tion demands that we keep such large

areas of forest wealth in reserves and exposed to danger by fire, the author-

ty over these tracts should be vested

in the respective states in which the

ernment could certainly maintain bet-

ter supervision over the rangers than

the government; and, as the state will

eventually be the loser by the destruc-

tion of the timber, it should have the

right to protect it until such time as

we can demonstrate to the Eastern

theorists and faddists that it is wrong to leave such valuable raw material

exposed to forest fires and the ravages

should renominate Frank W. Benson for Secretary of State and Willis S.

personal merits of one candidate

against another: yet the reasons why

these two should be renominated are

great purpose of the assembly is to

select suitable candidates for office and

recommend them to the Republican

where accepted as evidence that the assembly is guided by a desire to make

the best possible choice irrespective of

any other consideration except that

the nominee be a Republican, and

the ticket will flus be much strength-

ened. This is not an occasion when the mere aspirations of candidates are

to be furthered, or differences between

them settled. The good of the party as a whole and of the state should be

Whenever an effort was made in the

past to cut down the pilotage fees at

the entrance of the Columbia to a fig-

ure approximately those in effect at

rival ports, there was always a vigor-

ous protest from the men engaged in

the pilotage service. Now, with the rates cut in half by the Port of Port-

land, an Astoria dispatch says that

the independent pilots will not only

meet the new rate, but that they will continue to go to San Francisco and

he service is so small that if necessary

Christian Science seems to be fol-

lowing the path taken by all other religions since the world began. When-

ever a new creed attains sufficient

onverts, internal dissensions and dif-

ferences of opinion enter and the in-

tioners who had followed Mrs. Stetson

in her revolt from the domination of

the mother church at Boston. Sixteen

'insurgents" do not make a very large

church, but if they all possess the abil-

ity of Mrs. Stetson, they may establish

growing opposition to the mother

church that in time will materially

Muckraking as a profession does not

seem to pay as well as it did a few

ears ago, when a number of yellow

magazines and lurid weeklies paid large sums to writers who could

crowd the greatest amount of misrep

esentation into the smallest possible

space. The decline of the muckraker s noted in an item in the news col-

umns yesterday stating that Broughten

Brandenburg had been sentenced to

six months on Blackwell's island for

falling to pay his abandoned wife \$5

held on a charge of passing a worth-

less check for \$50. These traits in the

officially made public, account in a

the writer dallied with the truth while

engaged in "exposing" some of the

Many of the Eastern magazines are now printing stories written by the late "O. Henry," and some of them are

very poor stories when compared with

"O. Henry" famous. While success

came quickly to that droll writer, his

experience probably differed little from

that of many others who had their

early efforts returned with thanks,

only to find in later life that the same

critics who rejected the early produc-

tions readily accepted them after the

public welcomed anything to which

Henry" was an artist in depicting bu-

man nature, and the present wide-

the famous name was appended.

the matchless productions which made

malefactors of great wealth, etc.

Brandenburg was also

reduce the emoluments which have

made-Mrs. Eddy famous.

per week.

for the founding of a new

it would pay the Port of Portland to

might excite hostillty in Astoria.

them settled.

the first consideration.

primary. Renomination of Mr. Ben-son and Mr. Duniway will be every-

justified in urging that it be done

Duniway for State Printer. The Ore

Republican state assembly

reserves are located. The state

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as wond-Class Matter. cription Rates-Invariably in Advance. (BY MAIL).

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1910.

FREE WOOL FOR THE WOOLEN TRUST. In manufacturing New England, de-nand goes up for lower tariff on wool for the benefit of factories there. But ool is already down in price Oregon the flockmasters get between and 7 cents a pound less than two years ago. Tariff, then, has failed to keep up the price of raw wool. How-

ever, it seems to keep up the price of the finished product, for wearers of suits and underwear in Oregon perceive no reduction at the clothing store, although woolen goods are universally cheaper made than formerly 'Free wool," says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, "would enable the manufacturers to offer better goods at larger and more stable market than can ever be hoped for on the present basis of high-taxed raw material." But per cent reduction in the price of raw product does not help manufacturers to offer better goods at lower prices, where is the valid argument for

ree wool or low tariff on wool?

iff on wool and woolens is exactly the

same in the new law as in the old; price of wool is lower; price of wool-

ens is higher or quality is cheaper;

manufacturers are making huge prof-

its, and woolgrowers and consumers are getting the worst of the business. tates of the West and the South that produce raw products will never consent to removal of tariff on their goods, while districts of New England oax fat and rich from tariff on manufactures. What is needed, obviously, In tariff revision, is lower duty on the factory output of the big Eastern com binations that manipulate prices both of raw goods and finished products.

Manufacturers of woolens desire free wool, for the same reason that manufacturers of shoes desired and got free hides—so that they can de-press prices of raw articles and put the spoils in their pockets. Woolen men have put down prices of wool 25 per cent in two years, and boosted prices at the clothing store. With free wool they would put down pric wool still more and doubtless follow the example of the shoemakers.

It would be more to the point for the esteemed Springfield Republican, to urge low-tariff or free trade on manufactures. That authority could be consistent by adhering strictly to the doctrine of tariff for revenue The effect on sheepmen of free trade would be injurious in some respects, but they would find ways to make up for it in others.

LAWYER BOSSES AND THEIR SLATE.

Democrats abhor representative party assembly for nomination of can-didates for office, yet flock to lawyers' assembly of self-invited members to pick candidates for the people's judgeships. Together with so-called Republican enemies of party assembly, they frame a non-partisan ticket and pro claim a non-partisan party.

Such non-partisanship works for the interest of its designing promoters, instead of for that of the people to whom belongs the justice and the judicial service that is meted out from court-It is a scheme of selfish lawyers to curry favor with judges-to put members of the bench under obligation to certain busy lawyers, so that then the latter speak in court, the judges will know the voice.

If there has been any slate-making, the "lawyers' machine" has done the most finished job. It has named exactly the "ticket" that was planned during many weeks for Multnomah's Circuit Judges and for Oregon's Su-The "frame-up" preme Court. been carried through without a hitch up to the present time. The slate ontains four Republicans and three Democrats, said to be non-partisans, vet selected with especial reference to their well-known party affiliation. Presently, Democrats may carry the Governorship again and they hope to name the third majority member of the State Supreme Court. They have two members already and want them re-elected through this non-partisar Along with them go so-called Republicans who have been acting n-partisan" throughout the Chamberlain regime in this state.

Here is a small clique-composed of lawyers-planning to put this game through for its own particular benefit. It is sheer impudence that men who make their living out of litigation at the people's expense should thus con-trive to direct or control the workings of justice. Their very act gives the lie to their "non-partisan" professions, They are partisans of the extremist type and appearing the worst because striving for their own particular aggrandizement under pretense of "help-

ing" the people. The lawyers' machine is in full operation. Its bosses have made the slate. It is for the people to determine whether they want judges directed by purposes of lawyers or by interests of people. The lawyers contriving this business have refused to act with party assembly representing all groups of citizens and localities of the state. They have preferred their own clique and their own selfish ends. There can be no "special interest" more glaring or impudent than this of the selfseeking lawyers.

Patrick Henry once said that he had no way of judging the future except by the past. If the late Mr. Henry were living in the present day and age his to the Chicago wheat market, he would be "left at the post." Monday there was an advance per bushel; yesterday there was a deeline of similar proportions. These

which govern wheat prices have been to a considerable extent lost sight of. Having exhausted the possibilities of the weather in this country, the nimbie thimble-riggers who inaugurate crop scares are now turning their attentio to Europe. A considerable portion of the French and Russian crop was killed off Monday, only to be restored yesterday. Unless the system is changed, there should be some more crop-killing and higher prices today.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FICTION.

Hitherto it has been proclaimed that Chamberlain was elected Senator because he was the free and overwhelmng choice of the people. The right of government by the people was splendidly vindicated by his election. So the Democratic and Statement One gans have constantly told us.

Now the fiction sails on a new tack. In hysterical tones the country is assured that the election of Chamberlair as due to the use of "the knife" on Cake by rule-or-ruin Republicans So Chamberlain didn't owe his elec-

ion to the popular will, after all? He asn't wanted for Senator by the majority of the people of Oregon, but there were Republican differences that caused his election. The differences were mainly over Statement One. It will be necessary to eliminate this abominable thing if the Republicans of Oregon are ever to elect another Sen-But The Oregonian did not, as has

been asserted, support Chamberlain nor oppose Cake. Its people desired Cake's election and voted for him, but was apparent that he could not posisbly win. Fight of Republican factions the conditions tremendously against him. The editor, meeting Mr ake before the election, said to him plainly that he had small chance or none at all to win, and begged him not to be disappointed with a result which could not be controlled.

Party differences among Republicans had been so accentuated by the Bourne-U'Ren methods, including Statement One, and by open participation of multitudes of Democrats in the Republican primaries, invited by the Bourne-U'Ren system, that there was not the smallest chance for party agreement. Nor can there ever be while this source of discord actively

Assembly is an effort towards harmony and unity of action. The emphatic response to it of Republicans in all parts of the state shows that as a tentative effort it meets the approval of the judgment and conscience of the Republican masses.

THE FACTS THAT HURT.

The Multnomah County Republican assembly was the largest and most representative body of Republicans ever gathered together in Portland. Of this fact there is no question whatever in the mind of any person who attended former conventions and who saw the assembly last Saturday.

So the Republican state assembly Thursday will be the largest, most representative and most important gathering of Republicans ever held in the No old-time convention ever attracted the numbers or possessed the widespread interest of the forthcoming

These things all are, or soon will be, matters of general knowledge. It can be understood why opponents of the assembly, who are now chiefly Demo-crats or are acting under Democratic inspiration, should be alarmed over the obvious overwhelming success of the assembly movement. It might not e so easy to understand why their newspaper should be engaged in the frantic dissemination of falsehoods about "corporation control," "slate" and so on, all of which are universally known to be both baseless and silly if it were not clear that there is noth-

ing else left for the paper to do. THE NEW POSTAL BANKS.

The National City Bank of New York comments favorably on the new project of postal savings banks in it July circular. This is the largest banking institution in the country and en-joys a certain prestige from being the institution particularly favored by the Rockefeller interests. Hence its opinions upon postal banks or any other financial subject naturally receive wide attention.

postal banks may be expected to draw out of hoarding and turn into circulation, the National City's circular remarks that "there is every reason to believe that the aggregate of such sums reaches well into the millions." Some writers interpret this to mean that the money which will pass from hiding into the postal banks cann amount to more than \$100,000,000. One paper declares that the estimate Mr. Meyer, the master-General, made was "ridiculous-ly high." This estimate was \$500,000,-000. Of course there is no way of telling how much cash the postal banks will attract from the various lurking places where timid owners have laid it away, but Mr. Meyer was a competent student of the matter and his opinion is quite as likely to be correct

It stands to reason that the amount of deposits which the postal banks responsible for such large areas of for can attract will depend more or less est reserves, and which has provided upon the places where they are situated and the rules by which they are governed. If they are mainly established in places which are already fully supplied with banking facilities, no very large sums will be received by them. If they are opened, like those of Canada, in numerous little country postoffices which are remote from es tablished banks, money will flow into them like the rain from heaven in verwhelming floods unless the rules are made so complicated and repellant to the public that depositors are virtually driven away. The Canadian rules are notably simple and not excessively numerous. The only one which'is not likely to be popular is a requirement that any depositor who wishes to make a withdrawal must send his passbook to the Postmaster-General, who will return him a check. This necessitates delay and smacks of ceremonious officialdom, but on the other hand it favors the habit of reflecting before

money is spent. In this country, for good or ill, we are so firmly attached to checks and balances of all sorts that it is to be feared the rules of the postal banks will not be made so simple as they and attempted to apply that system of might. If that happens, their success will be postponed, which would be a misfortune to the country. of three cents tal banks to start out with brilliant success and prove a popular measure from the beginning, Congress might successive advances and declines for then be encouraged to lay aside it the past two months have kept the timid misgivings concerning postal rethen be encouraged to lay aside its tracts most susceptible to fire.

The situation suggests the thought world's markets in a turmoil so much form and proceed to establish the par- that if a mistaken policy of conserva-

of the time that the actual conditions | cels post. This country is far behind the rest of the world in the postal facilities which the Government supplies to the public, and it is time that our ancient methods were revised and our crying deficiencies remedied.

CANIS EST CANEM.

The Oregonian has received a typi-cal letter from an idolator of dogs which is printed today to show how far the strange aberrations of these people can go. The writer, who sagely conceals his name, speaks of men and dogs as if they were precisely on Dogs are admittedly useless, but so are some men. Ergo, if we kill the good-for-nothing curs we must also kill the human ne'er-do-wells. The logic of our correspondent is a lamentable exhibition of the effect which dog worship may have on a mind once no doubt fairly intelligent. The fact that howling dogs injure the sick does not disturb his serenity at all. He has discovered that birds do the same. Hence we must not get rid of the dog nulsance unless we kill all the birds too. His argument amounts to saying that the world must submit patiently to all its nuisances till the comes when they can all be abated in a bunch. It would never do to take them up one by one and remedy them.

But our dog devotee rises to his sublimest height in his reflections upon evolution. "If the dog descended from the wolf man descended from the monkey," he says in effect, "hence man has no right to rid himself of pestiferous curs." We have not the slightest doubt that he believes this sort of reasoning has some weight, but to one whose intelligence has not been impaired by too intimate association with dogs it will not appear very forcible. Cruelty apart, man has the to do with the lower animals whatever suits his interest. If they interfere with his pleasure, and especially with his health, he is a simpleton if he not exterminate them. This is a man's

world, not a dog's. As for the stories our correspondent tells about the dog's affection and in-telligence, as the French say, "chansons," or in plain English, nonsense We have heard them before and know just how much there is in them dog in the city is an unadulterated misery to himself and everybody else, and the sooner he is mercifully sent to another world the better for oncerned.

IMMENSITY OF THE RAILROADS. The tremendous importance of the ailroads in the economic system of the country is shown in the Inter-state Commerce Commission statistics printed in The Oregonian yesterday. On the 234,868 miles of road in the country are 1,502,823 employes. par value of the railway property is \$17,487,868,935, and during the last fiscal year there were carried 891,472,-425 passengers and 1,556,559,741 tons of freight. The gross earnings of all the roads for the year ending June 30, 1909, were approximately \$2,400,-000,000. Of this immense sum 41 per cent was paid out for labor. Fuel, oil, materials and supplies took up 17.3 per cent, while 4.25 per cent was used betterments and improvements. Dividends absorbed 7.23 per cent, or less than one-fifth the amount that was paid for labor.

In connection with the expenditures of the roads, it is stated that they consume approximately 50 per cent of all steel manufactured in the United States and a very large percentage of the lumber. As many of the 1,500,000 employes of the railroads have familles, the number of people actually dependent on the roads for a livelihood must reach nearly 5,000,000, per-haps more. Indirectly there are thousands and hundreds of thousands of people in the steel mills, mines, lumber mills and in other industries which provide employment that would not be obtainable were it not for the magnitude of the railroad business. It i the immensity of these figures and the great influence the railroads have on the development of the country that has caused a slight reversal of opinion regarding the railroad companies. At no time in the past twenty years has there been more of a disposition to extend to them fair treatment than at

If a thorough investigation shall disclose the fact that advances in rates are actually needed, to enable the roads to make the necessary improvements and maintain a high standard of efficiency, the objection to such an advance will speedily vanish.

BETTER PROTECTION NEEDED.

The latest of the big forest fire eported in the Pacific Northwest has broken out in the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve and the government rangers have been obliged to call on the state fire wardens to assist in extinguishing it. In dry weather the care essness of campers or settlers who are burning slashings is liable to cause frequent forest fires, but most of these take place where there is no organized fire patrol. Since the government timber land passed so largely into the hands of private persons much greater care is exercised to prevent the heavy losses that in the past have swept out of existence timber valued at millions But the conservation system which is est reserves, and which has provided soft snaps for hundreds of forest rangprotection for the timber.

Years ago, when stumpage was plentiful at from 25 cents to 50 cents per thousand and was unsalable even at these figures unless it was handy to a stream, less attention was paid to protection against fires. Timber is now too valuable for the private owners, elther large or small, to permit its ruthless destruction by fire; but in the forest reserves, of course, the timber is held only for ornamental purposes and the "rangers" are paid good salaries whether the timber burns or remains standing. The destruction of billions of feet of forest reserve timber, as now seems probable, may call attention to the impossibility of true conservation under existing methods of Pinchotism.

The Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, in which a big fire is raging, is thousands of miles away from Washing ton, where the policies governing its management are formulated, and the rangers themselves, being well protected in their positions, have n centive for displaying great energy in discovering fires or fighting them after they are discovered. The Mount Rainier Forest Reserve fire is being fought by Washington state wardens and in a number of other localitie owners of timber have large numbers of men in the woods patrolling the

spread interest in anything that was written by him, good, bad or indif-ferent, would, if he were alive, offer an admirable subject for his keen Eastern apple buyers are already in

the White Salmon district for the 1910 crop of fruit that has made the Pacific Northwest famous. So long as soft snaps for hundreds of forest rang- | there is a demand for the apples so ers, does not seem to afford very good | soon after the bloom departs there is not much liability of the industry being overdone. Oregon, Washington Idaho apples have set a new standard in the world's fruit markets and it will be many years before the supply will get close enough to the

> To the man in the East it must seem that the entire Pacific Northwest is ablaze, yet these forest fires are an annual occurrence because this is a You can always depend upon your

uncle Milt Miller to be the committee of reception for Democratic statesmen visiting Oregon. To get an idea how Ireland would ook as a nation, just glance at the

Make an example of that negro porter, Reynolds, that all others may be taught to keep away from little white

brainy strangers on Portland streets

A local youth named Kidder is suing girl to recover a ring. There may or may not be nothing in a name.

Gentlemen of the Republican party of Oregon, make yourselves at home. This is the proper time to stampede

people into buying Winter fuel.

Voting on 32 Initiative Measures Estimated as "Muddle-Headed" Plan-New York Tin

Oregon is the paradise of the believers in "the rule of the people" through the fashionable devices of the "initiative" and the "referendum." On the 7th of this month the time closed fo filing initiative petitions, that is, petitions for submitting to popular vote neasures which the signers desire to have enacted into law. It was found that there were in all 22 of these petitions, on which the people of the state will be called upon to vote at the approaching election. The law requires that each petition shall have at least 8000 signatures, so that the total number of signatures must be 256,000, Of course many of the signgonian is not inclined to urge the ers must have affixed their names to more than one petition, for there are less than 150,000 males of voting age in the state. Making due allowan for repetitions, it is still probable that so obvious and compelling that it feels a half or two-thirds of the have been engaged in this curious phase of political activity. From this it might be inferred that

multitude of exceedingly important atters had arisen in Oregon during the year, calling for immediate attention from so large a proportion of the electorate. But when the list is examined we find that it contains such petty propositions as the change of county borders, the increase of a single Judge's salary, support of existing normal school, and the regulation of fishing in Rogue River. The only mease ures of intrinsic importance are amendnents to the Constitution prohibiting the sale of liquor and giving the suffrage to women who pay taxes. Now it would seem plain to observers of nmon sense that the action of the voters on these two considerable ques-tions would be much more likely to be sober, intelligent, and deliberate if chese and these only were submitted to their judgment. But when questions of ome moment are thrown down before the voter in a pile with two or three dozen others, and he is called on to give his vote for or against every one of them, unless he prefer to turn aside from all, what outcome can be ex-

other ports hundreds of miles away to meet incoming ships. So far as the pilotage service is concerned, the Port Such a muddle-headed arrangement f Portland has certainly accomplished what it set out to do. It has reduced is not a means to promote, but to prethe rates one-half and has improved vent the effective expression of poputhe service to a degree never before attained. Compared with the interest lar judgment and sentiment. It imposes in the way of political action, a brutal physical obstacle which it is at stake in the matter, the cost of simply impossible to overcome. It practically destroys the value of the vote make the pllotage free. Even this because it makes any attempt to use the vote wisely nearly futile. enths of all the evils and difficulties that have arisen in our democracy have that have been due to the gradual overloading of the individual voter, as our affairs have become more complex. These evils are aggravated a hundred-fold by prominence to attract attention and the queer Oregonian experiment evitable split takes place. A Boston dis-patch, in The Oregonian the other day, announces that sixteen of the practi-

"Don'ta" for Horse Drivers Youth's Companion.

Don't trot a horse up hill. It weak-ens the hip joints and strains the pasterns (ankles). Don't trot a horse down hill. It in-Mrs. Eddy had been dropped from the church by the board of directors of evitably wrenches the shoulders and "springs" the knees in time.

'Don't strike a horse without first

speaking to him. An unexpected blow is a cruelty, while if he obeys your voice, no blow is needed. Don't strike a balking horse. He will never go forward for whipping, and to strike him may cause him to back, and thus get you into serious danger. Don't strike a horse after he has shied. If you think that he is going to

shied. If you think that he is going to shy, take your whip and tap him gently. He is accustomed to obey the whip, and it will usually distract his mind from the object of his suspicion.

Don't say "whoa" to a horse unless you wish him to stop; then say it decidedly. Many drivers use this word merely to slacken speed, but it is our word of final command to a horse, and

of final command to a horse, and If e itself may sometimes depend upon his prompt response to it, so we should be careful how we use it.

Philadelphia Ledger. templated restoration of Congress Hall. Brandenburg character, which are now The long neglect of this fine old colonial building, around which cluster so many memories of the days when large degree for the fluency with which this Nation was in making, has been a source of regret and mortification.

This source is soon to be removed, action to that end aiready having been taken by the City Councils, and the Mayor is to be congratulated upon placing the supervision of the work in hands so competent. The restoration is to be carried out in accordance with

carefully drawn plans based upon a painstaking study of the history of the building and the uses to which it was When the restoration shall have been completed it is to be hoped that its care and maintenance will be intrusted to those who will appreciate the value to the city of the few remaining relies of the days that are past.

Complaint Against Sawmills. PORTLAND, July 19.—(To the Editor.)—Could you kindly inform me, as well as several hundred others living in South Portland, what can be done to get rid of a public nuisance, and a menace to health? There is a law compelling sawmill owners to erect screens over their sawdust burners, but none have screens. The half burned smelling sawmill owners to be sawdust burners, but none have screens. ing stuff files over our part of town, settles in gutters and down spouts, and dirties porches. When it rains these gutters and spouts are choked up and the water flows through the ceiling and walls. The stuff lies over four inches deep on some flat tin roofs, and the only remedy is to have all gutters and spouts taken down and cleaned every few weeks. Why is the law not en-forced? Also who has the authority

Take this matter up with Mayor Sinon. He has authority to enforce the aw, and what is more the willingness

to enforce it?

Nullifying the Laws of Supply. New York Mail.

Consumers might just as well prepare for higher prices on butter and eggs. The advance is bound to come, not beause of any decrease in the output, out because somewhere between the point of production and the point of onsumption there is an influence or a combination of influences strong enough to nullify the law of supply and demand. It is one of the most mysterious factors in the whole prob-

Chicago Post. Chicago Fost.

There is still need of the spirit of mutual fair play and forbearance which has so far averted a deadlock between those who use the railroads and those who run them. Nor can we believe no after she has said yes. that this spirit will be lost at this stage of proceedings by either side.

The Annual Worn

This Head Lies Easy.

Chicago Post. George V will not be crowned until une 22, 1911. His head has 11 months to lie casy.

OREGON IN THE RULE OF CHAOS "JUNK MEN" FOOLING THE PEOPLE scheming "Prophets" Urge Them to

Discard Government of Forefathers. Tacoma Ledger. Governor Hay merits commendation for coming out courageously against the "crop of political junkmen" and "self-professed prophets" that point out real and imaginary defects in govout real and imaginary defects in government and offer "strange remedies founded on false promises and devoid of the essential elements of common sense and practical utility." The Governor thus describes the efforts under way to do away with the representative system of government by substituting various schemes usually described as "people's rule." His notable defense of representative government was made in an address Wednesday at the Pierce County pioneers' picnic. It was an appropriate occasion. Pioneers have respect for the past and a natural desire that the work they did in laying the foundations of this commonwealth shall be recognized in times to come. Radicals that are trying to do away

with the representative system or greatly weaken it by introducing what they call the "people's rule" and "people's power" measures are lacking in respect for the judgment of men who drew the United States Constitution and state constitutions. The radicals assume that they have something much better than was conceived by the founders of the Government. The Constitution of the United States, which provides for a representative system, was characterized by Gladstone as "the most wonderful work ever struck of at most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of men." It has only been a little more than 100 years since the Consti-tution was adopted. In that time the country has prospered and grown streng and great. The desires of the people have been fulfilled through the representative system. There have been delays, but in the end the wishes of the people have been carried out. With the exposure in recent years of school of politicians whose theory is school of politicians whose theory is that corruption can be abolished by doing away with or placing numer-ous restrictions on the representa-tive system. They say the people should rule, and who can gainsay it? But how shall the people rule and how can they best effectuate their wishes in regard to the government? In Oregon we see the faddists getting half-baked measures before the voters by means of the initiative, and indifference of the electorate generally perence of the second process. means of the initiative, and indiffer-ence of the electorate generally per-mits the faddists, constituting a small percentage of the electorate, to enact their schemes into law. Scores of propositions are submitted, each sup-ported by a small percentage of the electorate. Indifference lets them slip through and they go through without amendment, for there is no opportunity to strengthen the measures in committee or in debate on the floor of an as-sembly. "People's rule," then, means that measures become laws without ma-ture consideration. It means adoption of measures conceived and considered by a very small class or group.

Does somebody say that the people have an opportunity to vote the initiative fads down if they choose, and that it is the people's fault if they do not vote them down? The question admits the defects of the system

Governor Hay expresses his convic-tion that whatever evils may have crept into the conduct of this Government may be remedied without changing the form of government and wrecking the fabric handed down to us by our fore-fathers. The Governor has done well to direct attention to the danger of an appeal enticingly labeled "people's powand designed to change our form

POINDEXTER ECHOING PINCHOT. Tells Obvious Untruths About Locking Up Resources From Western People.

Yakima Republic.
"If the people of the West want to use the forest reserves," said Poindexter the other night at Spokane, "all they have to do is to go out and use them under the law. If they want to graze on the reserves all they have to do is to turn their sheep or cattle loose

People who have watched the sheen industry of these vaileys slowly stran-gled by the satrap who has charge of the grazing on the Rainler Reserve will

know just how much these remarks are The people of the West cannot use the forest reserves under the law, for there is no law governing them Philadelphia has a double reason for scribed by an Eastern crank who probate taken in connection with the conadministered by a band of civil service

employes. It is absolutely untrue that the forest reserve are for the use of the people to any practicable extent for any useful purpose. That is not, however, the complaint is that vast tracts of land are locked is that vast tracts of land are locked up in these reserves which ought not to be there. Millions of acres which ought to be open for settlement, which ought to furnish homes to people who need them, and whose development ought to be contributing to the pros-

perity and upbuilding of the West, have been arbitrarily, and without warrant of law or for any good reason, taken from the public domain and put beyond the reach of settlers and homebuilders apparently for all time. The use of the reserves matters but

little, except to the stockmen. Robbing the Western people of their right to take advantage of God-given opportunities is what matters.

Degrees for Brides.

London Punch. A curriculum of household manage-ment for married women was advocated by Mrs. St. Loe Strachey in a discus-sion upon a "University Standard in Home Science" at the Women's Con-gress at the White City. We are left in the dark as to the syllahus, and as to whether the fair aspirant for matri-monial honors will try it on the dog or a dummy husband. Should degrees be conferred on successful candidates, we hasten to enter a caveat against familiar initials obtaining the fo

ing acceptation.

B. A.—Blatantly Argumentative.

M. A.—Moderately Affectionate.

B. C.—Barely Connubial.

Sc. D.—Scarifler of Domestics,

Litt. D.—Litter Distributer.

Lit B.—Lover Lots of Bridge. Mus. D .- Musically Defective

Tillamook Headlight.
The Democratic anti-assembly howl deem't amount to much after all, for the Republican party is going to run its own affairs in future, the same as any other organization. But we suppose a few Democratic newspapers like the Portland Journal and some of our country newspapers will continue to whine because Republicans are get-ting together to defeat the Democratic howlers at the next state election.

Judge. Sacrifice hit—Cutting out the dessert to save money for theater tickets. Shut-out — When her father orders you to stay away from the house. Called on account of darkness—When her mother turns on the porch light. Out at home-When her father says

The Annual Worry. Wall Street Journal.

It is safe to assume that the average individual is worrying more at present over financing the Summer vacation than over the general financial situa-

## LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

The Scotchman could not find his ticket. On the conductor's second round it was still missing.
"What's that in your mouth?" he

Sure enough, there was the missing

icket. The conductor punched it and rent his way.

"Ah, weel," said Sandy, in reply to his fellow passengers' banter, "I'm nas absent-minded as ye wad think. Yon was a very auld ticket, and I was jist sucken aff the date."—Success Maga-

Jim McDermit, the lawyer, has a great fund of "darky" dialect stories. The one he most delights to tell fol-

A traveling satesman in a southern town came to a small pond. An old negro was lolling contentedly in the sun with fishing rod in hand. The salesman paused and watched the fishing. After watching for half an hour without seeing the least sign of a bite he asked how the fish were bitter. The fisher looked surprised. ing. The fisher looked surprised.
"Why, boss," he exclaimed, 'dere ain't no fish in dis yere pond. Dere never was a fish in it."
"Well, what do you fish for?" the salesman wanted to know.

"So's my old woman can see dat I ain't got no time to chop wood fer de fire,' the negro answered."—Newark Star.

J. McGinnis, a contractor of the Northwest, met his friend Donovan on the pier of the American Line the other day. Donovan had just landed from the old country, and it was his first visit to this country. Stopping at the hotel where the bartender in question holds forth, McGinnis said:

for ye. Bartender, give us a couple of frinks of that 40-year-old Bourbon ye have in the private bottle fer me." The bartender placed the "private bottle" on the bar with two very small glasses, which he half filled with the precious fluid.

Conovan lifted the pony daintily to light, and then turning to McGinnis "How old did ve say this is, Mac?" "Forty years if it's a day."
"Be jabers." said Donovan, with another critical look at the glass. "It's small for its age, ain't it?"—Philadelphia Times.

"Tell me," said the cannibal king to the Scotsman who had all unwittingly strayed into his land—"tell me, before I eat you, of the wondrous new things you have in your native country—of the carts that go without horses, and the letters that go without postmen— telegrams, I think you call them. What are telegrams?" Sandy ran his fingers through his upright hair, a deeficult thing to explain," he wared "You see "Tell roared the king. Sandy made a dash for it. "Well," he began, hurriedly, "it's like this. If you stretch my ter-rier pup frae Oban to Tobermory, an' if you was to slap its head in Oban an' it wiggit its tall in Tobermory an' it bit someone in Ohan

jesty, that's just what a telegraph is like!" "Popper," said little Willie Billups, "what does the paper mean when it says that when it comes to getting next to the people Colonel Binks has all the other candidates lashed to the

"That is the slang way of saying, my son," returned Billups, "that for keeping his eye peeled old man Binks has his oppenents skinned a mile.
"There are people in this world for whom the English language is not good enough when they come to the expression of what few ideas they have in their mental wateres." their mental garages."--Harpers in their Weekly.

## Making a City's History. Boston Transcript.

The public library of every town, according to Josiah H. Benton, whose experience in library management gives him a right to speak, should contain a town scrapbook, in which every article, paragraph and item that appears in any newspaper in regard to that mu-nicipality should be carefully gathered. In that way a surprisingly good local history will gradually grow up. When the time comes for an actual written history this material will be of great direct and auggestive value

He would have the librarian keep a rangement with a press clippings bu-reau or by personal attention to it see that every such allusion to the town finds its way into the reservoir.

This is a suggestion of very large merit. Those who adopt it will have occasion to congratulate themselves in the future upon their foresight, and they will make many inquirers and in-vestigators of coming years their debtors.

Silent Partner. Genius is the ability to make friends

with your work.

When a man goes out to hunt a reputation all he gets is notoricty?

Luck is something we blame when we fall and deny when we succeed.

When you are spreading the salve when you are spreading the salve. look out that you don't slip up on it

It has been truthfully said that a man who needs a monument should not have

the credit.
The business of legislators seems to be that of putting new patches upon the social pants. Some people's idea of economy is using a 2-inch lead pencil and getting

writers' cramp. Oratorical Suffication.

Providence Bulletin.
The Hon. James R. Garfield is a bold reformer, indeed. He would abolish "truisms and platitudes" from political declarations and, as Colonel Watterson would put it, get down to brass tacks. So restrained, the average spellbinder would be in constant danger of chok-

Garfield's Case Hopeless. Cincinnati Times-Star, Rep.

Garfield is the one Republican in the state for whom Colonel Rooseveit could take the stump every morning and every night during the campaign without giving him the slightest chance for victory.

Unanswerable Questions.

Carolyn Wells.

A switch, a puff, a bird, a curl,
Of ladies who are dead?
Why doth the little busy girl
Pile on her pretty head

Why doth she then with calm delight Perch on the top of that A most absurd hombastic fright, A horror of a hat?

Why does she then her pretty shape Hide in a luckless gown That hath no graceful curves to drape? It's only up and down.

Why doth she his herself to lunch, Study the bill of fare, And then proceed to buy and munch One chocolate colair?

Why doth she dance us round in glee Like puppets tied to strings? And yet, in secret, why do we Love her for just these things?