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RESULTS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Republicans of Oregon have conferred together in assembly on the disorganized and disrupted state of their party. The assembly has adopted a platform, whose chief plank cites the necessity of representative party organization and of representative democratic government. It has recommended a list of candidates, whom it calls upon majority of party to nominate in the primaries next September. It has turned down—or at this writing it appears certain that it will turn down—deceitfully—the impudent recommendation of the price of the law to the nation at large that the Republican party has at last wearied of wandering through the bogs and mazes of party chaos and disaster, and is preparing to return to safe ways, under competent and intelligent guidance. It is tired of Statement No. 1; it wants no more of Democratic interference with and control of Republican affairs; it is tired of the Pharisaical pretensions of Populist leadership, and is wearying for its own purposes as Republican; it understands now perfectly that the helter-skelter primary puts a premium on the ambitions and desires of demagogues and self-nominated candidates, and that the primary law is proper and desirable, to the end that its operation may be made more efficient and more discriminative.

So far so good. Much has been done, but more is yet to be done. The Oregonian will not pretend that it believes, or has believed, that an assembly is the perfect political method, or that its counsels are sure judgments to be followed. It has seen the assembly through its own eyes, and it has seen the assembly through the eyes of the public, there is perhaps no reason for undue chagrin or disappointment, and there ought to be no cessation of the effort to do what The Oregonian and the wiser leaders of the Republican party have set out to do.

If these remarks seem to require particular elucidation or application, The Oregonian will say that it deems the nomination of Mr. Bowerman for Governor not the best that might have been made. It acknowledges the many merits of this forceful and energetic young man; and it thinks that, if elected, he will make an admirable Governor. Yet it is constrained to remark that the Bowerman nomination, made in a convention and not in a caucus, is a mistake, and it feels that success might better have been assured by the selection of Dr. Smith, or Mr. Moore, or Judge Burnett, or Judge Harris, or some other like one of these. We shall hope for the election of Mr. Bowerman, but we shall also look to the gentlemen who have been so active in bringing about his nomination, regardless of any suggestion of their political expediency, to bear the heat and burden of the day during the campaign.

THE BALLINGER VERDICT.

Eastern advice points quite unmistakably to the exoneration of Mr. Ballinger by a majority of the committee that investigated the serious charges made against him. Any fair-minded man, who took the trouble to follow the testimony introduced at the inquiry, could not but understand that Mr. Ballinger would be declared innocent of wrongdoing. It was also equally apparent that no effort was to be spared by his assailants to secure his "conviction" on the charges brought against him. The committee, however, displayed an animosity that could not be stayed by the presentation of mere facts. This favorable report of the committee, quite naturally, leaves Mr. Ballinger in a position where it is the duty of the Administration to stand behind him. For the Western man to be forced out of office, or abandoned because he had served enough to obey the law and the letter of the law, is a lot of theoretical railing, but it is a blight over the entire West, would be nothing short of an outrage. This committee report will probably form an interesting part of the programme at the approaching conservation congress. It will probably draw the line between the Pinchots, their followers of lickspittles stenographers and sneaking secretaries and clerks, and the members of the Taft Administration who believe in fair play and justice.

Not a minute of evidence was introduced at the Ballinger hearing that tended to show where the secretary had departed in the slightest degree from the letter of the law. Incidental evidence, which appeared at the hearing, showed that in the past Mr. Pin-

chot and Mr. Garfield, where the law failed to meet the needs of the approval, had departed from it and laid down a law of their own. It will be interesting to note what action is taken by the conservation congress on this important matter. As the verdict now stands, it would seem that Colonel Roosevelt himself will be obliged to take a side of the dispute, for the Ballinger incident has developed into a National issue that he cannot well evade.

THE REAL BARBARIAN.

The Oregonian, several days ago, in commenting on an address of Governor Hay of Washington State, in which that executive championed parliamentary legislation and criticized "direct" legislation, spoke of Oregon's wholesale "system" as reversion to barbarism. Now comes a postscriptous commentary, denouncing The Oregonian for calling people "barbarians." His is one of numerous petty intellects which, though unable to read plain English aright, yet pose as leaders and moulders of the mind of the people.

It is time to realize now the vices of free-for-all "direct" legislation and will refuse to follow the lead of U'Ren and Bourne to abolition of parliamentary lawmaking. That is, they will decline to revert to the mode of middle age barbarians. They have not decided these things in favor of abolishing representative, constitutional government, although they have accepted a few preliminaries of a system whose trend is in that direction. Yet they barbarians they would not allow to call themselves "barbarians," and they are now trying to lead them astray from tested landmarks of government.

A person who cannot read straight English or who twists it with a mean effect to suit his own purpose, is a distance removed from the pale of civilization, and displays barbarian habits.

AMERICANS NOT HURT BY FILIPINOS.

American sugar and tobacco interests have not been injured by modification of the tariff in favor of Filipinos. The tariff was lowered on sugar and tobacco coming from the islands, though it was not by any means entirely removed. According to the Jeremiah of beet sugar and tobacco, desolation was certain to befall them as soon as the tariff reduction took effect. It has now been proved that long enough to produce its dreadful consequences, but they fail to appear. The Philippines do not raise enough sugar to cause much disturbance of the market even if the whole crop were to be shipped here, but as a matter of fact only a little of it comes, and it is plain enough to everybody that its admission at 75 per cent of the Dingley rates has not reduced prices. Some consumers may possibly regret that this reduction of the tariff was not made, but the prophetic walls of the sugar trust have not been justified.

The story of tobacco is similar. Users of the weed have not observed any change in the price of the weed since it began to come in from the Philippines under the reduced rates of duty. The trust still manages to hold its own and piles up its annual millions of profit much the same as if no tariff change had been vouchsafed to our island subjects.

Americans, like other nations, must accustom themselves to keeping cool when there is a clash threatened between the interest of the public and that of some special business.

NICARAGUAN CONTINGENTS.

Among the events which may possibly happen before long is an occupation of Nicaragua by United States troops. The actions of the evanescent rule of the United States in Nicaragua become so disagreeable to the Washington authorities that they will feel called upon to bring them to an end. President Madison is reported to be much the same sort of man as Zelaya was. He carries things with a high hand, and there is no doubt that he is less dire to any ships or land adventures who happen to disobey his mandates.

It cannot be said that the people of the United States care a great deal what happens in Nicaragua. Mr. Roosevelt's diplomatic experiments have excited a quantity of languid comment which, upon the whole, somewhat faintly approves of his course. The country likes to see American sailors protected and finds no fault with freebooters of our kind who uphold the occupation of Nicaragua, if it ever takes place, will not cause much excitement here. Cynical persons will have their fling at the whole business as a move for the profit of the rubber trust and then there are countries which are not so likely to forget it immediately. Mexico, in spite of its close business connections with the United States, is still an independent nation, with interests of its own. The government of Central America, without consulting this country, The Kaiser, it is said, sees no reason why our interests there should be treated as paramount or why he should recognize any peculiar rights of ours in that part of Central America without consulting this country. The Kaiser, it is said, sees no reason why our interests there should be treated as paramount or why he should recognize any peculiar rights of ours in that part of Central America without consulting this country.

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It is more like an effort to apply the Monroe doctrine to the United States as well as to other powers. We have said that no European nation shall acquire new territory on this continent by conquest. Germany replies, "Very well, and we will see to it that the

United States abides by the same rule." Matters might easily come to such a pass that the concert of Europe would "view with alarm" any fresh territorial expansion of the United States.

THE INCOME TAX AMENDMENT.

Up to this time the income tax amendment has not sailed on seas so halcyon as its friends might have wished. Seven state legislatures have voted in favor of it, but on the other hand, eight have treated it with decided coolness. Mr. Aldrich's legislature rejected it by a unanimous vote in both houses. No other has taken action quite so hopelessly hostile, still it has been slightly elsewhere. The Massachusetts Legislature, for example, rejected it in both houses though not unanimously. These two states are the only ones in which the lower and upper houses have united in unfavorable action on the amendment.

In three legislatures it has been lost for the time being by acceptance in one branch and rejection in the other. In New York and Virginia it was the lower house which refused to ratify. In Louisiana it was the upper house, while the more popular body strongly favored it. These states, Connecticut, New Jersey and Ohio, have indicated their lack of love for the measure by permitting it to go over to some future session. Of the seven states which have ratified it, Georgia is the last. This month the legislatures of Vermont and Texas meet in session, and they may take it up, but with those exceptions no more states will express themselves upon the subject until next Winter. Many legislatures will then be in session and the fate of the amendment may be decided definitely.

With the admission of Arizona and New Mexico it will take thirty-six states to adopt the measure, and the present outlook is that there will be some difficulty in finding them. A singular trait in the adventures of the amendment hitherto is the disfavor it meets with in the more popular branches of the state legislatures. The income tax has been supposed to be above all else a measure dear to the plain people. This supposition receives something of a shock when we observe that the representatives nearest the people seem to regard it with as much disfavor as anybody else. It would be curious to learn how much, if any, influence against the income tax has been exerted by the tax propaganda. The two measures stand in flat contradiction and the latter is winning favor in many sections of the country.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN OREGON.

The wonderful resources of Southeastern Oregon, until now unguessed, still practically unknown, are now attracting the attention of settlers and stimulating the enterprise of railroad builders, stockraisers and wheat and forage growers. In exploring the region, with climatic conditions far more favorable to agriculture and home-building than are those of the much-advertised plains of Saskatchewan, Alberta, or even those of the Dakotas, this section of Oregon has only waited the coming of the railroad as an incentive to development.

The few settlers in all of the vast region included, in Crook, Klamath and Lake Counties, have lived in isolation—the dreary, dreary life of the herder, the small farmer far from market and the frontier villager far from the interest of the public and that of some special business.

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building the mills is to break the grip, which the so-called "milling trust" has on the farmer. This is a laudable ambition, and the "milling trust," whatever it may be, ought to welcome the experiment. Between high-priced wheat and low-priced flour, the Oriental trade out of the Northwest, the largest source of about 500,000 barrels of wheat, and this year the outlook shows but little change. If the Farmers' Union has discovered a method by which it can grind high-priced wheat into flour and sell the product at a figure that will meet the competition of the Australian, Manchurian and Canadian, they can burst all the "milling trusts" in the country. There is an economic advantage in grinding all the wheat possible into flour, instead of shipping it as raw material, and the experience of the Farmers' Union will be viewed with interest.

Mr. John Arthur Johnson, "actor," as the conqueror of the white race now styles himself, in explaining his numerous arrests for speeding his automobile, informed a New York journal that it was done "for advertising purposes." While the peculiar advantages of this kind of advertising are not exactly plain to the average individual, Mr. Johnson perhaps knows what he is talking about. It would seem, however, that if there are advertising advantages in being arrested for running an automobile at high speed through a crowded street, their financial value would be greatly enhanced if the culprit were thrown into jail. That is, the value of the publicity being dispensed with nominal fine or reprimand. Mr. Johnson has no monopoly of the speed mania and, if the law, by providing a term in jail, would keep some of the maniacs who own automobiles from the streets, the lives of their fellowmen, this would be a happier world for those who do not own or owe for automobiles.

Winston Churchill proposes to introduce a number of reforms in British prison laws, which, if fully carried out, ought to make the British prisons much more attractive places of residence than the quarters that are now inhabited by thousands of homeless beggars in every large city in the world. The reforms proposed by the Churchill plan, prisoners who are incarcerated for offenses which do not involve moral turpitude, will not be compelled to wear prison garb, will not have their hair cut and will not have their names changed. They will be allowed to talk freely with each other, read books and have lectures and concerts. Prison-reform of this kind ought to attract a great many prisoners. The immunity from the usual penalties of the law, the large numbers of prisoners from this country, and leave us reasonably free from the loafers who preach Socialism from soapboxes on street corners.

"The common enemy of our race, so proud on account of its power, so insolent on account of its pride, and so detestable on account of its insolence." In this language is the good old U. S. A. alluded to by a fiery organ of the President, Madrid, of Nicaragua. Spoiled children are usually spanked for disrespectful language to their elders, and it is daily becoming more apparent that Nicaragua will have to be spanked unless Estrada attends to the matter before it is too late. The children of Nicaragua, spoiled children are usually spanked for disrespectful language to their elders, and it is daily becoming more apparent that Nicaragua will have to be spanked unless Estrada attends to the matter before it is too late.

Mr. U'Ren quotes from The Oregonian of eight months ago a friendly mention of his "preference voting" system. He contrasts it with a recent criticism of his new "improvement" paper. But this paper never put the unqualified stamp of its approval on the matter eight months ago was preliminary and conditional and respectful to a request of its author for such treatment. A method of designating first and second choices, as in the primaries of Washington State, might rescue Oregon from vices of plurality primaries and minority nominations. A superior, however, is party assembly. U'Ren's "preference voting" elections are untidy and chimerical. There are certainly enough freak innovations in this state already.

Jimmy Daly, close to the top as ranking veteran in the local trolley service is out of a job because of a collision in which nobody was hurt. His twenty-three years of service counts for nothing to the subordinate who hires men and "fires" other men growing gray in the work. Probably such an incident has occurred before, but that would in and out over the hills, and returning brought such supplies as the settlers' most urgent needs demanded. This was practically all.

Note the change that has come with the advent of the automobile. The road, the railroad, the canal, the water power development are opening a great era of prosperity in that section, while Prineville, long the center of commercial activity for a vast region, wears an air of assured prosperity, the basis of the recent opening of the road land grants and the promise of a branch of the Oregon Trunk Railroad up Crooked River.

The irrigation projects now under way and the Carey acts are immediate. That is to say, the completion of the projects now under construction will open up thousands of acres of land, valuable for wheat, alfalfa and fruitgrowing to settlement. That these lands, these devices, these enterprises and developments will add largely to the wealth of the state in the next few years is apparent. It is a long-delayed chapter in the growth of the Oregon country that when finally written will be written large—all the larger, perhaps, because the development that has been so long delayed comes with a surge of population and the roar of a prosperity that gathered its might through the slow processes of silent, halting years.

From Walla Walla comes the story that a number of wealthy farmers have subscribed \$400,000 for the construction of two large flour mills. President McLean, of the Walla Walla Farmers' Union, says the object of

ASSEMBLY IS NOT CONVENTION.

It Makes No Nominations, Only Recommends Good Candidates.

Fees of the assembly plan are pleaded to apply the term "conventions" to the recent Republican gatherings which have been held throughout the state. The word "convention" is a misnomer. A political convention has the power to nominate candidates for office. These assemblies can only recommend candidates for nomination. The difference is plain, as every man who is honest with himself and the people well knows. No nominations have been made in any county in Oregon. This power will pass with the voters at the primary election to be held in September. The last word as to the fitness of any candidate will rest with the individual voter when he enters the voting booth. Bearing this fact in mind, how senseless is all this cry that the rights of the people of Oregon are being taken from them. How many intelligent voters are going to permit themselves to be deceived by it?

It is a fact worthy of note that the Republican assemblies held in the several counties of the state have been strong men before the people for endorsement at the polls. A mere glance at the names recommended for the various offices is sufficient to convince any voter that the selections were carefully made. The names of discredited politicians and professional politicians are conspicuous by their absence, and in their place are found the names of men who have been chosen for their qualifications to fill the various offices. In the political gatherings were never held in any state of the Union. Here and there, attempts were made to restore boss domination, but it is gratifying to find that in all such instances these efforts were promptly and effectually quelled by the assembly itself. The work of the Oregon Republican assemblies of the last few weeks has not been of a character to encourage "state-making" in future. A notable example of this is the case of the Mulmouthe County last Saturday, when entire delegations from precincts which had recommended the nomination of a primary were denied the privilege of participating in the county gathering. It is this firm stand for clean politics and a sound ideal that has won for the assembly in the confidence of the people.

WHAT USE NOW FOR RESERVES?

Coal Area Twice Size of New York Just "Withdrawn."

The public does not realize the magnitude of the land withdrawals recently announced by the Department of the Interior. The coal lands alone withdrawn amount to 71,000,000 acres. In addition to the coal withdrawals are petroleum withdrawals, phosphate withdrawals and waterpower site withdrawals. The gross area of New York State is less than 47,000 acres. About twice the area of New York has been set aside for the use of the nation. The land, or rather, its surface, is open to agricultural entry, but the underlying mineral rights are reserved. Uncle Sam retains title. Mr. Ballinger has been attacked as hostile to conservation. If he was he has obviously not been in the place, for he has been doing more to protect the future than Garfield or Pinchot ever did. It is easy to post a sign which declares that deposits are not to be touched. But this is only half, and a small half, of the solution of the problem. What is to be done with the land that is withdrawn? The coal, oil, gas, and other deposits are not to be allowed to repose untouched. An affirmative policy must succeed the negative one so triumphantly proclaimed by the "conservationists." Otherwise an unwelcome and belated protest will arise against the dedication to non-use. Better is it for the exploiter to make extra profits than it is for the consumer to be compelled to pay extra high prices for coal.

DOUBLE HER CAPABILITY.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

"I was a nurse girl who is capable of taking care of twins," said a woman to the manager of an employment agency. When maidens ranged against the wall were questioned as to their familiarity with twins. Finally one girl produced documentary evidence that during the last five years most of her waking moments had been spent in the company of twins. She got the job. When she returned for work in the afternoon she was introduced to but one infant.

HUGO AND GARIBOLDI.

Sunday at Home.

Visitors to Guernsey are sometimes able to see Hauteville, where Victor Hugo, the French poet, lived and died. Hauteville is a handsomely furnished room, which was specially prepared by Victor Hugo for Garibaldi, the emancipator of Italy, who had promised to be his guest. Everything which Victor Hugo thought Garibaldi would appreciate was placed in this room. But Garibaldi never came, and the room was never visited Hauteville. Today the room has a pathetic interest, prepared for the guest who never came.

JOGGING HIS MEMORY.

File-George Blaetter.

Absent-minded professor (to one of his colleagues)—Excuse me, minute, but can you tell me the date of the Peloponnesian War?
Colleague—431 B. C.
A. P.—Oh, yes, so it is. Thank you so much. It is also our doctor's telephone number, and I had to ring him up.

LARGEST TERMINAL TO THE WORLD.

Minneapolis Journal.

Where five years ago he turned the end of an unbroken muskeg, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion minister, recently inspected the terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, at Fort William, Ont. In its area of 1876 acres, the terminal of the Great Northern is the largest terminal in the world.

FINE READING.

Washington Herald.

"Why don't you read the stories in your magazine?"
"Oh, that kind of fiction is too slow for me. I prefer to read about the elegant stories they're going to print next month."

TO THE STRANGER WITHIN YOUR GATES.

Life.

In New England—What do you know?
In New York—How much 'y' got?
In the South—Who are you?
In the West—What can you do?

Representative Government Cannot Be Abandoned

It Is the Basic Principle, the Essence, the Very Warp and Woof of the Whole Fabric of Our Political System—Pioneers of Old Oregon Who Founded This Commonwealth, Were Devoted to Its Spirit.

From an address of Governor M. E. Hay at Washington, pioneers' meeting, July 15, at Lake Sequelashew.

History can produce few, if any, finer examples of those qualities we most admire in men than is found so exceptionally displayed in the pioneers of old Oregon. Their energy and determination, their love of liberty and regard for law, their courage and their patriotism mark them as of the best of American citizenship.

When these people entered the wilderness they did not cast off the attributes of civilization. With them there was no cessation of the struggle to effect men in their struggles on other frontiers. They carried with them to their destination the same devotion to the principles of government, the same desire for culture and advancement and the same faith in the Christian religion that was theirs at the outset of their emigration. After the passage of the years, the same sense of that disregard for established rule, that reckless contempt for life or the rule of bravado and brawn that has made the records of so many other pioneer communities lurid with bloody deeds.

We have every reason to be proud of the birth as well as of the growth of these two great bodies of people who bent upon us today to strive with the same jealous care that animated the pioneers who founded these commonwealths to secure the benefits of good government to ourselves. I think we can profit by emulating their sanity, their common sense and their devotion to the principles of government. They have left us a legacy and established by their forefathers, little more than half a century before them.

Those pioneers were nearer the source from which those principles flowed and they were enabled to see with a clearer vision the wisdom of maintaining them in all their original force and purity.

Many confusing changes have taken place in our country since their day. Life has become more complex. New conditions have arisen and with them a new set of problems. The old principles dealing in queer ways and adding to the general confusion, leading away from logic and sanity. Self-professed prophets come constantly crying in the wilderness pointing out real and imaginary defects in all governments and offering strange and visionary remedies. The premises and the essential elements of common sense and practical utility.

It is well to withdraw from this din and babble occasionally as we have here and, by studying what has been accomplished by those who have gone before, to see what we can learn and follow it back to first principles. For, whenever we get away from the fundamentals and permit ourselves to be carried by in the swirl and eddies of political cant and sophistry we are in grave danger of wrecking the whole fabric of our democratic-republican system of self-government.

When we analyze our political system we find that its basic principle, its essence, the very warp and woof of the whole fabric, is representative government. Now, if we change from the principle of representation to any other we destroy the whole form, appearance and spirit of our system.

Representative government as we exercise it and as provided by our Federal and state constitutions is not delegated to the people. It is delegated to the people, and we have nothing in representative government that conforms to the delegated (more often usurped) governments of Europe. We have no ruling class, no political aristocracy to whom we delegate the administration of our laws. Here we have no worn doctrine of divine right or hereditary monarchy. On the contrary, we have a government of and by the people, and wherever it falls to be entirely and solely for the people it is simply because of the lack of vigilance or discrimination on the part of the people.

In truth and in fact government in this country is not something apart from the governed. All the executive, legislative and judicial branches of our government, legislative, executive and judicial, are chosen from among the mass of citizens, not by a few specially privileged, but by the mass itself.

Of whom are our Legislatures composed? Of our neighbors and fellow-citizens, chosen by our votes; men, like ourselves, with no more privilege or prerogatives under the law and, like ourselves, with but one vote each in their possession when they go to the polls. So with the men who occupy the executive positions and also the case with those who make up the judicial branch of our government.

Could any system be more admirably devised to give us what we want and demand, especially when we consider how, in their great wisdom, the framers of our Federal Constitution originated that excellent system of checks and balances which was intended to make possible the centralization or usurpation of power in or by either of the co-ordinate branches of government?

Those sagacious gentlemen who framed that great document of which we are so justly proud did not originate the idea of representative self-government. They merely gave it a new and wonderfully improved form. The truth is, representation in government is a racial instinct with Anglo-Saxons. It was because a stubborn and narrow English King refused to grant to the American colonies what Englishmen had struggled centuries for and secured that we have this independent United States.

The desire for self-government is native in the blood of the Anglo-Saxon. When the progenitors of that race were no further developed than the tribal stage in Northern Europe there existed among them the rude form of self-government. They brought with them out of the untried past the rudimentary form of the hundred-moot or the meeting of the folk and the assembly of the hundred. These meetings were held to settle disputes between individuals, mete out rude justice and arrange for war or forays. In England the folk-moot and the hundred-moot gradually developed into the parliament of today as population increased and conditions of life became more complex.

There are those now who advocate a return to the system that a race outgrew as it emerged from barbarism. It is a return to the folk-moot in its primitive simplicity. They would have us who are in the midst of a highly organized civilization, full of distractions and requiring the closest application of time

and talent to a wide variety of interests, attempt to govern ourselves with a system that met the needs of a simple, pastoral and barbaric age. They profess to believe—and doubtless many of them do believe—that we, who have refused or failed to drop absorbing vocations and private interests long enough to call halt to those few representatives who have gone wrong, could and would give the careful and painstaking consideration necessary to secure practical and efficient government by direct legislation. To me the proposition would appear ridiculous were it not so dangerous in its portent. I am absolutely convinced that whatever ills of a political nature we may have and whatever evils may have crept into the conduct of this Government, the remedy, and a perfectly adequate remedy as that, can be applied without changing the form or wrecking the fabric as it was created by the patriots of the Revolution and has been handed down to us by our fathers.

MORTGAGE TAX INJURES OREGON

Union County Writer Says Assessor There Will Lick Loan Notes.

La Grande Observer.

This year it is compulsory that all notes be taxed, according to a decree issued by the Tax Board.

In taxing notes it seems to many that there is a double taxation, for the property is first assessed and then the notes which represent any indebtedness on that property are also taxed. But even if double taxation does exist, the question arises, why should we carry the burden of taxation on the property-holder or the note-holder?

Regardless of the injustice—if it be an injustice—it seems to many that the order has been made for the Assessor to overlook no note, and that order will be lived up to in Union County. Back of the order is a statute which is cause for the action and which should be repealed, according to the opinion of a great many people.

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A National Bureaucracy.

Hartford Times, Dem.

We are coming nearer and nearer to the day, evidently, when a body of officials, having their headquarters in Washington will have to be consulted by everybody in the country who desires to do business, just as the Czar of Russia had his placemen to consult now by anybody who desired to do business in that country.

Logical.

Harper's Bazar.

"Mother," asked little Ethel, "now that you're in mourning for Cousin Adelaide, will you wear black night-dresses?"
"What an absurd question, child!"
"Oh, I only thought you might be as sorry as I am for the loss of my friend," ventured Ethel.

His Greatest Degree.

Cleveland Leader.

The Colonel has come back with the degrees of A. B., LL. D., Litt. D., Ph. D. and D. C. L., not to mention the degrees of latitude he took when he took England, how to govern Egypt.

Coleridgeans.

New York Sun.

The Anselm Mariner wept.

"Water, water everywhere, and I forgot to water the plants," he cried.

Trembling, he feared to face his wife.

Whistler's "Coast of Brittany."

A lonely stretch of rock and sand.

A lonely stretch of sky and sea.

A lonely stretch of light and shade.

This, Whistler's "Coast of Brittany."

No sail to break the horizon line.

No winging bird, no drifting sea.

Not vast, not small, no loneliness.

This, Whistler's "Coast of Brittany."

I from the turmoil of the street

Enter a quiet room to see

Not canvas, frame or painted thing.

But the one peace of Brittany.

And on its wave-swept, wind-swept sand,

Prone as the peasant there lies.

At rest in soul and body both,

Under the lonely, brooding sky.

Thankful that once there lived a man.

Though dead, his spirit still is here.

Who could within a three-foot span

Show me the coast of Brittany!

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

BUSY SEASON FOR UNCLE SAM'S FIRE-FIGHTERS