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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY, 19, 1910.

STILL ANOTHER UREN FREAK The lawgiver at Oregon City now turns from his erstwhile fad rality primaries and advises the people of Oregon to accept as substitute new revelation-"preference voting." The chief cause of dissatisfaction now," says Mr. U'Ren, "is the nomination, as well as the election, of important officers by a plurality, which is often less than half, and hardly more than one-fourth of the electors vot-

Now, at last, this apostle of "prog ress" admits the evils of plurality primaries and minority nominations this after having led the van of the direct primary cause. There is promhowever, that evils of minority nominations can be largely corrected through party assembly. Yet this rational remedy Mr. U'Ren and all his satellites are resisting.

Instead, Mr. U'Ren comes forth with the most hair-brained scheme yet produced by his "reforming" intellect. yould dispense with nominating elections and would attempt election of officers at the one polling time, by causing voters to mark ballots as to their diminishing preference for candidates; thus several choices for Gov-First, Jones; second. Smith; third, Brown; fourth, Black. Then by us-pocus of adding together the several choices for the respective candidates, Mr. U'Ren plans at last to secure a "majority" election.

This arrangement would complete the disruption of political parties in this state beyond any repair of assem-Its so-called "majority rule" i be an empty phrase. Political would be an empty phrase. parties would find their purposes folled at every turn far worse than under the hitherto prevailing system plurality primaries. In the State of Washington the primary law allow. for nominations by first and second choices and the law worked out in the last state primaries with some degree of success. But this fresh freak of U'Ren's eliminates nominations altogether, adds third and fourth choices and proposes criss-cross voting between the parties that would make impotent the purposes of political

organization. It marks genuine progress, however, that the Oregon City lawgiver admits the evils of plurality primaries. The rational remedy of assembly he reject. and proposes instead this other visionary scheme. But the people of this state are coming fast to the realization of the U'Ren fallacies. Abolition of representative constitutional government is his goal, but he will never reach it in Oregon.

THE LURE OF VANITY.

W. G. McLaren, of the Portland Commons Settlement, drew a painfully lurid picture last Sunday of the lure by which young girls are won from lives of modesty and virtue to shame and ruin. He spoke of young girls who, upon one flimsy pretext and another, remain away from their homes some instances from work in which they are earning good wages to accompany men to places of low resort or to private rooms, presumably, at least, to possess themselves of more money than their legitimate earning capacity furnishes. That it is the lure of vanity that draws such young girls on can scarcely be The desire for fine clothe is a contagion and just now it is raging as an epidemic among the vain and thoughtless. It is not confined to those who can afford to buy what they want, though it is rampant in the ranks of these; but it spreads from mistress to maid, from the young wife is still reveling in the beauty of a wedding outfit that sadly overtaxed her father's means, to the young girl just across the way, who goes daily to her work in store or shop or office, leaving her overtaxed mother to do the work at home, for the sole purpose of earning money wherewith to buy the fine apparel for which she longs.

Perhaps the mothers are to blame in the latter case; it is commonly supposed that they are. Perhaps the father has undertaken to bring up a larger family than his earning capacwarrants, thus forcing his young daughters out into the ranks of wageearners all too soon. There is reason in many cases to support this assumption. Perhaps the church is to blame in that it does not enter into the lives of these young girls and establish principles of morality and Christianity therein that will be to them shield and buckler wherewith to ward off tempta-The settlement worker mentioned more than hinted of delinquency in duty here. But after all is said and done, it is the lure of vanity that leads these weaklings on. We hear of the "white slave traf-

fle" in places high and low. gress has taken cognizance of it and attempted to stamp it out by stringent wide-reaching laws. Rescue workers tell of the traffic in shuddering dethe public is notified that it is going on in every community-urban. suburban and rural. Everywhere the lure of vanity is held out; the foolish and the unwary take the balt and are lost to home and friends and hope The story is an old one, so old that Its awful details can hardly recite anything that is new. Any headway that is made against the horrors with which it is reflected in dally life must be made through home-life, the principles of which are those of obedi-

ence, modesty and self-respect, Without this basis settlement workers can do no more than pluck occanal brands from the burning. it, there will be no need, relatively speaking, of what is popularly known as rescue work. The love of vanity, glittering and enticing as it is, can not prevail; at least it seldom' prevails

against the womanly virtues inculcated and fostered in the home. "Every young daughter should have the watchful care of her parents at all times." said Mr. McLaren in sum-ming up his presentment of the white slave traffic, as he declares that it exsits in Portland. This is as complete a summing up of a many-sided case as could be made. If the advice thus given were followed, if it were possible in all instances to follow it, the occupation of the rescue worker would be gone and the abhorent traffic would cease to exist and the lure of vanity would become innocuous.

OREGON'S ASSEMBLY SPIRIT

Of course, foes of the Multnomah Republican Assembly and of its candidates assert "slate" and "machine" "corporation influence." Substantial, prominent citizens could not be named for office without starting their opponents clamoring in this fashion. It is the universal opinion, however, that the recommendations of the assembly make up an uncommonly good list of candidates. Had such lists been offered the voters in preceding elections there would have b no such political turmoil as has disrupted the Republican party in the last several years. This signifies an awakened public conscience in matters

If the people demand right things from political assemblies and insist upon getting them, there will be no bad politics. That is the solution of evil conditions in public affairs. And the solution is working out in Oregon in satisfactory manner. Corporation and "machines" are not running the Republican assemblies. An unbiased glimpse of the membership of the one in Portland last Saturday and of Its candidates convinces that this is true. These assemblies represent the best spirit of the citizenship of Oregon.

PACKED CONSERVATION CONGRESS.

The desire of Mr. James J. Hill to speak at Portland in September will robably prevent his attendance at the onservation congress at St. Paul Portland naturally prefers to have Mr. Hill in this city for the September meeting of the Livestock Association, yet it will be a matter of regret that he cannot be present at the conservation congress. His announced intention of not mincing matters, in case he should speak at St. Paul, is a guarantee that the proceedings would There are few, if greatly enlivened. any, men in all the West who have a more thorough knowledge of conser-vation than Mr. Hill. It is on the conservation of the natural resources of the country that he must depend for the prosperity of his great railroad

But Mr. Hill has always preached the doctrine of development. To a greater extent, probably, than any ther living man, he has aided in bringing about the great economic change which through transportation has drawn the world together, and spread the race apart." He has protested against the conservation policy which has forced 100,000 American citizens to leave this country and make homes in Canada, while millions of acres, on which smiling homes and prosperous cities and towns should be builded, are locked up in forest re-Mr. Hill knows that the milerves, lions of acres of ripening timber, which is fast losing its marketable value, and much of which is ravaged by forest fires, should be contributing something to the public good before it is too late. He knows that nothing but loss can result from such a false and pernicious policy of conservation as is preached by Millionaire Pinchot and his wealthy Eastern associates, who are crying loudest for adoption he old European feudal system of withdrawing vast tracts of land from

Mr. Hill is not the only one who has fairly accurate idea of what will take place if the conservation congress is thoroughly Pinchotized, Governor Hay, of Washington, is still firm in his determination not to appoint delegates until he is assured that they will be accorded the fair and courteous treatment that was denied Judge Hanford, who read a paper at last year's meeting criticising the Pinchet policy. Eventually, the honest and practical people of the East will understand the Western view of conservation, but they will never learn it if they persist in "packing" their conservation congresses with deleg who think only as Pinchot thinks. ses with delegates

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S DEVOTIONS,

John D. Rockefeller must spend dmost as much time composing his prayers as he did in former years de vising ways to rob his competitors. In his last reported address to the Almighty the ancient humbug begins by telling the Lord: "This is thy most beautiful world." How does Mr. Rockefeller know that this information is correct? Unintentionally, he may be deceiving the Creator. There may be worlds a great deal more beautiful than this one and far better adapted to the happiness of their inhabitants. If that is the case, the angels must have had some difficulty n keeping their faces straight while the saintly oil magnate put up his petition.

But when the conclusion of the prayer was wafted heavenward certainly a broad grin must have pervaded the regions of bliss. not mar" this most beautiful of worlds "by our selfishness" pleaded benevelent John, "but by the gentleness and sweetness of our lives make it more beautiful." Is it possible that Mr. Rockefeller attaches any meaning whatever to the words he addresses to the Lord? Or does he believe that it is as easy to fool the Almighty as it is to bamboozle the ordinary Legislator? There is a little text of So ture which it might be well enough for this sincere and humble Christian to remember once in a while in the fervor of his devotions: "For it is written, engeance is mine, saith the Lord. I will repay."

CONTEMPT FOR SPEED LAW. An automobile driver was arrested

twice Sunday afternoon in different parts of the city for exceeding the speed limit. The incident discloses the contempt which many reckless chauffeurs have for the law and the rights of other people who make use of the public highways. It also reveals the fact that moderate fines or warnings are totally inadequate to check this dangerous form of lawbreaking. Portland, with its short blocks and narrow streets, is not well adapted for speeding automobile drivers. single accident that has yet been reported was there necessity for the haste displayed by the drivers. Frequently injured or dying persons

are rushed to the hospital at a high rate of speed, and physicians drive fast in answer to emergency calls. In none of these cases, however, have accidents a police officer at every crossing, the speed limit is violated with impunity every hour in the day in many crowded The average lawbresking chauffeur, like the one arrested twice on Sunday, figures that the chances are against his being caught in the first place, and also that after caught the worst he can get will be a

reprimand or a moderate fine.

Perhaps a stiff fine for the first offense, with a doubling of that fine for each subsequent offence and im-prisonment for a few weeks might check this evil before there shall be greater loss of life

The better class of automobile drivers and owners no more desire this reckless driving than the citizens on foot, whose lives are jeopardized, and a movement for more drastic punishment would meet with their approval. Unless something more serious than a reprimand or a slight fine is admin istered to these lawbreakers, the mat ter will culminate in corrective measures more severe than is actually necessary. The public is becoming weary of dodging speed fiends.

If some of these reckless chauffeurs, who break the law twice in one day, should pound rock at Kelly Butte a few weeks they might have more wholesome respect for the law and the rights of the unfortunates who are obliged to use the streets for other purposes than automobile speedways.

AS TO MORTGAGE TAX.

The Oregon Tax Commission plans to include mortgage notes in its "equalization" of state taxes. This, its members say. Such business will not serve well the interests of Multnomah County, where most of Oregon's mortgage notes are held. It can have no other purpose than taxation of mortgage notes in one method or another. It is to be expected that this scheme of "equalization" aims indirectly for increase of Multnomah's contribution to state revenues

This in turn means that visible property in this county will have to pay the increased increment because mortgage notes will generally elude the assessor. When they shall be occasionally detected by that official the tax will be at once added to the interest rate exacted of borrowers. These are primer lessons of taxation. It cannot be believed that intelligent officials are ignorant of them. It is absurd to tax loans of porrowed capital. The person who pays such tax is not the owner of the money, but the user of it. Yet the one argument justifying mortgage tax is that wealth in money should pay tax the same way as does wealth in land or buildings. Thus mortgage tax defeats its own purposes.

The State Commission, while denythat it has ordered taxation of mortgage notes, has launched upon a policy which appears intended to force Multnomah County to include money loans in its county assessment. The effect will be both restrictive to investments and burdensome to borrow ers. Most mortgages require borrow ers to pay any tax that may be levied on the note, this being one of the indemnities for prevailing low rates of It is safe to predict that interest. every loan hereafter will impose that requirement on the borrower. It will be impossible for users of capital to

obtain loans without such guaranty. When selecting the members of the present Tax Commission last year Governor Benson refused to appoint a Multnomah man, on the ground that this county already had enough power in the state government. But evidently this county could fitly be represented commensurately with its in-

under severe oppression for many centuries Ireland has sent her sons to nost every nation on the globe. Exiles and wanderers in strange lands, they have been foremost as military commanders, as orators, as poets and as statesmen. Members of Irish families settled on the continent of Europe have commanded armies and won victories. The Emerald Isle has invaded England with forces more effectual than armed soldiers and won honors in fair intellectual fight with the men who refused them common justice at home The poet who touched nothing that he did not adorn was an Irishman Burke, the only British statesman who ranks high as a philosopher, migrated o England from the Island which England's agents had reduced to misery. The greatest satirist who ever wrote in English was an Irishman. As long as politicians are venal and fool-ish, as long as churchmen are bigoted and fanatical, so long will the keen wit of Dean Swift amuse and instruct the intelligence of the world.

In the past the Irish have been the

nost unselfish people on earth. They have won glory for every country except their own. In our day this spirit s changing somewhat, and the sons of the Green Isle, while they confer as many benefits as they ever did upon other countries, are beginning to gain substantial benefits for the home that one of them ever forgets. Irish industry is reviving. Agriculture begins to bring comfort into the homes of men who have known all too well the dire stress of want through the effect of political tyranny. Irish literature now wins credit for Dublin instead of London. It is no longer necessary for poets and satirists to migrate from the island where they were born in order to find publishers and readers. Irish exports once more cut a figure in the commerce of the British Isles. Perhaps the time is not far distant when Ireland will resume the pre-eminence it held in the older world and the country of Irishmen will enjoy the same proud rank among the nations as they themselves hold among the citizens of the lands where they reside

THE MONORAIL ACCIDENT.

The monorall car to which the accident happened on July 17, not far from Long Island City bridge in New York, is not to be confused with the invention which employs the gyroscope to maintain stability. Mr. Tunis' car, which left its track and was wrecked used some other device. Just what it was the brief accounts do not make entirely clear, but it was not a gyrocope. A vehicle which contains a gyroscope in rapid motion could not possibly be overturned by the mere irregularity of a roadbed, as was the case with Mr. Tunis' Invention.

The syroscopic car has been made to follow a track so irregular that it was

almost literally knotted, but it ran smoothly around the sharp curves and showed not the slightest disposition to jump from the rail. It is a British invention and has not yet, so far as the public is informed, been applied commercially. There is no doubt, however, that this will soon be done and both the speed and the safety of transportation will probably be in-creased by it. The promoters also predict substantial economies from its

It has been suggested that the ultimate solution of the problem of sta-bility for the flying machine will be found in the gyroscope. Of course, the difficulty lies in the weight. The machine must be constructed of heavy material and the very thing which makes it stable-its moment of momentum-requires a considerable mass in the rotating part. This complicates the task of adapting the gyroscope to flying machines, but other problems just as perplexing have been solved in the past and there is no reason to despair of this one.

The jubilation of Springfield, Or., over the anticipated completion of its electric railway and the bridge connecting the town with Eugene is fully justified by the improvement. Years ago, when Springfield was a remote rural hamlet, it would have taken a bold prophet to foresee its present flourishing condition. The change from isolation and stagnation to a bustling center of progress has been rapid and no doubt it is due largely to the energetic exertions of the citizens of the People usually get what they own. strive for if they strive hard enough, and they seldom get much else. rapidly extending electric railways mean civilization, wealth and happi ness to the country districts of Oregon They increase the value of land, make easy and cheap to market crops and, above all, they promote the inter change of thought and information among the people.

A Husum, Wash., dispatch says The Mount Adams Orchard Company has recently added another large gang of Japs to help clear its 1,000-acre tract. Nearly 600 acres have been cleared and 400 acres are planted to leading varieties of apples." This is a grievous offence that should not be overlooked nor condoned by the Industrial Workers of the World. Why Why should employment be given to these Japs when our parks and North-End saloons are filled with idle white men industriously dodging work of this kind? Another feature of the outrage les in the fact that a few years hence these hundreds of acres of apples will be bearing fruit, and further insult will be offered the Neverworks by asking them to go out to pick apples, and get them ready for market. The Pacific Northwest is becoming a very unpleasant place for a lazy man to live

Some Canadians are disposed to take he marriage contract more seriously than some Americans do. At any rate one might safely draw that conclusion from the hubbub which has arisen in the domains of our Northern neighbor over the twenty divorces which were obtained there last year. Twenty divorces, or even forty, would not make stir in one of our states. are single cities which would look with year. Not only do the Canadians take their marriages more awesomely than we, but they make divorces vastly difficult to obtain. Here, any Judge of almost any court is authorized to sever the bonds of matrimony and set the emancipated pair upon the quest of new soulmates. Over the line it requires an act of Parliament to

Democrats are planning to make their votes felt in the next Republican They are bustly prompting Republican malcontents to "fight" the assembly candelates and promising them aid. Such malcontents as aspire for seats in the Legislature they are alluring with Statement One. This is dishonest and lying business, from first to last. So-called Republicans who lend themselves to It may think their party impotent without them, but even if they should defeat their party organization and quit its mem bership, that will improve the bad political mess hitherto prevailing. The Republican party needs to be cleared of half-baked and spineless members and of a good many angel-faced demagogues. Otherwise it will stand for nothing and accomplish nothing.

tractively written lesson in a school reader to the wondrous beauty and delicacy of construction of the house fly under the title: "How a Fly Walks on the Celling." That was the day efore the microscope was perfected and photography became a fine art Now we are shown in alarming detail how a fly walks on our food, what he leaves there and what he carries to the next plate. When science, especially sanitary science, draws the veil of enchantment aside what lovely visions give place to wretched, crawling, dis gusting realities. Ugh!

Beware of the evangelist who boasts that he has been "converted" after having committed every sin in the calendar, and is therefore comp tent to denounce sin in others and point men to the way of all virtue. Be ware also of politicians who have been ringleaders and beliwethers in all legislative and official crookedness and now proclaim their conversion to the principles of good government as pased upon the rights of the people Such men are not to be trusted either as spiritual advisers or political re-

Let Oregon be hospitable to Dr. Boggild, the Danish dairy expert, now inspecting its industries. welcome 50,000 of his fellow countrymen within the state's borders. financial betterment would prove mutual.

While President Taft will make three speeches this week away up in the Northeast corner of the United States, he will cut out politics. His determination to keep cool is com

Development of monorallroading is not likely to be so dangerous to life as seroplanes, and far more useful to After all is said, when mortgages

are assessed the borrower pays the tax. Oregon proved this years ago. Portland is sustaining its reputation as one of the finest Summer resorts

For this week, Portland is the Emerald City of the United States.

STATISTICS OUT OF "WHO'S WHO." GARFIELD'S "LOOSE THINKING" Interesting Summary of Facts About

11, just issued, 15,518 give general eduappears that 8529 of this latter number, or 54.96 per cent, are college graduates, while 476 are graduates of the United States Military and Naval Academies. Those who attended college but were not graduated were 2049. Only 209 were educated privately; 67 were self-

Lawyers are 3081 of the grand total Lawyers are 3081 of the grand total in the book; physicians, 1345; clergymen, 2035; artists, 623; musicians, 253; persons in technical pursuits, 1124. It is a striking fact that of the physicians 45.35 per cent, just under half, are college graduates. In the ministry the per cent is 81.22; in the law, 52.28; among the workers in technical professions, 45.82; among musicians, 12.35; among artists, 8.38.

Of the 17.546 persons listed, 15.361 are natives of the United States, 379 of England, 333 of Germany, 331 of Canada, 172 of Ireland, 121 of Scotland. New York furnished 2970 of the native born; Massachusetts, 1769; Pennative born;

native born: Massachusetts, 1769: Per ylvania, 1516; Ohlo, 1274; Illinois, 744; Connecticut, 532; Maine, 526; Indiana, 517. Virginia, New Jersey, Vermont, Michigan, Maryland, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Miscouri and Kentucky are the other states contributing more than 300 natives each.

present residents as listed New York leads with 3931, which is 191 less than last year. Massachusetts has 1771 listed residents; Pennsylvania, 1296; Illinois, 1159; District of Co-

umbia, 1197. The editors of the work call atten-tion to the westward movement, indi-cated by such facts as that Colorado, with only five natives in the book, has 199 residents, while Montana, with one native, has 46 residents. They might well quote California, with 141 natives and 583 residents. In some Eastern and Southern States the conditions of migration are reversed. Even Penn-sylvania shows 1516 natives, against 1269 residents, while for Ohio the figires are 1275 and 648 the wrong way Illinois, with Chicago's aid, balance for the residents by 744 to 1159. New York State, holding New York City presents 3931 residents to 2970 natives.

JAPAN'S NAVY TEN YEARS HENCE Tabulation Showing Weakness in First Line Fighting Ships.

Correspondence London Times Between 1913 and 1916 Japan's is to be augmented by seven battle-ships and seven armored cruisers, of hips and seven armored cruisers, of thich there remain to be constructed three of the former and three of the latter, the total expenditure on the whole programme being \$150,000,000, which is provided for already.

Two questions present themselves. The first is: What diminution of strength must be anticipated from superannuation? the second: What may be regarded as the minimum naval force necessary to secure Japan's safety? As to the first question, it is considered axiomatic that the really effective life of a battleship is limited to fifteen years. Calculating on that basis, and taking into account the building programmes of the various powers, the Japanese find that the great navies of the world present themselves at the dates given in the follow-ing order, so far as first line fighting ships are concerned:

1906. 1916. 1920.

In this tabulation Japan's weakness in first line battleships in 1929 (only eight) is strikingly shown. The out-look is very disquieting, and it is plain Japan must lose no time in making provision to keep up the strength of her navy. She should assure herself of competence to encounter any force which any power, England excluded, will be capable of massing in Far Eastern waters ten years hence, and for the purposes of that calculation she as-sumes that in view of the Baltic squadron's feat in reaching Far Eastern waters a European power must be regarded as able to send out the whole

ninimum addition to her navy in the next ten years should be twenty-five ships of the first fighting line, which would involve an outlay of \$225,000,000. Japan would have the great advantage of fighting near home and supplies, but on the other hand the quality of the ships built in her own yards is still

Feminine Beauty in the Morning. Jean Carrington in July Columbian.

The morning hours at a Summer re-ort are surely the most trying of the sy. It is so easy to be lovely in the day. It is so easy to be lovely in the soft glow of candle light, but the girl who can achieve the distinction of be-ing beautiful in the morning is a posi-tive genius before whom mere man bows in abject homage. Therefore, my sisters, it behooves you to think long and deeply upon your morning toilette. Simple it must be, but, oh, the clasticity of that word, for how often is it ap-piled, and not inappropriately, to the all but priceless lingerie dresses wears to the casino to watch the bathers when it is one's whim not to join the throng. Nothing more be-witching in the line of a hat was ever evolved than a sunbonnet. It implies such youth and bloom and simplicity that can you wonder that the maid who ties the black velvet strings of a frilly lace buttercup - trimmed bonne under her chin ties a young man's heart within? It is the old, well-be-loved sunbonnet with modern improve-ments—a sunbonnet de luxe, and it would take a homely woman indeed whom it did not soften and beautify by

Irrigation in the Willamette

Eugene Register. No other valley in the country has a greater supply of water underneath and close to the surface. As valley farms become smaller and the production income smaller and the production in-tensified accordingly, irrigation will be-come general. Another decade will find a surprising number of farmers in this valley operating their own irrigation plants and raising double the crop they are now getting—and it will be the dawn of the greatest era of prosperity ever known to the Willamette Valley farmers. farmers.

Schools in 1950.

New York Times.

At 9 o'clock each morning
He left his parents' cot
And hastening to the schoolhouse
A city breakfast got.

Past speed the morning session And scholarly it proved While skillful city surgeons His adenoids removed.

A manicure and masseur, All by the city paid, A barber and a valet Each piled on him his trade.

When thus the hours of study
Had gone their way unchecked,
A five-course city dinner
His path of knowledge decked. The city dentist's mercles

Wound up the afternoon, And then a city tiffin Came not a whit too soon The city left his parent One duty to do well. And so at night Ps inbored To teach him how to are

His Coming-Out Speech Abounds With

New York World.

Of the 17,546 persons whose names re in Who's Who in America for 1910-1, just issued, 15,518 give general educational data concerning themselves. It pridefully throws down the gaustlet in the President's state. Rather surprisingly, albeit the insurgent is nothing if not a free lance, Mr. Garfield first of all the party without whose aid and votes pounces upon the Democratic party, the insurgents in Congress must have come off empty-handed. The Democratic party is all to the bad. It is the tool of special interests, its leadership is vitiated by the same agency, and he sees no hope for better things. Democracy is worse than the Republican party, which has among its leaders some who are tarred with the same special interests stick, "but, on the other hand, it has progressive, aggressive leaders, who are the people's representatives." To these and their "progressive allies"—don't call them Democrats, please—"the country owes a debt of gratifude." This is the first intimation the Democrats in Congress, all of whom at one time or another voted with the insur-

crats in Congress, all of whom at one time or another voted with the insur-gents for the reasons of party, not principle, are to be classed with the in-surgents, or, rather, claimed as such. As Democrats they are without hope, as "progressive ailles" they hold the major interest in that debt of gratitude. Just how Mr. Garfield reconciles his radically opposite estimates of Champ Clark and his followers we are not per-mitted to see. But what he says is capmitted to see. But what he says is cap-able of the construction that he reads the Democratic party out of existence and resurrects it as an arjunct of the new party whose keynote he sounds.

Mr. Garfield's coming-out speech fairly

ar. Garneld's coming-out speech marry abounds with loose thinking, of which the foregoing is a fair sample. Thus, "the nation stands today in a critical situation," confronted with the problem whether the progressives win or "surrender and admit that government for and by the people is a failure." This is orthodox Pinchotism, and if true would stand alone; but Mr. Garfield goes on to say: "Fortunately, we have realized the need of radical changes in time to save ourselves." Now, having saved ourselves, why is the situation still critical? Having saved the country from the peril of "domination by special interests," why organize a new party and set forth a platform in advocacy of a false cry? Why cry wolf after the wolf has been caught with the bare hands and Aber-

UREN REPUDIATES PRIMARIES Now He Adds "Preference Voting" to His Political Curios.

Eugene Register. ems to have demonstrated even to URen, that the primary law as it stands is full of defects that aggra-vate instead of cure the very political evil sought to be remedied, and some-thing must be done to pull the state out of the deeper rut into which it seems to have fallen. To do this Mr. URen now proposes to do away entirely with the direct primary law and enact, in its stead, the preferential voting system which, he says, will give us true majority rule and which we have under the present law. He ex-plains, in support of his new measure to be offered to the Legislature next Winter instead of by initiative petition that "The chief cause of dissatisfaction now is the nomination, as well as the election, of important officers by the plurality, which is often less than one-half and sometimes less than one-fourth of the electors voting."

of the electors voting." U'Ren further shows that his pro-posed new law would make primary elections unnecessary, thereby saving the people the expense of two elections; it would also prevent voters of one party meddling in the nominating elections of another party and would pre-

tions of another party and would preserve party entity.

It may just be possible that U'Ren, having led the people of Oregon into the wilderness, is willing and anxious to lead them out again, it will be a gladsome day when we can look over into the promised land and see party peace and pienty ahead of us after the weary years of trudeing in the greater. cary years of trudging in the desert wastes of poor political picking.

WOMEN EAT TOO MUCH CANDY. American Girls Consume More Sweets

New York American.
Temptation is conspicuous in the windows of the bonbon shop, and it is windows of the bonbon Some of us but too easy to succumb. are munching almost all day long. Not girls only, but their mothers as well. entists could tell tales about them. Doctors, too, would have much to say "How many pounds of chocolate creams do you eat in a week?" asked one of these of a fair patient. "About a pound a day," was the answer, and then as if in excuse, "but mother eats nearly as many as I do." It is fataily easy to set a bad example. Seven pouds of sweets a week bring their own penalties upon the consumer, and especially if but little exercise be taken. The confirmed sweet eater is not fond of walking. She likes to sit in a comfortable chair and read

It is a universal fashion now for young men to give boxes of sweets to girls they admire, to daughters kindly hosts and hostesses from whom they have received hospitality, also to the said girls after they have married. A very pleasant custom, too, but let each recipient see to it that her con-sumption of these nice things be far

sumption of these nice things be far below the supply.
Otherwise she will lose much of that bright gayety that is one of the most attractive attributes of girthood, will sink into a sort of leaden dullness. Often—very often—she does not know what causes this. "I feel horrid," she says, "but can't think why." Sweets are very well in moderation. More, they are very good, particularly for young people, who have a natural craving for sugar. But in moderation only.

The Oregonian's Course Is Commended. PORTLAND, July 18.—(To the Editor.)—Aside from the political aspect, the action of last Saturday's Republican assembly recommending to the suffrage of the people such leading men of business as L. G. Clarke, J. R. Wether-bee, A. S. Farrell and others, should receive the hearty response and approval of the citizens by a decisive vote at the polls. The very fact that men of such undisputed business qualifications have consented to take a hand in the management of the state's affairs is a healthy sign of higher political purposes and ideals. The City of Portland and Oregon are to be congratu-lated upon this further evidence of progress which pervades every branch of our activity. The Oregonian de-serves credit for its share in the work. FRED MULLER.

Boston Transcript.
That a little pepper in a man makes him worth his sait.

That the person who lives on hope is seldom troubled with obesity.

That eye-openers won't make a man see his own faults.

That there are many large tales con-nected with small fish.

That a man who hunts for an easy berth generally gets a wide one.

That many a man who can find fault is unable to locate work.

That it takes a with and to

That it takes a man with sand to leave footprints on the sands of time. That very few people have weak eyes from looking on the bright side of life.

Doesn't Cost a Cent. New York Sun.
While millions of dollars
For rivets outroll,
Fond memory despens
The old swimmin' hole,

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island rarely tells a story, but the position of the insurgent Republican Senators in finally voting for some of the Ad-ministration bills, and their attitude toward the regulars when so doing, reminded him of a thin, hatchet-faced woman he saw once in a streetear in Providence.

She stood in the rear doorway of the

car and refused to move up, although several times asked to do so by the "Move up," the conductor shouted.

ushing her ahead.
"I sha'n't do it," she said. "I sha'n't

move a peg."
"Move up.' insisted the conductor;
"plenty of room in the middle of the "I shan't do it," said the woman

"I shan't do h, clinging to her strap.

Just then a man ran across the track in front of the car and the motorman bis brakes hard. The car stopped very suddenly. The woman was pulled from her strap and sent skittering up to the front end, where she banged against the door. From that position she glared back at the conductor and shouted: "Well, I'm here; but you didn't make

me come!"-Saturday Evening Post.

"James A. Patten has a fine house in Chicago," said a New York broker. "I dined with him there one night last

"After dinner I admired a superb statue in the drawing-room.
"Splendid statue, that," I said.
What's it made out of-bronze or cop-

per?"
"I made it out of cotton," said Mr.
Patten."—New York Tribune. "I see you claim one hour's overtime, Bill." said the master of the mill. "How's that? I thought no one worked overtime last week."

Bill passed a horny hand across his 'Quite right, guy'nor," he replied. "One

our's me due." The master regarded him suspiciously "Come, when was it?" he inquired.
"Last Thursday." responded Bill. "I was sent up to your own 'ouse to 'elp shake the carpets."
"Yes; I remember that distinctly." cut in the "boss." "But you got off at it sharp."

"Ah, that's true, guv'nor, as far as it goes," assented the man. But your missus give me 'arf a meat-pie to take 'ome, an' that there hour is for bringin' the dish back!"—Answers.

Judge Alvin Duvall (while judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals). In company with Squire Johnson, a very large man-the judge being much smaller-once called a political meeting in Lexington, which for lack of adequate advertisement was for lack of adequate advertisement was attended by themselves only. The distinguished judge, possessing a fund of quiet humor, finally began to write a notice, reading aloud as he wrote: "At a large and respectable meeting held in this city yesterday—"
"Stop there a minute, judge!" exclaimed the squire in surprise, "you wouldn't publish a notice that this was a large and respectable meeting."

respectable meeting." "Why not?" quickly rejoined the judge.
"Are not you large and am I not respectable?"—Nashville Banner.

This story is told of a New York teacher who recently escorted a party of children to the Zoo; She came to a stop in front of the savage little peccaries, the South American wild hogs that often chase the unwary traveler up a tree or else make him over into a r lunch. She couldn't find the sig cage. "These, children," said pressively, "are mustangs."

A bystander overheard her, and sought to put her right, for the children's sake.
"Pardon me," said he, "but you have
the name a little wrong. These are wild

Evidently some faint recollection of those arboreal adventures referred to in which travelers are sometimes engaged when they fuss with the peccaries floated through her mind. She gave the helpful stranger a bright look of thanks. "I am so-o grateful." said she. "I knew it was something that climbs a tree."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Superior Sex.

There is a lot of valualorious expresn on the part of the men about their being the superior sex. We hear too much of man's endurance, of his intel-lect, of his executive ability and all that sort of thing. Take a man and make him wear a

spotted veil and he will be nearly blind within a year.

Pinch a man into corsets and within a week he will have heart trouble, chronic pleurisy, acute indigestion, appendicties and a funeral.

Pile a few pounds of false hair on a man's head and he will succumb to brain fever within a month. Tie a man's ankles in a hopple skirt and he will have rheumatism, followed by paralysis of the legs from lack of

Clamp a man's feet in tight shoes and Clamp a man's feet in tight shoes and make him toddle about on high heels and he will die of the charleyhorse.

Man loses on the score of endurance alone. Intellect and executive ability are argued by the capacity to combat these tortures and trials. Man is undoubtedly the inferior sex. and should retire to the last row of sexts and be outer.

Policy of Obstruction

New York Journal of Commerce.

If we are to compete with European countries in supplying the markets of South America, or Asia, or any country that does not manufacture for itself, with manufactured goods, it is certain that we must produce and sell them as cheaply as our competitors do. We can-not do this with high prices and high cost of living for our own producers, and unless we do it in some way it is useless to talk about promoting trade useless to talk about promoting trade by subsidizing ships or establishing banks or expediting mails. It is the cost of the goods that will determine the trade. If we are to reduce that cost without lowering our "standard of living," which is a different thing from cost of living as determined by prices, we must remove taxes from ma terials and obstacles from the inter-change of products with other nations. We must abandon the policy of obstruc-

Whyt New York Sun

The Sphinx propounded a riddle.
"Since each tariff is an improvement on perfection, why does any one object to more revision?" she asked.
Vainly she awaited an answer.

The Carpenter. J. L. M., in London Chronicle. When Jesus paused amid his work, and teaning
Upon his plane to take a moment's breath,
Did he, like me, thus ponder o'er the mean-

of birth, and life, and death? Or, when his work was done and in the gloaming
He put his tools back in the wooden chest;
I wonder it, like mine, when he was homing Deep sadness filled his breast?

If in the red defeat of day retreating, He saw a symbol of his calvary— Or if, like me, he saw how life was fleet

And wept that it must be?

If when he laid his body, limp and aching With duteous toll, upon his humble bed He closed his eyes, gor thought upon the waking.

And lost, like me, his dread?