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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1910.

THE UNPROTECTED PACIFIC.

Rear-Admiral Evans, who has always endeavored to live up to his name, "Fighting Bob," is seconding the views of William Randolph Hearst on the possibilities of war with Japan, For once Mr. Hearst seems to have been caught in the advocacy of a policy which has merit, for he has been insisting that the naval strength of the Pacific should be increased at once. In commenting on the Hearst "thrillers" that have been appearing recenty. Admiral Evans states that conditions in the Pacific do not encourage the belief that we can win in a struggle with Japan. In support of this statement, it is noted that Japan has 13 battleships, 11 armored-cruis ers, 2 ordinary crulsers, 69 torpedo hoats, 56 torpedo boat destroyers, and 10 submarines; also 75 merchant vessels under requisition, all in Pacific waters.

To offset this force, the United States 11 merchant vessels, a fleet so insignificant in comparison with that which it would go against that the result could never for a moment be in doubt. There is one point on which this showing could be greatly improved, and which has been overlooked by Mr. Hearst and his valued indorser, Admiral Evans. All of the warships which the United States might build would be of small use if the present policy of keeping them on the Atlantic where they are not needed were to be followed until Japan had struck the first quick blow. Why do not Mr. Hears; and Admiral Evans, Richmond Pearson Hobson and all of the others who express such great fear of the yellow peril, advocate the stationing of a big fleet of war vessels in the Pacific where they will be of some service in case war is declared?

It is conceded by the foremost political thinkers of the age that the world's next-great battle will be fought on the Pacific. England and other European nations lying across the Atlantic no have any grievances with the United States, and the possibilities for trouble with these countries are remote indeed. . Aside from this fact, the entire Atlantic coast is admirably equipped with land defences which are ractically unknown on the Pacific. We are each year investing an increasing number of millions in a fleet which, almost in its entirety, is kept on dress parade or the Atlantic stations where there is hardly a remote possibility of its ever being called into service. Meanwhile with our nearest neighbors, just across the Pacific, almost beggaring themselves to provide a navy out of all proportions which they loudly proclaim, our Pacific land defenses are weak and uncertain and our warships are nearly sixty days' hard steaming away from the coast which must bear the brunt of the Japanese attack, if it ever comes. Perhaps we need more ships just as Hearst and Evans and a number of others say we do. But for the immediate present, if there is even the smallest likelihood of danger, the ships which we already own should nearly kept in readiness for duty where duty calls - As a dress parade requisition. our navy is probably needed more on the Atlantic than it is on the Pacific. but for fighting purposes it will be needed here before it will be needed

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AGAIN.

With such substantial encouragement as has been given Nicaragua by Germany and rumors that some of the Central American States were filrting with Japan with a view to a possible alliance against the United States, the prominent features of the Monroe Doctrine again become interesting The parent or guardian who falls to punish a child for bad conduct or dis-

bedience soon loses the respect of the child. We have permitted so much bad conduct and disobedience on the part of a number of these Central American Republics that they not only have no respect for the United States, but in most eases they cordially hate this country. Yet the Monroe Doctrine, promulgated by the United States and sanctioned by England, is as heavy a club as it ever was

Most of the Pan-American country, by right of discovery or conquest, was at one time in possession of Spain. As the hold of that country was broken, the numerous republics came into ex-Alarmed by the spread of this form of government and fearing its possible breaking out in Europe, the Holy Alliance, which had been formed for the purpose of mutual aid in perpetuating existing dynasties, took steps to restore a portion of the old Spanish territory to the original owner and divide the remainder among other Old World cormorants who could be trusted to keep it from becoming a free country. To counteract this movement, President Monroe, in his famous message in 1823, asked Congress in effect to declare that European interference in the affairs of the New World was to be opposed by all the means in our power. Great Britain was never a member of the Holy Alliance, and indorsed the Mon-

roe Doctrine. This action of the United States was of course, of priceless value to the people of the Central American Republics and might naturally have been expected to win for this country the undying affection of the turbulent races that succeeded the original Spanfards. Unfortunately for this country, we have never demanded anything in return foe has appeared they have rushed to the protection of the Monroe season. This leaves approximately ference in the world between a whole-

mother hen when a hawk appears. For this protection the United States never asked any favors in trade or politics, and between times our attempts to enforce order among the different countries when they were not in coalition against a common foe have been so weak and wobbly that this country has come to be regarded as an enemy instead of a friend. For all that, we have never walved any rights that were assumed under the Monroe Doctrine, and there is nothing to indicate that England would not still be with us in enforcing it. A Central American alliance with Japan might

THE ISSUE.

not prove a great international suc-

Republicans who favor assembly re endeavoring to formulate a method of party organization and party action. Persons who oppose assembly are

ctuated by a purpose to make party ofganization and unified party action mpossible.

That is the issue and the sole issue. Is it desirable that there be a Repubican party or is it desirable that there be no Republican party? Is it a good thing that there be a headless nothing that shall masquerade under the name of the Republican party? Or is it better that there shall be a common basis and method of procedure and a responsible party organization for the

direction of party affairs? Is it worth while to have a Republican party? If there shall be no assembly, then the party dissolves into its original units and nothing whatever can be done in the name of party. If there shall be an assembly, it will be recognized as at least a definite effort to rehabilitate and bring together the party and to regain ground lost during the past several years of chaos and

The assembly idea will prevail, if there is to be a Republican party, or any party. If there is to be no party, now or hereaf-ter, why party nominations or action of any kind in the name of party? has in these waters, no battleships, 10 | Why not abolish the whole business, armored cruisers, 9 torpedo boats, and | and do everything in a free-for-all election, where every one is for himself and the devil takes care of the hindmost? For that is what we shall

OREGON'S SORRY PLIGHT. Oregon's Senators have been queerly negligent of their state's welfare in the public domain. They sat idly by when millions of dollars of irrigation money was snatched away from Oregon in recent enactment of Congress. And in the conservation business that is barring out settlement and progress from one-third the area of their State, they take sides against the com monwealth that has honored them with high office and whose best interests they are pledged to safeguard and No other Western State

suffers thus as does "poor" Oregon. If the Oregon Senators this "conservation" of Federal jobs more important than conservation of the rights of citizens of this state to turn wild - resources into opportunity, wealth and comfort, or if they think wilderness and solitude ideal conditions for land and people, they badly mistake the spirit of the citizens who have sent them to the National Capi-

Pinchot conservation means nonuse, foreign officialdom and banishment of the people resident in the state from their own lands, minerals, trees and streams. Yet Senators Bourne and Chamberlain have taken up with that doctrine. Is not the plight of Oregon that of

"the fool of the family?"

A HAPPY OMEN. though sometimes it requires close observation to detect its motion. other day a case came before a court in Kansas which turned on a statute containing the word "state." That is, the word "state" was intended by the Legislature, but an ignorant printer had made it "estate,"

The man on trial was an embezzler, and his lawyer contended that the misprint in the statute ought to set him free. The trial judge sustained this Il be sent around to the Pacific and plea. In doing so he followed the almost universal fashion of our courts, which is to sacrifice common sense and justice to technical quibbles whenever it can possibly be done.

This Kansas case, however, was not permitted to rest on a split hair. It was appealed to the Supreme Court of the state, and the judges of that tribunal, in an excess of wisdom which appears miraculous, decided that the embezzler should not be permitted to escape punishment merely because an ignorant typesetter did not know how to spell. The Supreme Court decided that the plain intent of the Legislature ought to govern, and the embezzler was sent to prison in splte of the printer's error. To be sure, this is only the thin end of the wedge, but it indicates that in the far future all our courts may fall under the influence of ommon sense and law may become synonymous with reason and justice.

WHEAT IMPORTS UNLIKELY. Eastern crop experts are predicting importation of wheat before the end of the year, on account of the great damage to the Spring wheat crop in the Middle Northwest. Long-continued drouth in the Dakotas and other states of the Northwest has undoubtedly cut down the expected wheat yield to the extent of several million bushels. It will be necessary, however, to consider other conditions than an alleged shortage of wheat before we can believe importation of wheat is a necessity. As previously stated, by accepting the most pessimistic estimates that have been made on the Spring wheat crop, it is practically a certainty that with the Winter wheat yield the 1916 crop will show a total of at least 600,000,000 bushels. This does not compare well with the 737,-000,000 bushels which the Government says we harvested last year. In addition to that great crop there was a carry-over in farmers' hands and other positions of approximately 60,-000,000 bushels.

This gave us a total of about 800 .-000,000 bushels of wheat available for the 1909-10 crop year. Out of that total we have exported, flour included, 90,000,000 bushels. Estimates on the amount demanded for seed and home consumption vary, but the maximum is 600,000,000 bushels, a figure which at present high prices is probably more than ample. It is thus apparent that seed and home consumption and export requirements have taken up but 690,-000,000 out of an available supply of from these people. Whenever a for- 800,000,000 bushels on which we had to draw at the commencement of last

Doctrine like chicks scurrying to a 110,000,000 bushels as a carry-over to be added to the supply that is now available for new-crop supplies. Instead of there being necessity for importing wheat, there is actually available for export a matter of 20,000,000 bushels more than we exported in the entire fiscal year just ended. If it be-comes necessary to import wheat, it will be due to the tenacity with which the American crop is held by speculators and farmers, who are to a considerable extent responsible for the present prices that are nearly 15 cents er bushel above a parity with the markets of other countries.

HIGH TARIFF, YET CHEAP WOOL, Although the new tariff maintains the old duty schedules of the Dingley yet price of wool has dropped off 5 to 7 cents a pound in the last two Eastern Oregon woolgrowers are refusing offers ranging between 14 and 17 cents. In Wallowa County alone, they are holding more than 1,000,000 pounds for higher prices.

No diminution is felt by wearers of woolen goods in prices at the clothing store. Yet critics of tariff have been howling against the tariff schedule as robbery of woolen consumers, for the enefit of sheepowners.

Representative Havens, Democrat of New York, recently elected, made a big noise in his campaign about this "robbery" and was aided by fellow Democrats from non-wool districts. Hides of cattle are transferred from he dutiable list of the Dingley tariff

to the free list of the new tariff, yet

prices of shoes are higher to consumers than ever. All which fortifies Western and Southern producers of raw products in their demand for retention of tariff on their goods and in their resistance to demand of manufacturing interests for high tariff on finished goods and low tariff or free trade as to raw products. In the strife of protected in-Western and Southern producers of raw products will never con-

sent to this discrimination in favor of manufacturers. And it is certain that woolgrowers hould not be singled out for free trade, while other kinds of producers and many-kinds of manufacturers are to keep hold of the protective spoils system. It is certain also that high tariff has not kept up the price of wool. Undoubtedly tariff plays an important part in fixing prices, but so do many other things. Else shoes would not have been advanced in price just after the new law, admitting the materials of which shoes are made free

of duty, went into effect. Tariff is a "bunco game," sure enough. But producers of raw materials are not the proper ones to single

out in abating the system.

DR. HALL ON FLOGGING. raised after Dr. G. Stanley Hall on account of his avowal of faith in flogging for children, but the opinion which he supports is ancient and honorable. In our day it has become deplorably fashionable to coddle children, and, as Dr. Hall says, to make them selfish and precocious by too much protection, but the philosopher Locke was of a different mind. In his famous chapters on education he advocates what has been called the "toughening process" for bringing up children. They were not to be allowed too much food nor anything very luxurious. Their clothing was to be as scant as the weather would permit, and they were not to receive too much petting. The fact that a number of the little things were likely to perish under this severe regimen did not much disturb him, because he was convinced that the survivors would be sufficiently robust to make up the loss. Better a small population of thoroughly fit men and

mollycoddles. G. Stanley Hall is a venerable authority on education, and his views are entitled to the highest consideration. The fact that he has no children of his own should not lessen our respect for his educational doctrines. It is well known that the soundest precepts concerning the nurture of babies come from old bachelors. Dr. Hall is not a bachelor, but he is next thing to it, and his wisdom is therefore correspondingly ripe and flavorous. modern repugnance to whipping bad boys and impertinent little girls arises from the prevalent materialism of the age. In our mad love of comfort and worship of luxury, we have reached the conclusion that the most important thing in the world is the body with its senses, and that the direct of all evils is physical pain. The fashionable dislike of anything that makes the flesh tingle is, to put it baldly, nothing better than a form of atheism. By uplifting the body to the detriment of the soul we proclaim our disbelief in the spiritual and therefore implicitly deny the existence of an immaterial

ruler of the world. In the so-called Age of Faith the flesh was despised and the common method of attaining to spiritual exaltation was to chastlee the body by starving and beating it. Probably nobody will deny that the saints of those times excelled in holiness the Billy Sundays of the modern world. Proessor N. S. Shaler tells in his autobiography of a trip he made to the coasts round about the Gulf of Newfoundland, during which he and his companions endured the extremity of hardship. They went cold, wet and hungry for weeks tegether. In consequence of this rough experience, he says, his love of life almost vanished. When the time came to return home he intimates that he would as soon have died as lived. Military commanders have universally understood that if they expect the last devotion to duty of their troops the men must not be pampered. It has been a rule in the history of warfare that Generals who coddle their soldiers are betrayed by them on the battlefield, if not be fore. Troops invariably love a leader who treats them harshly if at the same time he leads them well. It is victory that they care for more than comfort It almost seems as if the love of comfort were an unnatural trait in human beings. No doubt we were created to live in the open air and sleep on the

ground or in the tops of trees. However that may be, it must be conceded that the rough, or hardy. virtues are the ones that keep the world going. If mankind is salt, these virtues are its savor, and when the savor is lost, of what use is the sait? It will be granted, we dare say, that one reason why big boys find the public schools less attractive than the workshop is the effeminate air which pervades them. The rod is more congenial to the adolescent than perfumed speeches, and does him a great deal more good. Cruelty, of course, is another thing. There is all the dif-

some flogging and an inhuman beat-It is the former which Dr. Hall advocates, and, handsomely administered, it has been the salvation of many a youth.

The Scott bill prohibiting dealing in futures in cotton does not meet with approval of the newspapers printed in the cotton belt where the uses and abuses of future dealing in cotton are best understood. The New Orleans Picayune says that the new law, if it becomes effective, would transfer con-trol of the price of cotton to Liverpool, Havre and Bremen, as "merchants would be unable to protect themselves in their trades by resorting to the system of hedging which the future mar-ket permits." It is also noted by the New Orleans paper that the whole tendency of speculation is to advance prices rather than to depress them. because it brings into the market much competition that is willing to carry considerable amounts of cotton in the hope that there will be an advance in prices. What is true of cotton futures in the South is equally true of grain futures in the North Both are opposed by farmers, and both add to the value of farm products.

Teamsters who have taken the place of others who voluntarily abandoned their work are being assaulted every day; some of them seriously injured The striking teamsters naturally disclaim participation in these brutalities. As they, by forfeiting public confidence and respect, are the greatest sufferers by these outrages when they are laid at their door, it may be supposed that the crimes are committed by some others. The fact that the assaulted men are those who have taken the place of the strikers, however, can hardly fall to cause comment. So it would seem a wise proceeding for the striking teamsters to devote their energies to running down the murderous thugs who are casting discredit on the strikers. The Teamsters' Union cannot afford to have such crimes laid at its door, and its members should do all in their power to place the blame for the outrages where it properly belongs.

The policy of conserving coal reources has not affected the Far East to the same extent that it has this unnumbered millions of tons of coal at their very doors, are obliged to import coal from the Japanese mines. Now appears ancient China as an exporter of coal to California, which is also much nearer Alaska than it is to China. The British steamship Inverkip has been chartered to carry a cargo of Chinese coal from Chin Wang Tao to San: Francisco: -The Chinese have recently opened up these mines, which are said to be producing a very There will be a terrible hue and cry high grade of coal. If the coal resources of Alaska were unlocked, the money for the coal would not only go into the pockets of American citizens, but the freight would be paid to the

and Mrs. Frank Gould, like their cousins; the little Castellanes, in France, will never know the pleasures and advantages of a real home. With their disreputable father keeping private detectives on the trail of the mother and at first opportunity kidnaping the children, they must wonder in their childish way what kind of a world they have been dragged into. If Jay Gould, from the other side of the of economically administering the Gov-Styx, can look back and witness the antics of some of his offspring, he will probably think that retribution is laying a heavy hand on him. All of the tainted Gould millions cannot buy for women, he seems to have held, than millions of conceited and whining by these poor children the home love and living is due to the extravagance of the Republican party. by those responsible for their exist-

The repartee of Jack Johnson in the prizering at Reno displayed an active nind and considerable cleverness. His knowledge of the human side of frequenters of prizerings is further apparent in his comment on the sale of port a party avowedly radical. the films. "Now, if I had kept my share of the pictures," said Johnson, 'by the time the other-twenty-five or thirty of us got through cheating one another, I doubt if there would have been much money left for me." game seems to be a case of "dog-eatdog" Inside and outside of the squared circle.

The delegates from precinct 79, who ion't believe in assembly, will doubtess stay away from assembly. can such high-minded patriots condescend to participate in a proceeding they explicitly repudiate? can hardly be supposed that they will have the sublime cheek to knock at the doors of assembly for admission.

James J. Hill appears in the news olumns as an enthusiastic salmon isher. The next time he visits Portland the boys must arrange to give him the time of his life at the Oregon

Darius Green lived to tell what happened to him when he tried to fly, and took to writing poetry (by proxy) But our modern aviators fly higher and the story ends when they alight. President Taft does not pose in the

role of the wielder of the big stick.

That is not his specialty, but he gets there all the same, and with a smile on his face instead of a scowl. So far no Oregon candidate for Governor has asked Gifford the Pinchot to stump the state for him. Why There is perhaps one in twenty not?

who believes in Pinchotism. To the insurgents there is small comfort in the reflection that Taft and Roosevelt are agreed on a man to say the Republican party in New York

Boosted by the President and the Colonel, it ought to be easy for Loeb to get into the Gubernatorial chair. It will be if he can get the votes.

U'Ren may not be able to control

Is Brownell going again to land ell. outside the breastworks? Now suppose Jimmie Garfield had been made Secretary of the Interior in place of Ballinger. Would be now

be an "insurgent"? Occasional days like Sunday are needed to make Oregon appreciate its

Mr. Loeb would rather be a live Collector of Customs than a defeated candidate for Governor,

ABSURDITY OF OREGON'S "SYSTEM" OF B. MOORES FOR GOVERNOR No Conference, No Adjustment, No Amendment in "Direct" Legislation.

Tacoma Ledger. Oregon electors will have to burn the midnight oil for a few weeks if they wish to vote with intelligence on 32 initiative and referendum measures that will be listed on the ballots at the coming general election. Thirty-two propositions are to be dealt with in addition to candidates for office.

It would be interesting to know how much time Oregon voters are giving to a study of the 32 measures. A number of them would seem to call for exnaustive investigation. It is probable that there will not be much investigation except by the few. A big per-centage of the electors will go to the polls without having their minds made o. And you can't reasonably blame be electors. Many have little interest the majority of the 32 propositions. They will have good reasons for voting on some of them, but will care little about others. Perhaps they won't vote at all on the propositions they don't pretend to understand or don't care anything about.
What will be the probable result?

Measures will get through on a small vote. They will get through on the vote of a few faddists.

Freak results came about a year or two ago when two conflicting salmon laws were enacted by popular vote. The initiative bills were clearly of contrary purpose, yet both were successful. In the list of 32 propositions submitted this year under the initiative and referendum there are conflicting tax bills and conflicting liquor bills. Suppose all the bills are approved.

Of the 32 propositions, 16 are for constitutional amendments. Six bills propose new counties, while one is designed to make it more diffi-cult for the people to make new coun-ties. But what is the use of under-taking by means of a bill to make it more difficult for the people to change county lines when at any general elec-tion the law may be changed and even the constitution may be amended? The bill, however, is significant of dissatisfaction with the way things may now

One initiative bill regulates the liability of employers in personal injury cases, while another creates an employes' indemnity commission to study the question and report to the Legis-lature. Suppose both measures pass. What is the need of a commission if the people at the same time prescrib rates and rules for indemnity? Th trouble with the Oregon system is that country. Alaska coal consumers, with there is no opportunity for debate and conference, no opportunity to amend bills. Voters must accept or them as they are presented and often as they are presented they represent the views of only one man or a small group of men of like opinions.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME. Outlook Is Not So Good as it Was a Few Days Ago.

Washington Letter to Chicago Tribune The Democrats recognize that the political situation is not so good from their point of view as it was a few weeks ago. At that time it looked as if the Republican party was so rent into factions that it would be unable owners of American vessels engaged in the coastwise trade.

The children of the mismated Mr.

The children of the mismated Mr. to get through enough legislation to campaign as effective as that which the Republicans will be in a position to make

It is the purpose of the Democrats to That the tariff law is iniquitous, and that only through them can a satis-factory revision be obtained. That the Republican ravagant in administration and that hey should be instructed with the duty

That without their support and votes the improvements in House of Representatives could not have been made.

As to the third party idea, which William R. Hearst is continuing to advocate, it is generally agreed by the wise men among the Republicans Democrats that the time is not for the success of any such movement. There is an element of conservatism in the American people which probably would cause them to hesitate to sup

Pensions for Ex-President

New York World. Although flatly asserting that he wants no pension, Mr. Roosevelt says that the fact of his having been President is costing him \$5000 a year in postage and telegraph tolls. As he expressed it to a correspondent of the World, "At present this country penalizes a man for having been Presi- time and distance, were convenient. dent." It is easy to believe that Mr. Roosevelt's estimate of the additional dents retiring to private life, but they can never retire to private life. They remain public personages that the pubic holds at its beck and call, and this status entalls many expenditures that have no relation to private life. A President of the United States should ot be turned loose to earn his living as best he can and meet the additional expenses imposed upon him by the fact of his having held the highest elective office within the gift of any nation. That is why the World has long advocated a liberal pension for ex-Presidents. It would cost the country very little money out of annual appropria-tions of a billion dollars.

New Hats for Horses.

New York Sun. A new style of horse's hat has ap-peared on the East Side. The inventor, driver, says that it is more sightly than the old straw slot-eared protector, and satisfies those comfort requirements which the other did not. In shape the new headpiece resembles a tennis racquet. The fiap is meant to fair grounds? Why can't there be a regular schedule of railroad trains direct the grounds? the designer says lies between a horse's orehead, and not between his ears the eld hat would seem to indicate. The can. We mus smaller end is fashioned to extend at Portland. backward and fasten to the top of the bridle. The inventor hopes to make his creation the fashion.

growing of livestock, for we have bridle.

This Editor Speaks Plainly. Silver Lake Leader.

cate and strong believer in the assem-bly plan, if it would be made to apply to county nominations or recommenda-tions as well as state. But to have an assembly called to elect delegates to a state assembly and do nothing else we are opposed to. If a state assembly is a good thing to hold and recommend persons to be voted for at the prithat Clackamas assembly. Nor Brownmaries, it is just as good a thing to do the same thing with county officers. So far as we are concerned we are op osed to this half-breed business. ing state assemblies without corresponding county assemblies is a humbug and a farce.

Washington Star.

"Did you ever see any highway rob bers?" asked the Summer girl. "Nope." replied Farmer Corntossel; "I ain't exactly see any. But I've had ex-perience with some fellers that under-took to handle the three dollars I once Thus we see the ruling passion surcontributed for good roads"

Suggestion to Oregon Republicans to

Select Him as Standard Bearer. PORTLAND, July 12 .- (To the Editor.)-Assuming, as a conceded fact, that the Republican state assembly must be a gathering of men who come together entirely dominated by a desire to give a perfectly free expression of man's voice answered: all its delegates concerning the selection of candidates for different public positions, and believing also that there should not be even an appearance of a preconcerted movement in favor of any one man for a certain nomination, high low, I want to suggest the name of Han. Charles B. Moores, of Multinomal County, for Governor of Oregon. In doing so, I only give prominence to a sentiment that has been discussed in a geenral way by groups of Republicans from different parts of the state at in, tervals for the past few months.

For Mr. Moores it can be said that he belongs to one of the best known and most highly esteemed pioneer familles of the state, his father having come to Oregon in 1852 when the son was but two years of age. The latter was educated at the Willamette University, is a graduate there . and for most of his life has been prominently identified with the business interests of Salem and Central Willamette Valley. His father was at one time, 1870-2, a member of the State Senate, and his uncle, I. R. Moores, was a member of that body in 1864-6.

C. B. Moores was the private secretary of Governor Moody during his term of office and was Speaker of the State House of Representatives at the session of 1895. Later he was appointneld for about five years. He has had an abundance of experience in public affairs to specially qualify himself for a splendid performance of the duties of the chief executive, is in the prime of life and would, indeed, make an ideal candidate preceding the election in November. Few men in Oregon, if any can make ed Register of the United States Land can make a more effective campaign address than Mr. Moores, and I am disposed to claim for him the distinction of being far and beyond any other citizen of the state who has been mentioned for the Governorship, in his fund of information relating to its political history, and the part different men now living and in the political arena have taken in the affairs of the common-wealth and in campaigns involving the many interesting contests embracing the last 20 years.
Mr. Moores can assemble more effec-

tive campaign literature of a character which reaches the point, in an hour's notice, than any other man who has been suggested for the nomination of Governor-and this is said with fullest admission that several names are in the running-could do in an entire campaign. To this should be added the statement that the Republican candidate this time should be a man who can get into the contest in an aggressive manner and carry the Republican banner into the enemy's The assembly candidate stronghold. will be the Republican candidate, and while there will be a most vigorous ef-fort made to defeat him, it is time the Republicans of Oregon should show a united front and discard the white feather for the tomahawk to be used on the common opposition. The party In Oregon has been reduced to an un-certain disorganization, timid and spineless, lest some old-time Populist may be offended and frightened into subjection if some Democrat says "Boo," when its members actually dare to assemble in a little group to dis-cuss what may be best to counteract the effect of the last Democratic asemblage. Charles B. Moores exactly fills the

measure for a good candidate at this time and for a good Governor afterward. He has been in the state for over 50 years, knows its people and their respective interests, is aggressive in his undertakings, familiar with the duties of the executive office, and is a campaigner, especialty where a "scrap" is wanted or is imminent PIONEER REPUBLICAN.

LIVESTOCK FAIR SUPPORTED.

Some Portland Business Interests Scolded for Supposed Apathy. SHERWOOD, Or., July 10 .- (To the entries in the \$10,000 race at the Ser tember meeting of the Portland Fair and Livestock Assciation and the great showing of livestock predicted in a news article in The Oregonian of today should insure a good showing. The trouble about the Livestock Fair

is that Portland people have uncon-sciously "knocked" the enterprise by constantly complaining about how difficult it is to get to the show grounds. One Portland busines man—and a good fellow-went with me to Venice, Cal. from Los Angeles, Cal., and afterwards the Portland Livestock Fair-it was too far. Still, at Los Angeles, Cal-points of interest twice as far, both in

Portland, as a city, has done much to assist in the growth of Oregonbut for some unknown reason the live-stock interest has been neglected. The Tualatin Valley alone should produce annually \$2,000,000 in hogs, if the matter were kept constantly before the people, and there is no other scheme like a livestock fair to encourage this and other livestock fair to encourage this and other livestock production. The growth of the dairy should mean an increase in hog production. Portland should get behind this proposition. I was at Portland's Livestock Fair three days last year, and while I only know a part of the business community, there were only two business men present were only two business men present whom I knew. Portland has the lead on all Pacific

Coast markets in livestock, and her business men act as though they have a "cinch," and treat livestock interests in a "let her go Gallager" spirit. Two stockmen of my acquaintance had de-cided not to show stock exhibits, am writing this communication because they have changed their minds as a result of The Oregonian's news

If Portland people can't be incon-

venienced a little, we of the country can. We must have a big livestock fair We must encourage growing of livestock, for we have the

Democratic Supreme Court? PORTLAND, July 12.—(To the Editor.)—While Democrat's attorneys are

at work to nominate and elect two Democratic Justices on the Supreme bench, had not "some of we'uns" who are not lawyers or Democrats better look out a little? Suppose at the next election we get a Democratic Governor—that's not improbable-with a Republican Legis lature, so called, electing a Democratic Senator-and then suppose Legislature increases the Justices of the Supreme Court to seven. Then, if we elect two Democrats now and the Democratic Governor appoints two more, a majority of the court will be Democratic. Really, we had better straight in politics and quit a lot of humbugging. P. B. D.

On a Stygian Ferryboat. New York Sun.

Charon was ferrying a passenger oross the Styx. Thus we see the ruling passion sur-

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

At a marriage service performed some time ago in a little country church in Berkshire, when the minister said in solemn tone: "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband!" instead of woman answering for herself, a gruff

The minister looked up very much perplexed and paused. He repeated the sen-tence, and again the same gruff voice answered:

"Oi will.

Again the minister looked up surprised, not knowing what to make of it, when one of the groomsmen at the end of the "Er be deaf. Of be answerin' for 'er."
-London Telegraph.

"Johnnie!"

Why are you aitting on that boy's Why. I-"Did I not tell you always to count 100

before you gave way to passion and atruck another boy?"
"Yes'm, and I'm doin' it: I'm just sittin' on his face so be'll be here when I'm done countin' the hundred."-Hous-

A man who was afraid he was in for a long illness went to a doctor of high repute whose patient he had not been before. The physician was considerably alarmed at his visitor's symptoms, and after a careful examination informed his new patient that he was undoubtedly very ill.
"Have you consulted anyone else?"

sane things as that, it is no wonder that they remain ill. At any rate, they have only themselves to blame for such fool-

"Well," interposed the man, seizing the first opportunity of getting in a word. "I should like to say that the druggist told But the very mention of the word

"druggist" was too much for the doctor. and once more he interrupted the patient's tale. "What do I care what the druggist sa'd?" he exclaimed. "The best thing that you can do when a druggist gives you a bit of advice is to do exactly the

opposite. "And the druggist advised me." conhad several times tried to say, "to come Then the doctor pondered on the danger of degmatism.-Scraps.

When Chinchin returned home fr found his wife lying worn out upon the sofa. "Nothing wrong. I hope?" he ex-

"I'm afraid I shall have to stop that tonic the doctor prescribed for Tommy." Mrs. Chinchin faintly murmured. "Why?. Isn't he any better?" asked Chinchin. "Oh, yes; but I think the tonic must

be too invigorating. Why, he has slid down the banisters six times this morni-ing, broken the hall lamp, two vanes, a water jug and a looking glass, the can to the cat's tail, and scribbled his name on the drawing-room paper. Of course, it's very gratifying, but I don't feel I could stand much more, so I think I—Fil stop the tonic."—Tit-Bits.

Growth of Athletter-

Pittsburg Dispatch. A review of the development of athletic competition in the United States prepared by a committee of the Ama-teur Athletic Union calls attention to the remarkable growth of athletics in the past 20 years. From a total of about 3000 or 4000 competing athletes in recognized events in 1899 to nearly 1,000,000 today is a wonderful expansion, but no less than the increase in the number of athletic clubs. which these entrants come, from abou

Practically every city and town n has a recognized athletic club, includ-ing in its membership not only compet-ing athletes, but men prominent in af-fairs, in business and the professions who are interested in good, clear and who themselves enjoy the tunities afforded for exercise and rereation. The increasing popularity of golf and tennis and outdoor games and reation. the country club movement have no doubt done much to foster this inter-And it is an excellent develop ment tending to counteract the effects of the sedentary life imposed by modern conditions in the centers of popu-

Busy Mr. Bryan.

Brooklyn Eagle. Explaining that the state issues of today should be the National issues of 1912, Mr. Bryan has begun his cam-paign in Nebraska, where he wants cal option, also initiative and referendum. Incidentally, he is making war upon Governor Shallenberger, Congressman Hitchcock and the Mayor of Omaha, all of whom have managed to offend him. If, therefore, they lose at the primaries, Mr. Bryan will characterize their defeat as a signal victors for principle. If they win he will follow his own example and say nothing He alleges all sorts of high crimes and misdemeanors against Harmon before the primaries in Ohlo. After themthey resulted in a renomination for the Governor—never a word did he have o say. He knows when not to be bel-

Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press. The only kind of gossip a woman can hate is when it's about herself. A girl is so-naturally amiable that when men are around she can like hot weather if it is half killing her. The more a man could save going home nights the more he will waste pretending it was working late at the

A woman can't help being proud of her husband for owning an automobile, if he has to take it out of the butcher and grocer.

The first real knowledge a bride gets of a man is how he can want to go out and fight dragons all day. But yell murder at home over a little stomach

Christian Science Monitor

It will remain a rather sad reflection on the orthographical courage of Boston and the rest of the Nation if Miss Bessie Oliver, the champion speller of Oklahoma; is permitted to return home without having been able to find any one brave enough to contest with her in her special field of proficiency. However, it will remain considerably to her credit that she offered to spell down whole crowd and that no one saw fit to accept her challenge.

To Accommodate Taft.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Next year colleges should arrange to have their commencements seriatim, beginning January 1, so that Taft can be

He Will Soon Wake Up.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., says he has no desire for inordinate wealth. Still, he has not been married very long, and the bills may not be coming in yet.