison with some of the hear-by cities that the remarkable growth of Portland makes most effective showing. The Seattle Daily Bulletin Monday printed the totals for real estate transfers and building permits for the month These figures show a total for the month of \$2,074,795 in real estate transfers and \$1,389,500 in building ermits. The Portland real transfers for the month of April, as compiled by the Daily Abstract, were \$2,975,068, and the building permits reached a total of \$2,014,772. According to the Seattle paper, the total real estate transfers for the first four months of 1910 in that city have totaled \$9,743,224. The Portland transfers for the same period were \$13,119.

One noticeable feature of the Seattle statistics is the low average cost of the structures for which building permits are issued. The April totals of \$1,389,500 represented 1243 permits average of but \$1118 each. Portland there were but 614 permits epresented in the total valuation of \$2,014,772, showing an average value per structure of \$3285. This apparent difference in the cost of buildings erected at Seattle and Portland is largely due to the number of small repair permits which are taken out in Seattle. At Portland it is a rare oc-currence for a permit to be issued for less than \$100. Notwithstanding the record-breaking volume of real estate transfers and building permits that have been recorded every month this year, there does not seem to be an immediate possibility of cessation. The business for the first few days of May was fully up to that reported in the early part of the preceding months, and there is enough business already in the hands of architects and contractors, for which permits have not been issued, to bring the totals to figures far in excess of May, 1909. If the present volume of real estate transfers is maintained throughout the year, as now seems probable, the

000 for the first three months of the year, a total of \$15,000,000 for the twelve months would not be at all surprising.

The practice by some insurance companies of paying as little as they can by bluffing the insurer, regardless of premiums collected, received a setback in the case of Waiter Torze, the well-known Oregonian whose large store at Falls was burned more months ago. He carried \$43,500 in policies, and as late as a short time before the fire another agent sought to write another \$10,000. Adjusters offered \$20,000 in full settlement, which Mr. Tooze rightfully and promptly refused. Effort to arbitrate failed of agreement on a third mem-When Mr Tooze initiated prober. deedings to collect by law the insurance companies "came through" with an offer of \$42,750, which was satisfactory. The lesson shown in the ase to possible losers by fire is that foreign companies cannot hand a gold brick to the man whose nerve and backbone are, of the proper consist-

The salmon run, like a run on the ank, was much smaller the second day of the Spring season than the first, and the third day's run was smaller than the second. This would cem to confirm the reports that many of the thrifty fishermen had been preparing for the event, and, in their de sire to open the season with the proper of prosperity, had some caches of "catches" on which they drew for reserves as soon as the proceeding was safe. In this respect the 1910 salmor season does not differ materially from its predecessors. The policy of con-serving our fishery resources will never become so thoroughly under stood and appreciated as to prevent some greedy fishermen from making an attempt to catch every salmon that comes into the river. With so fishermen showing a strong desire to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, it is perhaps surprising that salmon are as plentiful as they are.

The British steamship Janeta, chartered to load wheat, at Portland, has een diverted to Puret Sound The German steamship Augustus, now lying in this port, lined and ready for a wheat cargo, may also be sent to the Puget Sound port. This shifting of business that rightfully belongs to Portland is said to be due to the fact that both grainhandlers and longshoremen's wages are lower on Puget Sound than at Portland, and that there is no "strike talk" in the air at Tacoma and Seattle. As a means of promoting industrial peace along the waterfront, the diversion of all of our shipping to Puget Sound might prove successful. This accomplished, we might also be afforded the spectacle of some of the high-priced Portland labor following the business to Puget Sound and gladly accepting the prevalling wages of the port.

The Chicago wheat market is on the up grade again, and prices for the May option have reached a figure where any farmer within a thousand miles of the Chicago market can cure the "dollar per bushel" right on the farm. If the 1909 crop were within 100,000,0000 bushels of the figure which Secretary Wilson says it reached, there should still be a surplus of at least 100,000,000 bushels available for export from this country. One hundred millions is not a large sum in a country that now annually turns off about \$3,000,000,000 worth of farm products, but if we could sell as much to the foreigners just at thi time, it would go far toward plugging up the hole which our heavy imports are making in that time-honored "balance of trade" that we have come to regard as essential to our commercial health and happiness

'A sea king's daughter from over the sea" went Princess Alexandra of Denmark to marry Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. She was a young girl then-barely 16 years olddainty figure in hoopskirts and filmy wedding gown. Today she is Dowager Queen of England, sad-faced, dark-robed, sorrowful with the lines of nearly fifty years of life's vicissitudes written upon her still beautiful face. Yet no woman in all the realm is so beloved as she is today. Not alone because she was long the wife and is now the widow of a Prince and King of the realm, but for the tender graces, the divine patience, the gentle virtues that have characterized her life throughout the years.

Five hundred are killed by an earthquake in Costa Rica and 200 meet a similar fate in a mining horror in Alabama. Superstitious and ignorant people may be inclined to trace these tragedles to the presence of the comet. Had the earthquake horror occurred on a different date from the mining tragedy, superstition would have had a better hold on the situation. As it is, we must charge the Costa Rica tragedy up to one of those world-old con vulsions of nature against which it is impossible for mankind to guard. The other is, of course, due either to the carelessness or the negligence of man. Coal-mine disasters are always preventable, if gross carelessness is not

"Census Supervisor Hill," says a Seattle dispatch, "has been much criticised for his extreme scrutiny of names in Seattle, every doubtful one and every possible duplicate being thrown out, with the result that the total count in Seattle is expected to be lower than the most conservative estimate." Too bad. Who is responsible for the grave blunder of getting an honest man to take the Seattle census?

The eating habit, acquired early in life, can be overcome by firm superiority of mind over matter and the money saved will buy flowers a-plenty for the final triumph. Yet most people will eat to live rather than fast to

In the pocket of a legless tramp found by the track at Clackamas yesterday was a bottle of whisky. As the bottle was not empty, the death may be classed as premature.

army recruits, with an exception for bowlegged men in the cavalry arm of the service. The idea is all right for times of peace.

The world needs fuel and these ever-recurring mine disasters are but

building permits in excess of \$5,000,- T. R. IS NOT IN RACE FOR 1912 EDUCATION FOE OF LIQUOR EVIL John Callan O'Laughlin Brings This

Word Frem Europe.
Washington Dispatch Chicago Tribune.
While Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has declined to talk to anyone as to his atti-tude with respect to the Presidential nomination in 1912, I am convinced from everything he has said bearing upon polities that it is his earnest wish not to be

candidate for that honor. have just returned from Paris, where I left the Colonel enjoying the splendid ospitality of the French people. After being with him for six weeks, joining im far up the White Nile and continuing with him through the Soudan, Egypt, Italy, Austria, Hungary and France, im in a position now to state his attitude regarding the Republican nomin little more than two years hence.

I saw all the letters he received from

the time we boarded the Dal, the gov-

ernment steamer carrying him down the Nile, until I left him in Paris. I saw the responses which he made to these communications. Many of these letters re lated to politics. His correspondents gave him full details of the political sitnation in the United States and insisted he was the only man who could possibly save the Republican party from defeat. Mr. Roosevelt earnestly wishes not to be a candidate for the nomination. There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Roose velt is keenly interested in the develo ments in connection with public affairs at home and is eager to ascertain for himself the exact character of the events which have occurred. The information se has received from his correspondents has been complete in detail and comes from sources in which he has confidence the same time he does not intend finally to make up his mind about many important public questions until he is or the ground and is able to reach a conclu sion based upon personal inquiry and con tact with various men interested in these matters in whom he has confidence and with whom undoubtedly he will talk after his arrival.

Because he is an ex-President does not relieve Colonel Roosevelt from his duty as a citizen, and he realizes this fact him self. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that he will stand in the future, as he has always stood, squarely and firmly for the things which will benefit and promote the prosperity of all the people of the United States. He will make this clear in speeches he will deliver at Cheysnne, Wyo., the latter part of August, in Kansas on the occasion of the dedication of the John Brown battlefield, and in the address he will dollver before the conservation congress.

There will be no criticism of anybody in his speeches. He will devote himself solely to the discussion of the great questions in which he has shown always the keenest interest and the right solution of which he regards as vital to the happiness and development of the people

ANOTHER CONSERVATION HOAX. Uncle Sam Keeps Land While Neigh-

bors Pump Out the Oil. San Francisco Chronicle. There have recently been important disoverles and developments of mineral oil in this state to a very large extent or and which was considered almost valueess and which has consequently remained either as public land or unoccupied if in public ownership. Naturally the first no ion of the professional conservationists was to withdraw from entry all publi ands suspected of bearing mineral oil, est somebody should find it and develop it for the beneficial use of this generation. And the land-about 2,500,000 acres-was withdrawn as soon as the apostles of conservation could get to the President.
Judge Cartis H. Lindley, however, has
taken the trouble to point out that most
of the land in this district is already in private ownership, some of it, apparently being within the limits of an old railroad land grant, and some having been filed on in one of the may ways of acquiring public land. On all this privately owned and, which is proved or promising oil ter.

ritory, development is about as active as it can be. It is certain that the underally forms one body, and if the withtually forms one body, and if the withdrawn lands are kept withdrawn long
enough, all the off now under their surface will have been pumped out into
the tanks of those awful monopolies,
the Southern Pacific Company and the
Standard Off Company. It is not alleged that these bloated and wicked
monopolies were the first to put it into
the heads of the conservationists to
cause these withdrawais, but we do not cause these withdrawals, but we do not think either of them is too good to do that by roundabout suggestion, or were not the first to recognize what a blessing to them such a withdrawal would be. But it is unwise to allege what one is unable to prove. The only thing that is safe to say is that men of good intentions who act upon impulse and emotion are quite as likely to do mischief as

to do goed.

No mineral lands should be withdrawn from entry. All mineral discoveries are the result of speculative proseries are the result of speculative pros-pecting in which there are 100 failures for every important success. It is only the hope of great gain which will in-duce the prospector to endure the hard-ships and take the risks of prospecting, and it is to the advantage of society that every possible encouragement shall be given to that hardy and adventurous race. To withdraw possible mineral-bearing lands from entry is to put an end to the discovery of minerals.

She Was an Innocent Victim

Brooklyn Eagle.

Every one in that part of the car smiled except the man who did it and the girl who was under the hat. He wouldn't let himself, and she did not know wouldn't let nimselt, and she did not know anything about it. He was a plain, quiet man, apparently of the higher type of mechanic. She was young and pretty, and had one of the enormous new hats, with correspondingly enormous pins stuck in at various angles. She was in one of the cross seats and he was standing helping her. Without he was standing behind her. Without moving a muscle of his face he drew from his pocket a folding footrule, carefully measured the expanse of the carefully measured the expanse of the brim and let everyone around see that it was full 25 inches. Then he laid the ruler along the projecting end of a hatpin and gave proof that it reached 5½ inches beyond the crown. The un-conscious owner of the creation looked up with a puzzled little frown as her seat-mate suddenly doubled over in mirth. mirth.

"I hope you are satisfied with our table, Mr. Idiot," said the landiady.
"In the main, yes," replied the Idiot.
"But I really think I ought to register a complaint against yesterday's fishballs, madam."

"Why, I am sorry about that," said the landlady, blushing. "We rather pride ourselves on our fishballs. What was the matter with them, sir?" 'Mine had a distinctly fishy taste," returned the Idiot.

A Sailor's Prayer. Quoted by E. S. Bates in the Atlantic.
"O Lord. I sm no common beggar: I do not trouble thee every day; for I never prayed to thee before; and if it please thee to deliver me this once, I will never pray to thee again as long as I live."

Prohibition Is Matter for Local Scutiment to Decide.

Hood River News. In view of a campaign which will no doubt shortly be waged at lood fliver for and against prohibition the News wishes to place itself on record in regard to this matter. It has been proached to take an active stand on th sides of this question. Prohibition as we see it is a matter of purely local interest. Also one in which the personal liberty of mankind plays an important part. In other words, what Portland may see fit to do in regard to the prohibition question should have no bearing on what Hood River does and vice versa. We should not does, and vice versa. We should not force a course of living upon our fel-low man except with his consent. Should the majority of the citizens

of Hood River see fit to continue pro-hibition let them do so. They should not, however, attempt to force residents of other sections of the state to refrain from the use of liquor or to allow residents of other sections to say what course we shall pursue here. ay what course we shall pursue here.

Furthermore, a greater good can be accomplished in eradicating the evil effects of drink through education than can ever result from compulsory than content to preach at one of his several against the preach at the preach at the preach against th try at large are doing a greater work for temperance reform than has ever for temperance reform than has ever been done by anti-saloon and other leagues, which in many instances have built up political machines that are not by any means above reproach. The education of the boy or girl in the education of the boy or girl in the public schools as to the baneful effects of drink is a long step toward solv-ing the prohibition question. And we night add that if much of the money and labor that is spent in securing legislation and conducting a bellicose

YANCEY AND THE CONFEDERACY

ampaign against drink was used in

educating people of adult age agains the use of liquor the results, we be

lieve, would be of much greater

In the Beginning an Active Rebel, He Counseled Pence on Any Terms. LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 2.—(To Editor.)—Anent a recent editorial in The Oregonian in which some asper-tion is cast on the elder Yancey (pre-sumably William L.), no doubt he did more than any one man to induce Alabama to secede from the Union, but Alabama to secede from the Union, but he was in many respects more farsighted than the most of the Southern leaders of that day. He labored under the failaciour idea that cotton was king and that England and France would be compelled to recognize the independence of the Confederate states. After he was sent abroad as an agent of his government he says a an agent of his government, he saw a an agent of his government, he saw a new light, and realized for the first time there was no hope in expecting assistance from any European power. In the vernacular of the street he felt that the South had bit off more than it could chew with any degree of com

On his return he advised Jefferson Davis to lose no time in making pence, on the best terms to be obtained and had his advice been accepted in this particular the Civil War might have been brought to a close two years earlier, but Mr. Davis was a man who would brook no opposition to his own opinion. It was said that Senator Yancey was struck on the head by a large glass inkstand, thrown by Ben Hill, of Georgia, while the Senate of the Conederate states was in secret session

and that Yancey subsequently died from the effects of the blow.

I was brought up in Alabama. My father was a Union man. Most of my information concerning that period was obtained from my father. If my memory serves me correctly Colonel memory serves me correctly, Colonel Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, has published something very similar to what I have written about the elder Yancey. If the histories of the past that have been written are as loosely drawn as to facts as the bulk of the histories covering the Civil War, they are perforated with blow holes. It seems a difficult task for a man to write a history and not color it according to his own views

W. B. M'DONALD.

Woodmen Banish the Goat.

Minneapolis Journal. Nobody will ever be able any more o "get the goat" of the Modern Woodnen of America. The high council of smiling. 1,000,000 the country over, went into executive session not long ago and evolved a plan that will put the or-ganization's goat absolutely out of

reach.
The reason nobody will ever be able to get the Woodmen's goat from now on is that the Woodmen are not going to have any goat. The only goat any-where around initiation halls hencewhere around initiation halls henceforth will be such goat or goats as
are got from the initiate or initiates.
The Woodmen do not say that their
fraternal degree initiation has been reconstructed into a picule for the candidates. They guard their language,
but District Deputy J. Q. Sundeen
talked today about the new ritual that
has just been adopted, and let it be
understood that the one-time strenuunderstood that the one-time strenu-ous goat of the Woodmen has been taken to the country and farmed you.

Real English Queen Doesn't Reign. Paris Dispatch

Although Princess Ludwig of Ba-varia is generally recognized as the one person having the greatest right to the throne of Great Britain, she has persistently ignored the demonstration of the English Legitimists. Her right to the throne is through her descent from the Stuarts. She is the last lineal descendant of the Stuarts and is styled by the Jacobites and Legitimists "Queen Mary IV." She was the Princess Mary of Austria-Modena-Este and is descended from Henrietta Mary, eighth child of Charles I. King Edward only claims descent from a daughter of

Nothing Left.

"Have you," asked the judge of a recently convicted man, "anything to offer the court before sentence is "No, your honor," replied the prisoner, "my lawyer took my last farthing."

The Value of Kin. Atchison Globe Other people may talk behind your back and smile to your face, but kin always have the courage of their con-victions; they'll tell you frankly what

they think of you. CURRENT NEWSPAPER JESTS.

"There is a draft coming in the window." said his wife. "Put it in the safe," said the business man, drowsily.—Buffalo Ex-It's a wise legislator that knows his own constituents, but it's a much wiser constituency that knows its own legislator.

Judge.

"This is the last month the Browns and the Greens will be friends." "What makes you say that?" "They've rented a Summer cottage together."—Detroit Free Press, "I should think that a notorious murdered like you would hate to make so many enemies." "I would, pard, but as soon as I make an enomy I draw my gun an' un-make him."—Cleveland Leader. "My book is bound to sell." "Yes, it has got a pretty binding, but it is the contents of a book that causes it to sell, and some books which are bound to sell are bound to be a failure."—Houston Post.

"You say you were away from the office yesterday because of illness?" said the storn employer. "Yes." replied the young man who knew he was discovered. "Several of the umptre's decisions made me sick."— Washington Star.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

Mark Twain, the humorist, had friends in this city, and one of them, a woman who was his hostess at a sinner on his last visit to Philadelphia, tells the fol-

lowing story: "We were talking about the future life. and the various kinds of reward and pun-ishment that might be expected in the next world," she said, and Mr. Clemens

took no part in the discussion "After a few moments of conversation on the part of all the other guests, and complete silence from the humorist, the woman sitting next to him turned to him

"Well, Mr. Clemens, aren't you going to tell us what you think about future punishment and reward?"
"'I must ask you to excuse me. msdame, he replied, 'you see I have friends in both places."—Philadelphia Times.

Times.

The father of Senator Dolliver, of lowa.

was a Methodist circuit rider in the early 50s in Northern West Virginia. One Sunday morning he was on his way to preach at one of his several appointments when he met a young fellow trudgmorning, my son, where are you going

sheep of Israel," replied the minister.

The young fellow's face lighted up and he exclaimed; "There's a big buck over here at Uncle Billy's, and I'll bet that's one of them."—National Monthly.

The elevator conductor of a tall office The elevator conductor of a tan once building, noticing that the colored jamitor had ridden up with him several times that morning, remarked: "Sam, this is the fifth time I have taken you up, but the fifth time I have taken you may be the fifth time I have taken you up, but you have not come down with me."
"Well, you see," Sam replied. "Ah
been washin windows on de 'leventh floor, "Ah and every now and agin' Ah misses mah hold and falls out."-Success.

Andrew Carnegie at a dinner in Wesh. ington deplored the world's excessive arm-aments. "All these billions wasted on battleships." he said, "are declared to do good in providing work, in creating pros-perity. That is a shallow and false optimism. That, in fact, reminds me of the man who sald when his wages were cut down: 'Well,' there's one comfort. When I'm laid up sick I won't lose as much money as I used to."—Kansas City

Harry A. Maxwell, of Indianapolis, at he Raleigh told this story of Senator Severidge, who was the subject of conersation among a crowd of Hooslers last

When President Harrison was Presi-"When President Harrison was President of the United States, a delegation from Indiana came to Washington to talk over appointments, and while waiting in the lobby outside the President's office at the White House, the conversation turned to lawyers.
"'Whom do you think the greatest law-yer in the state?" asked one of the

party.
"'Why, Benjamin Harrison, of course," responded two or three of the members in chorus. 'Not only is President Harri-son the best lawyer in Indiana, but he

is the best in the country. There is absolutely no doubt of this.' "'And whom do you think the next best lawyer in the state?' was the second ""That's easy. Albert J. Beveridge,

was the response.
"'Beveridge?' repeated the man. You certainly don't mean that. He is hardly old enough to vote, and the paint on his shingle is still fresh.' 'Can't help that,' responded the In-ina man. 'I know Beverldge is the diana man. next best lawyer in the state, because says so himself." "-Washington Post,

Why He Was Undecided.

New York Sun.
"The chap who works on one side of a me," said an office man, "has been married six weeks, and he sneaks to the telephone about four times a day and calls up his wife and then I hear had been supported. saying: 'Dear, how is your head-now? I hope you are feeling bet-Then pretty soon he comes back him saying: to his desk and goes to work again all

The man who works on the other side of me has been married six years, and he goes to the telephone only when he's called and then I hear him saying: 'Why, I can't possibly do that, I can't spare the money'; and then he comes back to his desk all scowling,
"And, really, when I hear the wa
these two men go on I don't know
what to do; I don't know whether t

get married or to stay a bachelor.'

Seville Cor. New York Herald. A curious incident happened at the A curious incident happened at the village of Villalba del Alcor. The King and Queen passed through in an automobile at dusk, and the inhabitants stood along the highway to see and acclaim them. King Alfonzo, as usual, stopped to converse with the authorities and the people surrounded the ties and the people surrounded automobile, presenting flowers to the Queen. A girl approached the King and complained because they had come so late, when it was too dark to see the Queen.

"What can I do?" asked the King. what can't do? asked the King, isughing.
"If your majesty would like to light a match and show us the Queen's face, it would satisfy us," replied the girl.
The King did as suggested, and the people cheered the Queen enthusiastic-

Baltimore News.

Nazimova insists that there is "no symbolism in Ibsen." Might as well say there is no cymbalishm in a brass

The Counter-Rejection.

Punch.
Belinds, when I dumped the other day
My heart before your fashionable boottips.
And you replied with an immediate "Nay."
But then bethought you of the love-gbd's
cute tips.
And asked me kindly to remain
Your brother—the request was vain.

I have conferred this boon (whene'er I could)
On those who thought to ease my bosom's blisters
With friendship's balm; but be it understood I have no vacancy just now for sisters.
No opening at the present date
For prayerful "followers of my fate."

Dot has been that for ages, so has Joyce:
There's Laura, too, (though her demand
was weaker);
But, goodness! had I falled to use my
choice.
Had I bestowed a berth on every seeker
To serve as my Platonic chum,
There would have been a fine old scrum.

Besides, Belinda, though your queenly brows.
Your perfect elegance, might prove a treasure
Regarded from the standpoint of a spouse,
I scarcely think you'd satisfy the measure
Of friendship's untempestacus throb;
That is a rather brainy job.

You'd have to laugh at all my lightest jokes, To pen the warm encouraging epistle; Bless you, not every face in furs and toques That dooms me to devour the leek (or

No, when the bard is searching for a wife. The careless feet of hundreds of enslavers May pound his soul and prance upon his life; But when they proffer him a sister's favors