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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1910.

### EMPLOYERS LIABILITY.

A drastic bill has been filed with the Oregon Secretary of State by agents of labor unions for enactment under the initiative. It is called by them the "Employers' Liability Law. This bill has been prepared by, and for the benefit of, a "special interest" -that of employes. Owners of property, whom the bill makes liable for injuries suffered by workers on their land or from their machinery and employers and contractors had no part in the preparation of this measure There was no adjustment nor concession of conflicting interests in the

framing of the bill. Farmers will do well to scan this bill sharply, for it concerns them vitally. A farmer who lets a contract for building a barn or a house will be liable for injuries received by the em ploye of any contractor or sub-con-tractor; likewise the owner of land in cities, who builds any kind of struc The farmer who runs or lets out a mower or a thresher will find his machine and himself held liable for injuries suffered by an operator, no matter in whose employ. In case of death of the worker, his heirs "shall have a right of action without any limit as to the amount of damages which may be awarded." Further, "the contributory negligence of the person injured shall not be a defense but may be taken into account by the jury in fixing the amount of the

The liability for personal injuries, imposed not only upon employers and contractors, but also upon owners of land and machinery, are of the most extensive and radical sort. The bill would create a risk which many owners of land and capital would refuse to assume, and the result would be serious impairment of building and investment. It would create a large business for liability insurance co panies, and therefore a new burden for owners of land and machinery to bear; but employes ought to know that liability insurance does injured workers little good. Last year, in this State, employers paid twice as much in insurance premiums as the insurance companies paid out in indemnities and the injured workers received only a small part of the indemnities.

There is large measure of justice on the side of employes in their contention that they and their families should be better protected in case of personal injuries incapacitating them for work. But this is a very compilcated subject. It should be adjusted after hearing various sides of the controversy and this adjustment should properly by the Legislature. A bill framed by one party to the controversy is certain to be one-sided just as this measure is. This is no proper subject for "direct legislation." ecause by such a system it is impos sible to adjust and compromise, in the interest of substantial justice. matter exposes, perhaps better than any other could, the fallacy of initiative legislation. The sponsors of the bill may not know it, but they are doing their utmost to bring the initiative into disrepute.

The mass of the body politic desire to treat all sides of this controversy justly. But they have no opportunity to do so when voting on this measure. They cannot amend or modify provisions of the bill as lawmakers must do in order to enact proper legislation In the circumstances, they will feel obliged to refer the question to the Legislature. Yet it is to be borne in mind that that is just where the promoters of this measure do not wish it

Legislation should be beyond the reach of any special interest, whether the interest be of rich men or poor, employers or employes. This is a truism familiar to everybody. And it has particular application in the matter of this Employers' Liability bill.

## AN ELEMENT OF SADNESS.

The occasion of the pioneers' reunion has again come and gone. Every effort was made, as upon many former ecasions, to render the coming and the brief stay of the venerable men and women a pleasant and even a joyoccasion. Yet this meeting and greeting and parting contain an element of sadness inseparable from an event that is based upon the passing of the years. Veneration is due and is freely given to the aged man, leaning heavily upon his staff, and to the woman bowed with years and toll, looking with mute appeal of helplessness about her, but there is some thing inexpressibly sad in the spectacle of a large gathering of these people. Their galety, bravely mar-shaled for the occasion, is in a sense pathetic, since it but feebly reflects the glow of youth and is wholly with-

out its spontaneity. Who, indeed, can look upon a gray. bearded host like unto that which sat down to the banquet at the Armory last Wednesday without a feeling of sadness? And who, viewing such a scene, even when crowned with flowers, brightened by the love and service of youth, can fail to appreciate the truth of Longfellow's estimate:

Whatever poet, orator or sage May say of it—old age is still old age, it is the waning, not the creacent moon; The flash of lightning; not the blaze of noo

This feeling, aside, however, it is good to see the old men who are able. even by the help of a staff, or of some younger arm, to come up to the annual feast; good also to see the aged women with hearts still young enough to cause them to press forward in the ranks with a determination to be first at the table, even though unaided they could not compass this purpose. Their presence here year after year, and the effort that it implies, tell of the un-

the Oregonian conquerable spirit within them that still holds to the belief that life was the most of it is a duty and a privilege that will cease only when the lease which the individual holds expires.

### A NEAT BUNCO GAME.

Oregon is tricked out of millions of dollars of irrigation money in the \$20,000,000 bill just passed by Congress. Yet neither of Oregon's Senstors raised a protest when the bill was finally under consideration in the

The act repeals section 9 of the Reclamation law, which required expenditure of at least half each State's contribution to the fund, within that State. Oregon is entitled to \$2,000,000 more for irrigation works in its bor ders than it has received. According to plans of chiefs of the Reclamation service, the sums owing Oregon under the reclamation law would run up to many millions within the next few Oregon has added a larger years. total to the reclamation fund than any other State except North Dakota, and will continue to be, together with that state, the most abundant source of revenue for that fund. Yet eight states, out of the seventeen wherein projects are located, have received more money for irrigation works than Oregon, and seven will continue to have preference over this state. The states thus favored at Oregon's expense are Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. Chief of them is Idaho, and Idaho gets more from the fund than any other state. Its Senators, Borah and Heyburn, were very active in pressing the bill.

The Senators from all these States ere "red hot" in favor of the \$20,000,000 bill and the amendment repealing section 9 of the Reclamation law. Their States benefit immensely from money derived from Oregon and will continue so to do. This money should be turned back to Oregon; this State needs irrigation more than any other, yet is scantily recognized. Yet word in its behalf. They allowed the repeal of section 9 to go through without a fight. This repeal validates the unlawful schemes of reclamation chiefs at Oregon's expense. It is what they have been looking for. Bourne and Chamberlain, Oregon's spineless Senators, were dumb and motionless when the "bunco game" was put

Citizens of this State may well ask each other why the voice of their State is so faint and its influence so feeble in the National capital that it must submit passively to such out-

THE NEW PEERS OF DOLLARS. Postal Savings banks will be the strongest of all antidotes against fool citizenship and crazy statesmanship. Ilis of free silver, flat greenbackism depreciated currency, unstable credit and Government extravagance will be largely checked. Men and women who lodge their savings in the Government's banks will desire to get them out again as whole as they put them in They will not desire 50-cent dollars

nor will they be so ready to hearken

to apostles, like Bryan, of credit and currency buncombe Howlers of the flat money sort, whose sentimental and inane theories ten and fifteen years ago made them fiery critics of sound money sordidness, will find themselves regenerated by the Postal bank system. They will grow also "sordid." Their own material welfare will be more important to them than the theoretical vagaries with which they shook the foundations of their Government in "cheap money

When a rabid disturber becomes a partner in an enterprise, his conservatism grows apace. It is to be expected that when citizens of the hitherte fireeating variety become creditors of the Government to the extent of several hundred dollars (if they can save that much), they will be extremely anxious to promote the stability and the permanance of the Government. scheme of reform or change or extravagance that would menace the Government's ability to pay back in dollar of as full value as those which they deposited in the bank, will be coldly received by the new partners in Na tional prosperity, Governmental stabil-

ity and "sordid" capitalism. The postal savings system will raise to the peerage of American dollars a lot of patriots who have been howling these many years against sound dollars and money-lending capitalism. will make tens of thousands of such patriots creditors and money-lenders. New peers of England always grow so rapidly in conservatism that they are entirely transformed. So also will it be with the new peers of America.

## RAILROAD BILL'S LIMITATIONS.

Senator Borah expresses the opinion that the long-and-short-haul provision of the new railroad bill will not stand the test of the courts on the point of constitutionality. He insists that this clause "confers upon the Commission a power which we have not the power to confer-the legislative power. prescribes no rule by which the Commission is to be guided in the dis charge of its duty, and it is too well settled that such a rule must be prescribed; that the law must be enacted by the Legislature, and that the only thing which the Commission can do is to carry into effect the law as it is

Fears of the Idaho Senator are probably well founded. It should be remembered, however, even by the partisans of the long-and-short-haul clause, that they were repeatedly informed that it was beyond the range of possibilities to frame a law that would stand the test of the courts without recognizing the necessity, in certain circumstances, of making a lower rate for the long haul than for the short

haul. The objectionable clause on which the constitutionality is questioned gives the Commission power to authorize a common carrier to charge less for the longer than for the shorter distance whenever the Commission can "ascer tain that the circumstances and conditions of the longer haul are dissimilar to the circumstances and conditions the shorter haul, whether they result

from competition by water or ran Recognition of their own limitations in attempting to enforce any hardand-fast law that would attempt to fix inflexible rates in all circumstances and conditions has in the past deterred the Commission from assuming any jurisdiction over rates that were subject to water competition. Any attempt to interfere with those rates which are based on conditions beyond the control of the land lines must meet with defeat, for the simple reason that the ocean is a free highway on which

fit to make. This necessitates that the railroad meet the rates, or, failing to do so, lose the busines

Had the Interstate Commerce Comnission attempted to compel the railroads to maintain rates that would prevent them from participating in terminal business where rates are gov erned by water transportation, the courts would undoubtedly have given them relief on application. Varying conditions, in which density of traffic return freight for cars that would otherwise return empty, and water competition, make it impossible for any ion or court to lay down an equitable law or ruling by which a common carrier can always make a lower rate for a short haul than for a longer one.

CENSURE WELL MERITED.

The Pullman Company has been checkmated in its purpose to secure a further postponement of the reduction in sleeping car rates. The Interstate cises the methods of the carriers involved-the Pullman Company and the Great Northern Railway Company -in remaining quiescent as if accepting the order of the Commission until within a few days of the limit at which the reduced rates were to take effect, and declines to grant an exten sion of time, which would mean further indefinite lease of power to collect rates for service that have been found by the Commission, after exhaustive investigation, to be extor-

Pullman rates on the very face of the charges are exorbitant. This has been the verdict of the traveling public-by no means niggardly in matter of personal expenditure-for many years. As a corporation, the Pullman Company is the most grasping of all the monopolies that have obtained a foothold in this country during the transition period from old methods of transportation. niggardly policy toward its employes has fostered the evil of "tipping" until it has reached proportions that are at once burdensome and shameless. part in making mendicants and bribetakers out of the servants who perform its more menial labors is farreaching. It cannot be brought to book by the Interstate Commerce Commission too soon, either from the standpoint of justice or ethics.

A system that makes extortionists out of its promoters and stockholders and deliberate bribetakers out of its servants cannot be too strongly censured. Its method of procedure in calling at the eleventh hour for a rehearing of its case before the commis sion is, in the language of that body, "not satisfactory and appears to be without excuse." Hence the commission "feels constrained to decline to postpone further the effect date of the orders involving a reduction of sleeping car rates."

### THE DIFFERENCE.

Immigration has been our haunting specter for years-the immigration of Now our stalking ghost is emigration-the passing of the fitour Northern border into Canada

Over 500,000 American citizens have joined this movement since 1897, taking with them on a conservative estimate, \$520,000,000 in gold. The move ment is not caused by the superior resources of Canada; certainly not by its more genial climate. It lies in the more hospitable attitude of the Canadian government to the settler who seeks to develop its resources.

conservation and development,

SHALL THE BAR SELECT THE JUDGES? In the call of the State Bar Association's committee for an assembly of lawyers to nominate Supreme judges are a number of statements which can be accepted only with reservations. It abounds with that peculiar sort of reasoning which has made the common man distrustful of our legal luminaries when they profess to be most disinterested. The following paragraph is an example of what we mean: "Lawyers do not transact their own business before courts, but the business of others, the business of the citizens of the State whose personal and property rights are committed to their care. Therefore, an assembly of electors composed of lawyers nominate a Supreme Court which will guard the rights of citizens without fear, favor or influence." This sounds as innocent as the bleat of a lamb in June, but it will bear looking into a little. The first sentence is one of those half truths which sometimes serve the ends of an astute lawyer much better than it would to let out the whole truth and nothing but the truth. As a matter of fact, lawyers do transact their own business before the

Every case a lawyer tries is partly the business of his client and partly his own. The fees involved are pre-eminently his business. So is the impression he makes upon the judge and the public. He is never a disinterested agent playing the part of an automaton, but his own private purposes are inextricably mixed with his efforts to win for his client. To say that lawyers, if they are permitted to name the judges, will act wholly for the public welfare is to talk nonsense. They will do nothing of the kind. What they will do will be to select judges who are agreeable to the legal profession. judge who permits suits to linger eternally on technicalities will be preferred to one who makes business move expeditiously. One who is ready to overook the blunders and carelessness of attorneys will be nominated rather than one who makes them answer for their shortcomings. The lawyers' assembly will name judges who are popular with lawyers, not those who act most promptly and fearlessly for public welfare. The most valuable judges now on the bench are those who have gained the ill will of the lawyers by urging the business of the court forward to its conclusion. men do indeed guard the rights and interests of citizens, but they never could obtain a nomination from an assembly of lawyers.

But, granting that the legal body would be entirely disinterested in naming judges and would act from the highest motives, it does not by any means follow that they ought to be allowed to do it. The public has fully as much concern in the personality of the judges as the lawyers have, and it is no more than fair that they should be permitted a voice in choosing them. In our day the courts have become, a everybody admits the most important branch of the Government. Mr. Louis Lill said the other day to a great au dience that the future of the country depends upon the judges. If, then, we permit the lawyers to name them, we carriers can charge any rate they see | turn the future of the country over to

the legal profession, to be made of marred according to its preferences. The people cannot be expected to submit to any such proceeding. They will demand a share in the selection of the ludges, and it is difficult to see how

their demand can be refused. The committee's remark that their purpose "is forever to keep the judi-ciary out of politics" needs a little modification. What they want is to keep it out of ordinary party politics, but that is a very different thing from keeping it out of politics altogether. The leap would be out of the frying pan into the fire. If party politics is bad on the bench, what shall we say of the infinitely mean and degraded politics of a professional clique? There is no scheming so base, no partisan-ship so bitter and unprincipled, as that which grows up in a professional class between its internal factions when they are intrusted with power.

There is plenty of business for the State Bar Association to transact without assuming to deprive the people of the right to elect their judges. course it will be replied that the bar wants to "nominate" them, but if this is conceded it will amount to electing them. Let the legal profession display a little eagerness to reform the abuses which it has accumu ated in legal procedure. Let it cease to humbug the people with false trickery and barefaced imposition. Let it honestly endeavor to devise some way to bring suits to trial and get them ended within a reasonable time. Let it cease to sell its services to every promoter of injustice and fraud who has the money to pay the fees, and then the people may perhaps see some ground for permitting the lawyers to name the judges

The great wheat belt in the Middle West and Northwest is suffering from lack of moisture and dire predictions are made regarding the safety of the It is still too early to expect a total failure. As crop scares, like the poor, are always with us, the present hysterical condition of the market may not be warranted. The Pacific Northwest, as usual, is exceptionally fortunate, for timely rains have brought the Winter wheat along well past the danger stage, and have also assured a good crop of Spring wheat in most of the territory. The river countles have fared better than usual, and now promise to turn off a very large crop-If the Eastern situation is as bad as reported, it may be necessary to ship wheat East by rail, for even thus early the Eastern markets are so far out of line with the European markets that there is no chance for profitable business with Europe.

Another of the famous Columbia River log rafts has reached San Diego in safety, and the record for big shipments by this method of transportation has been broken. The raft in question contained more than 7,000,000 feet of timber. The economic advantage of this method of shipping timber is quite plain. Not only is there an enormous saving in freight cost, but there is a good demand for the slabwood, lath and other by-products of the logs. The first rafts sent out of the river were so insecurely fastened that some were lost, but with better construction the dangers of loss have been minimized and it is not beyond the range of possibilities that a few years hence some enterprising speculator will undertake a scheme for towing a raft across the

"Ragtime preaching," defined by Bishop McIntyre as "preaching that deals with poetry, politics, literature and travel," was denounced by this high authority in the Methodist Church recently. Yet there are reasonably live themes in the world of today and without irreverence may be held to be much more applicable to the needs of the present than are thos that were of vital importance to the fishermen and others who dwelt upon the shores of Galllee 2000 years ago Why, for example, should it be more helpful to draw a lesson from Zebidee who refused to leave his nets and follow Christ, than to draw a lesson from the faithfulness to the principles of human freedom of old John Brown of Ossawatomie? It all' depends upon the point of view.

During the last week in July the greatest military exhibition ever witnessed on the Pacific Coast will be held at Tacoma in the immense public school stadium recently erected there Two thousand picked United States regulars, the cream of the army, representing every branch of the service will participate in the various military and athletic contests. amphitheater, shaped like a horseshoe s 400 feet long, 250 feet wide at its narrowest and 390 feet at its widest point. It affords seating capacity for 30,000 people. The tournament is under the auspices of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce; it is purely a patriotic endeavor to demonstrate the efficlency of the United States Army.

Johnson violates the speed laws with his automobile and his insolent manner when arrested have undoubtedly created a prejudice against the black bruiser. The respectable public never has taken very kindly to any of these male prostitutes who batter each other for a price, and, unfortunately for the race, most of the black prizefighters have been even more offensive in their manners than the whites.

One of Pudd'nhead Wilson's maxims was: "Put all your eggs into one bas-ket and watch that basket." That is a homely way of advising a man to be a specialist. It pays, if the man is of the right kind. For example, there is a man making saddles in the little own of Condon who "watches that basket" so well that he ships his product to all surrounding states and to remote points in Canada.

Hood River orchardists have formed another organization "to better condi-tions." Those fellows would not have been satisfied in the Garden of Eden.

The taking of human life is becoming so common as to be classed as a diversion. Hitherto the term applied only to wife murder.

Young Roosevelt can be depended upon to keep up the family average for modesty. He and his bride are traveling incog. Now that school is "out," the ambi-

given one where possible to create it. It develops that Porter Charlton killed his wife. Insanity can easily be proven, if the jury reads his poetry.

lous boy who "wants a job" should be

DEMOCRATS IN FALSE MASK. Call Their Assemblies "Banquets," and

Register as Republicans. Albany Citizen. All over the state the Democrats are olding conventions which they call banquets," "love feasts," "reunions" and other euphonious names. When the Republican press refers to these conventions by their proper name, the Democrats say, "Cannot a few men assemble together at a banquet to talk over party matters without constituting themselves a convention?"

Yes, they can assemble and talk with-ut being a convention, but when they o all the work of a convention, then it s misleading to refer to the gathering

is misleading to refer to the gathering by any other name.

We do not care how many conventions the Democrats of Oregon hold. A few of them may assemble in every county and decide just who shall run for office and who shall not, as they have always done. A few more may assemble in Portland and decide just who shall run for Governor and the other state offices and who shall not, as they have always done.

The Democratic candidates for office, in both county and state, have gone before the people after it had been "fixed" by the party leaders that they were to be candidates. Then large numbers of old-line Democrats have gone to the

old-line Democrats have gone to the office of the County Clerk and, with their hands raised to heaven, have called upon Almighty God to witness that they were Republicans. In the primary elections that followed they voted for the weakest Republican candidates, thus nominating men who could be de-feated. At the same time they have sent but one candidate for each office, of which they had any hope of cap-turing, before the people. For other offices which they did not hope to gain they have permitted two or more candidates to go before the voters, thus deceiving the people into thinking that all had been left to their free and un-trammeled will.

This has been the method of Oregon

Democracy for the last few years. They have made it succeed. They are trying it again this year. They have called a convention of a few leaders to meet in Portland. They will nominate a ticket. Just one man will run for the primary nomination for Governor and for all the other offices they been and and for all the other offices they hope

to gain.

The time has come for the people of Oregon to see the Democratic party in its true light as a cunning, scheming demagogue aggregation. Let the mask be torn off and the real reason for

## CARPET-BAG JOBS IN OREGON. State's Good Citizens Are "Passed Up"

Eugene Register. Senator Bourne has succeeded in hav ng a Pennsylvania man confirmed as Register of the Vale Land Office in this a disgrace to Oregon that its own citia disgrace to Oregon that its own citi-zens are barred from occupancy of places of trust within its borders. There are plenty of Oregon men just as honest and capable as Bruce R. Kes-ter, of Pennsylvania, who could have filled the Vale position, and none knew this better than Bourne. But in the game of politics which men of the Bourne type play for all there is in it, the naming of Kester may be worth more to Bourne's Senatorial future, through promise of outside help, than would have been in the selection of an organic man in which care Power. Oregon man, in which case, Bourne being the first consideration. Oregon must, of necessity, be belittled in the eyes of Eastern politicians as a state so void of competent men that rank outsiders must be called to run and reign over us. How does this strike you old Oregon pioneers, anyway? Evidently you don't know as much about building a country as you thought you did. You, who blazed the trails and gave to the West the grandest country on earth, seemed to have failed miserably, according to the Bourne standard, in giving us sons capable of filling positions of trust and responsibility at home, necessitating importing brains from other states to transact our important files. to transact our important Government business. It is about time our Senatorial representation were given to understand that Oregon people be given precedence over carpet-baggers in distribution of places of public trust.

## The 5000 Parts of a Motor Car.

Robert Sloss in July Outing A recent careful count by the makers of a standard type of gasoline car shows that in the motor, including magneto and carburetor, there are 1508 pieces; in the transmission system, 126; in the rear axle, 166; in the steering column, 168; and so on, forming a total of 4983 separate parts assembled to co-ordinate separate parts assembled to co-ordinate and co-operate with one another in producing a healthy automobile. Furthermore, any one of these parts is quite capable of becoming the seat of an automobile disease, which, if neglected, will result in serious complications, requiring the taking down of the mechanism in the machine shop.

Boston Transcript and thereby conserve some of the tim-ber and coal of the East?

Think, what a lot of Pennsylvania and Virginia coal could be saved for future use by allowing Nova Scotla coal to come in free from duty! And Mrs. Subbubs (to neighbor)-Willie and Bobble aren't home from school yet and here it is 5 o'clock. Did you see any-thing of my precious jewels as you came along, Mr. Nexdoor? Mr. Nexdoor-Your precious jewels are in soak, madam. I just saw them swimming in the river.

George Wash't Worth the Price. Dallas Observer

Of course, George Brownell opposes the assembly. The initiative and refer-endum and Statement No. 1 is the price the Republicans of Oregon paid to keep George Brownell in the Legislature from a Populist county all those years, And George wasn't worth it.

"Yes, the first of every week I give "Well?"

"And she gets the other half before the week is up." And That Set Him Thinking. "I always feel, after I have spent an

that I am a better man." he said, "It is very good of you to say so." she replied. "Don't hesitate to come often." Preserving the Balance, Albany Journal. Mr. Bryan is sailing to Europe. Now,

if Mr. Roosevelt will hurry back, the equilibrium of the world will be pre-CURRENT NEWSPAPER JESTS.

"I love you, dear, but I am green and rattled and I don't know how to propose." That's all right, honey—you're through with me. All you've got to do now is to ask papa."—Cleveland Leader. "Even if you can't enjoy best soliers." said the meditative person. "there are books in the running brooks, you know." "Fen," replied Miss Cayenne, "but even the brooks are getting dryer every year."—Washington Star.

are getting dryer every year."—Washington Star.

"They say," Mrs. Old astle remarked, "that he has made a study of occultism."
"Has he?" replied her hostess, as she straightened the \$900 rug. "He's about the last man I'd pick out for an eye doctor."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Now." said the lawyer, eyeing the witness severely. "I have something concrete in this case. And your statement so far is not concrete." "No." said the witness, doubtfully, but brightening as he added. "out our new suburban cottage is."—Baltimore American.

Algernon—What is this I heah about Miss Giltcoin agweeing to mawwy you, and then going back on her word? Percy—That is the stwaft of it. I'm sowwy to say. Algernon—Heasily swick, deah boy. Why don't you sue her for non-support? You've got a clean case, doncher know.—Chicago

LET LAWYERS KEEP HANDS OFF Plain People May Be Trusted to Selec

Candidates for Judgeships.
PORTLAND, June 23.—(To the Editor.) -I notice that the State Bar Association of Oregon proposes to hold a state con vention of lawyers to nominate candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court My opinion is that such a procedure would be high-handed, presumptuous and

oughly monopolistic in its tendency.

In the first place, the laws are formulated and enacted largely by lawyers.

Lawyers are human beings, and their Lawyers are human beings, and their own interests are usually conserved in such enactments. Even should such bias be wholly unapparent, the natural preju-dices of every man assert themselves even though unconsciously, in their fa-vor. And the present judicial system of our country is tinged with the interests of

contrary to the genius and spirit of our

American institutions, and that it is thor-

In practical legal proceedings the lay-man cannot take a case into court. He must procure an attorney, even though the case may be never so plain, and the need therefor be absolutely wanting. But the people must nay toll to the army of the people must pay toll to the army of legal lights who stand between them and justice. Not only are the laws largely enacted by lawyers, but their constitutionality must be determined by lawyers. Then it becomes a lawyer to sit upon the bench and administer the laws that they have enacted they have enacted.

Now the lawyers propose practically to take out of the hands of the people about the last safeguard of their interests that remains to them—the selecting of the Judges. The criticism of the courts most commonly heard by me for the last 30 years is that the court is run by the lawrers appearing before it, rather than by he presiding Judge. And when the peo-ple succeed in getting a strong, independent Judge upon the bench, one who caters to no attorney, he seems not to be accept-able to the lawyers.

I think that there are many people in

the United States who believe, with Abraham Lincoln, in "a government of the people, by the people and for the peo-ple," rather than "a government of the copie, by the lawyers, and for the law-

As I understand it, the first reason given by our Bar Association for this method of nominating Judges is that the lawyers know better than the members of party convention who would make a cood Judge. I believe this idea somewhat good Judge. I believe this idea somewhat presumptuous, and very likely fallacious. My observation has been that attorneys are more likely to be prejudiced than any other class of men. The profession which they follow, the very occupation of their minds, develops such a condition. Hence, as a rule, an attorney who has practiced before the bar for years does not make as good a Judge. as good a Judge as a younger man.

The lawyers may know what attorneys are good lawyers, men who understand the law; but I very much doubt whether

a lawyer discerns the judicial mind more readily than a layman. And nearly all members of a party convention have seen enough of leading attorneys to have discovered their intellectual make-up.

Their second contention is that this method of selecting Judges would take it out of politics. For myself, I do not be-fleve that any such result would follow; nor do I believe such a result either de-sirable or wise. But this claim is a re-flection upon the attorneys themselves. Is it possible that there are not enough as it possible that there are not enough capable Republican lawyers, or Democratic lawyers, in the State of Oregon to fill our Supreme bench? Or shall we be compelled to go outside of the party to find the timber? Alas! Alas! Possibly this heory might explain why so many of our aws are so obscure, ambiguous and vague

man who, at the time of the Civil War patriotically declared that every man should give at least one member of

his family to his country's service, and

what a lot of Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin timber could be conserved by taking the tariff off Ontario and

New Brunswick lumber and wood pulp.

The purpose of the above is not to advocate tree trade, but to point out the inconsistency of those who claim to have only the interests of future

And Eliot's Name Led All the Rest.

After an unusually large poll, by letter,

of Harvard alumni scattered through the Union and the National dependencies, 12

alumni have been nominated, from whom

the alumni will elect six overseers at the coming commencement. President-emeritus Eliot led the poll, and after him came Mr. Roosevelt. A popular plebiscite might reverse the order; but Harvard is still constant to ideals of

Subjects for King's Decorations.

Brooklyn Eagle.
Roumania's King has decorated an American soprano and made her a court singer. Her press agent has begun work fearlessly, and, we trust, economically. But why shouldn't Kings do a wholesale

business in these decorations, with blank spaces for names? Minor kings often

THE WANDERER'S RETURN.

Theodore Roosevelt.

W. J. Lampton, in New York World. O Theodore! Once more, once more—

Being an Ode of Welcome in Honor

dignity, repose and mellow wisdom.

Boston Herald.

generations at heart.

need money.

"An itherant preacher preached to a that even the Judges upon the bench are at a loss in interpreting their mean-ing. Certainly if the lawyers cannot do ravagance and dissipation; he descri his penury and his husk-eating with the swine in the sty; he described his return, better in making selection of Judges than they have done in framing the laws we have, it would better be left to the laity. ing, and the preparation of the fatted For my part, I would say, "Lawyers, hands off; the people will attend to their own business yet awhile."

"The preacher in his discourse noticed a cowboy staring at him very hard. He thought he had made a convert, and. JAMES SEETON. CONSERVE EASTERN RESOURCES

addressing the cowboy personally, he said from the pulpit:
"'My dear friend, what would you have PORTLAND, June 23.—(To the Editor.)—Most of the extremists of the East who advocate the conservation of Western natural resources are like the calf, "Defroit Free Press

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

King Edward's good nature was illustrated the other night by a London correspondent at the Press Club in New

"The King," said the correspondent,

morning, in company with his host, Lord Arthur Saville, he took a walk over the

"Suddenly Lord Arthur, a big, burly

man, rushed forward and seized a shab-by fellow with a dead pheasant protrud-ing from the breast of his coat.

"Sir," said Lord Arthur to the King, this fellow is a bad egg. This is the second time I've caught him peaching."

"But the King's handsome face beamed,

"Oh, let him go,' he said. 'If he really were a bad egg, you know, he wouldn't poach.'"—St. Paul Ploneer

F. Augustus Heinze tells this on offic

organization and the inspiration it is

possible to give the young.
"To expedite matters in my private office," said Mr. Heinze, "I had decided to have no staff in the same quarters save for a lad for errands. Somebody

found an eligible boy and sent him to me. He had little schooling, but was bright, and, on looks, capable. "I thought it advisable to use a little

formal patronage on first acquaintance, and I said, very impressively:

"'A boy must take advantage of his opportunities in the business world. In that way he profits by hard work. A

boy who can make a study of that prin-

boy who knows enough to keep a place in this office will learn enough in a year to make his fortune.

"Pleased with the good effect of my lecture, I went to lunch. When I re-

the desk was a note written in a noyish scrawl. It proved how successful I had been as an instructer—he certainly lost

"Deer Sur: I must quit work because

a man came in after you went out and give me a ticket to the baseball. Yours truly, J. Boggs. "-Washington Post.

Representative Cordell Hull, of the

fourth Tennessee district, likes to do things to impress his constituents with the idea that he is always trying to

benefit them. On one occasion he per-suaded a good roads enthusiast to travel with him through his district and lec-

ture on good roads, of which there are few in that part of the state. "You tell these people," said Hull, that you'll show them how to build good

At the first meeting-place, the good

how to build such roads that you can

get your corn out."
"Well, stranger." drawled one of the

Tennesseesus, "you needn't to worry.

Down here we raise a lot of corn, but we make it inter whisky, an' then fight it out."—Popular Magazine.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of the famous

Denver Juvenile Court, said in the course

of a recent address on charity; "Too many of us are inclined to think

that, one misstep made, the boy is gone for good. Too many of us are like the

roads so that they can get their out to market."

turned I found the office deserted.

no time in selzing his opportunity,

Yes, sir, said the boy,

Press.

he laughed his gay and tolerant

London Globe. A motor car designed and owned by a gentleman of Calcutta has over the usual bonnet the enormous figure of a swan, the eyes of which are composed as his contribution offered to sacrifice his mother-in-law. The efforts of the Pinchot type of swan, the eyes of which are composed of prism lenses, which are lit up at night by electricity. The beak is made so that the exhaust can be sent through it, causing a noise like the hiss of a swan. Met on a dark night, it is liable to cause as much fright among quiet-going people as a Canadian dummy horsecar which was exhibited some time ago. The dummy horse was fixed to the front conservationist are directed chiefly toward locking up the natural resources of the growing West for some future generation's benefit to the immediate advantage of the coal barons and timber princes of the East.

If these extremists are yearly benefit ber princes of the East.

If these extremists are really honest in their singleness of purpose to aid posterity, why do they not urge such legislation as will place the burden upon the owners of the natural resources of the East, as well as upon the people of the West?

Why do they not, for instance, advocate the removal of the tariff on timber and coal and their products, and thereby conservs some of the time. which was exhibited some time ago.
The dummy horse was fixed to the front
of the car, the horn being attached to
the dummy's mouth, while at night the
eyes were lit up, a pair of brilliant green
and red orbs glaring at passing vehi-

## Reflections of a Bachelor,

To youth consequences are just luck.
A girl will do anything for sentiment—
inthing for sense.
It's a poor financial rule that won't work
werybody in every possible way.
A man who subscribes to a campaign fund
xpects you to speak of him as a political
sador. The reason a girl didn't get engaged to some other man than the one she did is he didn't happen to be around at the right

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