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THE ISSUE.

The special champion of Statement No. 1 from the first has been Jona-than Rourne. It is his child. Bourne put it in the primary law through the friendly agency of URen. It slum-bered unnoticed in the unfamiliar precincts of the primary law from 1904 to 1906 when Bourne began his widespread campaign of education as to the beauties and advantages of the now famous Statement. He thus systematically laid a foundation for his candidacy for Senator. It was all carefully planned from the beginning. It was the only way by which Bourne could possibly be elected Senator. He knew it. He advertised Statement No. I everywhere, and incidentally him-self with it. He became the plurality nominee of the Republican primary for United States Senator, receiving thirty per cent of the entire vote. Party loyalty enabled him to beat the mocratic nominee at the polls, and later through the ingenious and successful operations of Statement No. 1 he was elected Senator by the Legis-

Now we discover in the Republican party two opposing factions. One de-sires party organization and effective, intelligent and harmonious party ac-The other opposes assembly party organization, and definitely aligns itself with the forces supporting Statement No. 1. The life, soul and spirit of Statement No. 1 was and is Jonathan Bourne. The candidate for the Legislature who subscribes to Statement No. 1 definitely and avowedly joins hands with the Bourne organization and is as indelibly impressed with the stamp rneism. The Bourne muchine today is the single active instrumentality in fixing the legislative anti-as-sembly slates throughout Oregon. It is putting up candidates everywhere. It is seeking and making alliances in every county. It is the main impulse behind every Statement No. 1 candi-

The Bourne machine is doing more It is arranging for a Bourne cam-paign all down the line. It has brought out B. F. Mulkey as the candidate for Congress in the First District against W. C. Hawley. Mulkey swallows the whole Bourne programme, for he is of the swallowing kind. It is seeking strenuously to kind. It is seeking strenuously accommodate the ambitions and a tivities of the several anti-assembly candidates for Governor to a concerted movement behind a single can-didate. The Bourne influence tried to bring out Duniway for Governor and failed. It sought to persuade A. C. Smith that his true course toward the Governorship was the anti-assembly forces, and it failed. Now it is ready to get behind any available candidate to defeat. Bowerman, and to that end it will dispose of Colonel Hofer, who says he is a candidate, in any manner the

It will do yet more. It will all this time have an eye favorable to the nomination by the Democracy of Oswald West for Governor. If West shall be the Democratic candidate against Bowerman as the Republican nominee who can doubt where the immediate Bourne influence will be West as Governor means a perpetuation of the Bourne-Chamberlain control in Oregon affairs, for West is the political protege and creature of Chamberlain.

All this is perfectly clear. It is set forth in this plain manner that there may be no misunderstanding of the issue before the people of Oregon, is Bourne. It is Bourneism. time is here and now-in Oregon during the present campaign—when Bourne and Bournelsm are to be Bournelsm are to voted up or down. Let us start out with a proper apprehension of what is before us. On the one hand there is Bourne; on the other there is the certain defeat of Bourne. On the one hand there is party demoralization and party paralysis; on the other there is at least a praiseworthy effort by men who have the welfare of the Republican party much at heart in the direction of party unity, party organization and party success

CALIFORNIA'S GRAIN CROP

A Stockton special in the Oregonian yesterday says that the grain growers of the famous San Joaquin Valley are harvesting an unusually large crop of barley and wheat. In the island district west of Stockton barley is running as high as seventyfive bushels per acre, and heavy wheat yields are also reported. This is very gratifying news to the Pacific Northwest, as well as to California. It is improbable that California wilk ever again figure extensively as an exporter of wheat, and even her barley exports will never reach the big figures scored in the past. Yet there is reason for believing that the higher prices for cereals will result in better cultivation and bigger yields of grain. The interest which the Pacific Northwest has in the California grain crop

When the grain growers of Oregon ashington and Idaho are unable to find a market for their product in foreign countries, it is of course ad-vantageous to sell it nearer home. But California and the North Pacific states are so closely related in a business way that we should much prefer that California raise her own grain, and leave the exportable surplus from Oregon and Washington to be sold

was shipped from Portland and Puget nd to California ports more 5,500,00 bushels of wheat and 560,000

about \$10,000,000, and the money they paid to the northern grain growers was all withdrawn from circulation in California. San Francisco and Los Angeles annually send many millions to Portland and other Oregon and Washington ports for lumber.
This is a commodity that cannot be replaced by California lumber and the state must continue indefinitely to pay tribute to Portland for this great

In the case of grain, however, there is a chance for California to get along with less assistance from the Pacific Northwest. No complaint is found over the prices the Californians willingly pay, but if they raised more grain at home there would be more money in circulation, and they could afford to buy more lumber or other consequent. Weakington staples which Oregon and Washington staples which it is impossible to secure in Califor-nia. Money brought to this country from Europe for grain is all new capital added to the Pacific Coast. That which is merely shifted from California to Oregon can never prove so advantageous to the general business

A TEST OF FAIRNESS. It has been fairly demonstrated that the way to abute the drawbridge nuisance in this city is to abate it first day's experiment showed that no passenger boats were de tained, and that relatively few sand scows and tow-boats were held up during the closed-draw periods, while hundreds of foot passengers and a large number of streetcars full to their carrying capacity passed over without the usual detention during

the rush hours.

The fairness of the arrangement instituted by the county court must be apparent to all, though no doubt the class of persons who make a point of pushing their rights in all matters to the limit and carry as many privileges as possible along with "push," are dissatisfied with the rangement. It may be hoped that such persons will school themselves into a better frame of mind and thereby come to see that the rights of others are equal to their own

The exercise of the principle of "fairness" of which we hear so much in the labor and business world to-day is all that is necessary for the adjustment of the matter on a reasonable and fairly satisfactory basis, and with due regard to the interests of all concerned.

THE COUNTY OF NESMITH.

The Cottage Grove Leader permits itself to get excited over the attitude of The Oregonian toward the newcounty division schemes and says a number of things about the motives of this paper that might just as have been left unsaid. We will let that pass without special comment, though it appears well to notice the statement of the Leader that The Oregonian had undergone a "change of its convictions" since April 3, 1909, the following paragraph was printed in this paper:

Cottage Grove will put into circulation a petition for the creation of Nesmith County. The county will be formed of portions of Lane and Douglas—the larger part from Lane. It will be easy to get names enough for the initiative petitions and the electors of the state will probably grant it. The Oregonian will support it, as far as it can-largely because it wants to honor the name

There has been no change of heart or change of convictions on the part of The Oregonian. It will be noticed that the suggestion of The Oregonian hast year was of qualified indorse-ment. Since that time six or seven new-county projects have appeared. There are, or were, several conflict-ing, confusing and overlapping schemes from the territory from which it is proposed to create Nesmith The whole business is so entangled and involved that it is impossible for the voter to have a clear sue will be to vote against all such schemes. It has said so

The Oregonian would like to see a Nesmith County in Oregon, and Cottage Grove as its county seat. If the proposal can be made to the Legislature and the question of boundaries so clarified that it will not be embarrassed by other county efforts. The Oregonian will urge that the name of Nesmith be thus honored by this fine new county.

GOOD CORNERS AND BAD.

is announced that the Federal grand jury will investigate the recent corner in July wheat with a view of determining whether or not it was a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Before looking into the wheat corner, the Federal grand jury might find easier game in the cotton corner which successfully culminated simultaneously with the alleged wheat cor-Compared with the profits ner. cotton corner, the small profits of the wheat bulls were so insignificant as hardly to merit mention, but as yet there is no movement being made for investigating the cotton corner. This may be due to the fact that the greater part of the cotton affected by the high prices which this corner made possible, is shipped to foreign instead of being used Our people lose some of their indignation over high prices for American products when the of these products is being paid for by

Down South there is heard from time to time denunciation of cotton speculation, but that corners are not altogether detrimental to business is quite clearly set forth by the New Orleans Picayune in the statement, "The operations of the small coterie of Southern business men and financiers who have managed the great l in cotton this season have been inestimable advantage to the South, as thereby Southern producers have been able to secure something like the true value of their product, and a ready market has been made for all the available cotton in this section." It would appear from this opinion of a reputable newspaper, printed at the seat of the cotton industry, that the cotton corner instead of being an object of suspicion and

investigation was actually beneficial to the cotton industry.

The degree of iniquity that may be charged against these somewhat dis-turbing factors in trade depends largely on the viewpoint. The men who forced the price of cotton so high that the short-sellers were obliged to pay millions to settle their contracts are regarded in the South as public benefactors, while in the North the men who attempted to force wheat barrels of flour, making a grand total (flour included) of more than 2,000, and made the subject for a Federal goes.

Californians, with the freight added, grand jury investigation. If the an-

whear corner is unattended by more unfavorable disclosures than its pre-decessors have brought to light, it will be tame and uninteresting. After all, it might be as well not to throw too many safeguards around the nefarious short sellers who, regardless of crop conditions, are always endeavoring to depress prices. For them should be invoked that old rule:

He who sells what is not his'n Must buy it back or go to prison A few years in prison might break the desires of these shorts unnaturally to depress the market.

ANNUAL STRIKE RUMOR.

The annual rumble and murmur about a water-front strike is again in the air, but the chances for such an interruption to the shipping business here are less promising this year than ever before. This year for the first time in the history of the port, all roads leading through the country have terminals on Puget Sound; a grainhandlers' and longshoremen's strike would be almost an impossibility, for the simple reason that there would be no grain to handle at Portland if anything happened to place this city at a disadvantage with Puget Sound. Nearly all of the firms doing business in Portland have branch houses and dock facilities at Tacoma and Seattle. With the O. R. & N. line to Puget Sound, it would be possible to ship through every bsuhel of the surplus wheat without even taking the trouble to settle the strike This change in a situation that has

existed for years may go a long ways toward clearing the industrial atmosphere, so far as it applies to the water-front business in this city Aside from the grain business, the amount of freight handled on the water-front is not large enough to supply employment for many So far as the employers of waterfront labor are concerned, it is a ma ter of indifference how high the wages or short the hours may be, if the same wages and hours prevail on Puget Sound. It is simply a case of meeting competition. If the grain cannot be handled at Portland on practically the same labor scale as prevails on Puget Sound, it will most certainly go to Puget Sound.

This is not a matter that requires great knowledge of political economy It is a cold. hard, commercial fact that must be plain to all who are in any manner familiar with the ditions prevailing in the two ports. A water-front strike in Portland would drive business to Puget Sound; with the business gone, there would be nothing to strike for at Portland, The Harriman extension to Puget has made changes on the industrial as well as on the railroad

THE DISASTER AT HOOVER.

The calamity that overtook the litmill town of Hoover, on the North Santism River, a few days ago complete. Of the prosperous village made up of the homes of a thrifty laboring class but three remained after the fire, started in the tinder-dry de bris of the mill, had swept on and out into the timber beyond.

A calamity of this kind would be irremediable but for the humanity that responds full-handed with such as it can muster, to the dire need that appeals for succor. Before the terrible sweep of the flames in this instance, a capacious sawmill, a large lumber yard, a hotel, general merchandise store, the postoffice and twenty-five cottages and bunkhouses went down. Desperate fire-fighters, making com-mon cause against a common danger, saved some of the household belongings of the millmen's homes by loading them upon boxcars and sending them by the force of gravity to Detroit two and a half miles away. The were open to the shelterless, supply depots were drawn upon for provisions view of what he is to pass on, and in this situation The Oregonian has thought the only safe course to pur-lieved of the "hot distress" engendered by the fire.

"The primal sin of selfishness" is, of this kind, transcalamity muted, temporarily at least, into the lofty virtues of sympathy and gener-osity. Tried literally by fire, the gold in human nature is quickly purged of its dross. The financial loss in this mill, village and lumber fire is esti-mated at \$100,000. It is a significant fact, and one which discredits the estimate that "money rules the world," that the loss suffered by the laboring men in homes, household goods and the temporary crippling of the business which gave them employment, is given precedence in the report of the disaster over the heavy financial loss, while through it all sounded a note of relief that no lives were lost. All of which is to say that, bad as the Hoover mill fire was, it might easily have been worse.

EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING

All the advertising of counties, cities, districts, in these Pacific States, that is carried on under the head of development, is effective in reaching and informing a multitude of people east of us on the productions and attractions of this empire within an empire. The fact is responsible for the outpouring of books, pictures, booklets and pamphlets without end.

of this literature That much highly colored is undeniable. That all is discounted by the best of the Eastern inquirers when at last it reaches them is also true. Like bul-lets on a battlefield, thousands on thousands fail to reach a mark.

But under this same heading come other forms of advertising not open to the dangers of exaggeration, and of disbellef. One is that of the Oregon products car, filled with grains, grasses, fruits, vegetables, in fact a fair on wheels. From city to city, from country depot to depot, it is car ried and is thronged with streams of visitors while daylight lasts. Nothing compares with it in the power to reach the very folk desired. A strong feature is that not only is the man of the household informed, but the housewife and her children press to the car. No trouble should be spared to fill that now being fitted out by the Great Northern Railroad with our best. A hint may be permitted: That photographs are accepted and treas-ured when books and circulars do not attract. The farm homes of Oregon-bearing comfort, beauty, prosperity on the face of them—are the best illustrations for the grain and fruit we raise. Not a county in our state should fail to be represented in that gallery. Development leagues may well spend hundreds of dollars from their treasuries in providing this store of pictures of Oregon scenes and life for free distribution wherever the car

may be developed to the limit without fear. The county fair appeals to native and foreigner alike. Can any assertion by word of mouth, or in print and picture, compare in faith compelling with the demonstration of the fair? Have we not seen the visitor, struck with the size, color, form, of the exhibits, stop and return to talk with the exhibitor so often to be found proudly watching the shelves which the products of his farm and orchard That talk is worth, in real attraction to the county, scores of books

and pamphlets. Moreover, that advertisement is live itself, and life-compelling. Germs of improvement in breeds of stock, in farm and orchard products, in new implements and tools, fly far and wide from the county fair. Let develop-ment leagues, county courts, railroads, livestock and poultry societies aid the county fair, which should find a place within this and the next month in every county in the state.

WHOLLY "DRY" OR PARTLY "DRY?" There are thirty-four counties in Oregon—twenty-one of them "dry," thirteen "wet." The dry area has been growing steadily since enactment of the county prohibition law in 1904. The dry territory is the greater part of the area of Oregon, and about half the state's population lives therein. Hundreds of public saloons have been abolished. The county prohibition law has had a fair test.

The collection of internal revenue for Oregon has just made public the figures of liquor revenue receipts for this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. They are: From dis-tilled liquor licenses, \$307,208, an increase of \$37,937 over 1909; from beer licenses, \$224,721, exceeding the pre-vious largest year by \$18,965. If the sale of liquor in Oregon in-

creases largely from year to year with the state half "dry," what will be the ratio of increase with Oregon wholly

Whether or not the political period is having a special bearing upon the nerves of the people of Lafayette, Ala., it is a pretty sure thing, says the Indianapolis Star, that something is working upon their feelings. Witness the follownig ordinance passed by the town Council of that Southern village a few days ago:

a rew days ago:
Section 1. That the keeping of any jackass within three-fourths of a mile of the
County Courthouse in said town of LaFayette, and within the hearing distance of
the populace within the above designated
territory, is hereby declared a nuisance,
and is hereby made unlawful.

The County Courthouse being commonly used for political gatherings, there is probably enough of harsh discordance brayed upon the air from day to day within the three-quartermile limit fixed by this ordinance without the addition of the tuneful notes of the jackass. The people's should not be entirely disregarded in these piping times of peace.

It used to be "Yamhill ag'in the world"; it ought to be "Oregon ag'in the world." This remark is anent the report of the Agricultural Depart-ment, published Friday, which gives in detail the condition of the apple crop in 43 states of the Union. Run your eye down the list and note that Oregon leads all the rest with a percentage of 92. Our Northern neighbor, Washington, is next with 92 per cent, and Idaho third with 90. More gratifying still is the record for the past ten years, during which the "Oregon Country" and California occupy the first four places in the per-centage column. This year is the time for rejoicing at Rogue River, Lownsdaleville, the whole Willamette Valley and the Umpqua, to say noth-ing of Hood River and Mosier—dis-tricts that speak for themselves one

to come to this country and carry off speed honors. Such an event is now possible, however, for the European trotting stallion Willy, now campaignthe West, is making such an excellent showing that it is believed he may win the big wagon race at the New York meeting. Forty American trotters are entered for this race. The past records of Willy are so remarkable that Americans may suffer the humiliation of witnessing one of their big racing prizes carried off by a foreign-bred horse. It is not improbable, however, that if the pedigree of this great European racer ack far enough it might run into an American equine family.

The Colonel is finding relaxation from his recent killing expedition by going to see the miners' families in Pennsylvania. At Avondale he found one woman who was the mother of twelve children and another who had added eighteen to the population of the over-populated poverty-stricken region in which misery increases as children increase. There is no fear of any race suicide among the Colonel's friends, so long as certain, sometimes necessary operations are forbidden by law. What is almost certain to happen to the family of those who produce eighteen children when they cannot properly support and educate one-sixth that number is never considered by these rabbit-like animals who apparently find no great hardship in following out the teachings of the Colonel on this particular topic.

Some of these Senators are talking too much and some too little. For example, there are Senators Crane and Gore. If the former would say less about Ballinger and the latter say more about Sherman, the reading pub lic might learn the facts. Mere talking is not saying much.

Young Meyers, who killed the Salen policeman, gets a new trial on a technicality—the officer failed to show a warrant when making the arrest. Once more the law's trivialities seem to favor the slayers of men.

There is two and a half inches of deficiency in the rainfall at Portland. We can use about that much this month and square the books by Sep-Barnum and Bailey, Buffalo Bill

other resuscitated people are headed toward this Coast. of the "come-back" is not yet past. are our chief peril. He overlooks the fight pictures and ice cream cones. Benjamin Ide Wheeler says trusts

Madras holds the record for deep wells, a persistent driller havi found water at a depth of 425 feet.

TEACHERS' SALARY AND EXPENSE What Chance to Save a Competen

Under Present Conditions? PORTLAND, Aug. 2.—(To the Edi-tor.)—In a recent editorial in The Ore-gonian the statement was made that few teachers who enter the schoolroom do so with the expectation of making

that their lifework.

Let us see what the inducements are which would lead a young woman to make teaching her profession. In the grammar and primary grades of this city the average salary is, I suppose, \$800 to \$850 per year, or about \$65 to \$70 per month. In order to obtain this a young

an must have graduated from the High School, or done equivalent work, and in case she enters the pupil teachers' class, give two additional years of her time to the acquiring, by personal ob-servation, knowledge of schoolroom

Some gain experience in outside chools, but experience they must have. All this is right, but is the compensation adequate?

For the young woman who does not live at home, the expenses are about as follows: as ionows:

For a warm, lighted room, with peo-ple of education and refinement where she can read and study

business suits..... lloves, hats, shoes, etc..... Charity Vacation expenses

for old age sufficient? It would not seem so.

Some teachers, to save more, cook, est and sleep in one room. Some do their own sewing, some their laundry and some do not attend church; while others who wish to hear the best in music, stand in line from one to two hours on cold, wintry nights, hoping to reach the gallery where seats are cheap. I believe a teacher should not do such things.

After taking care of and teaching

After taking care of and teaching 40 children of various inclinations and dispositions, in order to be at her best, a teacher should not be worried about the years to come or about current

Will not our Board of Education con sider those things before arriving at any decision in regard to the teachers' petition for a comfortable living? JEAN.

Joseph Burtt, of London, in Leslie's. Joseph Burtt, of London, in Lesile's.

In all I spent four months traveling and lecturing in the Eastern cities of the States, and met many men of varied classes. In my wildest dreams for the race I had never foreseen such wealth, such freedom, such equality. America is the land of the common account of the wealth, such freedom, such equality.

America is the land of the common people, as England is the land of the classes. If I were a young workingman I would go to the States as soon as I could earn passage, because, once on her soil, I should cease to be a laborer and become a man—which is a very different thing.

Better than the boundless wealth of America, better than any material benefit she can bestow, is this sense of man-

America, befter than any material benefit she can bestow, is this sense of manhood and equality that is as all-pervading as the air. Worse than the earthen floor of the peasant's hovel, still found in our southern counties, and the starvation wages on which he lives, is the slavish spirit that drags the cap from his head before the parson or the squire or crowds him into the direct still carriage passes by. He is ditch as the carriage passes by. He is not a man, only a laborer, one step above the serf.

Miserable Water in the Albina District. PORTLAND. Aug. 2.—(To the Editor.)—How long will the Northeast Portlanders have to endure that miserable Albina water? Immediately upon the relief of the Southeast Siders from a similar affliction came this scourge upon us. The authorities simply "robbed Peter to pay Paul." The statement of the City Physician that the water is free from germs is doubtless

ing of Hood River and Mosier—districts that speak for themselves one year after another.

For more than a generation it has been a common occurence for American horses to be sent over to Europe and win huge prizes. It is very unusual, however, for a European horse to come to this country and carry off It is enough to make the supply being tampered with. We are paying for and are certainly entitled to pure Bull Run water, and it is hoped that immediate action will be taken to relieve the situation. HOLLADAY RESIDENT.

Politics and Conservation

New York Evening Sun.

Professor Bailey, of the Cornell College of Agriculture and the Country Life Commission, in denying that his back-to-nature proposals are to be discussed at a conference in St. Paul after the close of the Conservation Congress,

remarked sadly:

I am afraid that the conservative movement is in danger of becoming confused by the people with politics. We do not want a conservation party and an anti-conservation party conservation is an economic and social problem rather than a political issue. Consider the high chivalry of Mr. Pinchot the modesty of Mr. Garfield, to say nothing of the loyalty of the humbler members of the band, and Mr. Balley's suggestion becomes absurd at once. These seekers after the ideal may be statesmen, but they are most certainly not politicians—wouldn't be anything so low and vulgar. certainly not politicians—wanything so low and vulgar.

remarked sadly:

Origin of "Got Your Goat."

New York Sun.

Sitting at a table in a Broadway cafe a well-known turfman a few nights ago told how the phrase "Got your goat" originated. He said it was borrowed from the racetrack stable. He said that it had been the custom of many trainers to place a goat with a thoroughbred in training for a race. The diversion that the goat furnished the horse was supposed to play a great part in balancing the animal's temperament. When the time for the race was near at hand great care was exercised to prevent the horse's friend from being stolen by hangers-on, who figured thus to unnerve the racer. The loss of the goat has been known to worry a thoroughbred enough to make him lose a race, and so it came to be said that when a horse failed to perform up to expectations somebody had got his goat. Sitting at a table in a Broadway cafe got his goat.

Reflections of a Bachelor. New York Press.

A child thinks his parents beat him because they deserve it themselves.

The only objection to virtues is how duil they make people, but it's enough.

A man will hunt the world over for A man will nunt the world over for money; he expects religion to find him. A girl never trusts a cance, but she can make any man believe she does be-cause he's managing it. No matter how suspicious a woman

is about all other women's figures, she could never make herself believe any-body would be suspicious about hers. A Real Democrat.

Washington Herald.

James J. Corbett must be a real
Democrat. He always wins the fight
for his side before it takes place, and
loses it in the show-down.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.
The world is principally made up of fighters, promotors, and suckers.

IS ROOSEVELT AN ASSET OR LIABILITY?

Editor of the North American Review Declares a Conflict Between Roosevelt and Taft is Inevitable — One Statement That Made George Harvey a Member of the Ananias Club.

A few days ago Theodore Roosevelt almost applied the short and ugly word to George Harcey, editor of the North American Review, on account of a statement contained in an article in the current number of the Review from Colonel Harvey's pen. Following are copious extracts from the article which was headed: "Is Roosevelt An Asset or a Liability?" They are published without prejudice.

The party seemed to be doomed. Only the strongest imaginable counter-irri-tant could save it from its subservience the strongest imaginable counter-irritant could save it from its subservience to specialized privilege. Fortunately or unfortunately, as one gauges what might have happened otherwise, the essential revivifying force appeared, like a meteor in the sky, in Theodore Roosevelt It was as a force, such a force, that we proclaimed him the chief, if not indeed the sole remaining asset of the mighty body politic whose vitals had fallen victim to a mordant ulcer.

What follows is known of all. Guided by instinct so sure as to seem amazing and at times almost uncanny, stirred by innate daring so audacious as to make the highest courage seem insipid, unhampered by scruple as to method in fashioning achievements to satisfy clamor, the most venturous of beings of the present day touched, as with the rod of Moses, the rock from which there gushed a veritable geyser of popularity. The effect upon that ardent temperament was inevitable and irresistible. Himself became drunk from sense of power. Incalculable harm ensued from reckless acts and unsurant race the virtual estoppel, for a bludgeon, transcends in value to the human race the virtual estoppel, for a bludgeon, transcends in value to the human race the virtual estoppel, for a bludgeon, transcends in value to the human race the virtual estoppel, for a bludgeon, transcends in value to the human race the virtual estoppel, for a bludgeon, transcends in value to the human race the virtual estoppel, for a bludgeon, transcends in value to the human race the virtual estoppel, for a bludgeon, transcends in value to the human race the virtual estoppel, for a bludgeon, transcends in value to the human race the virtual estoppel, for a bludgeon, transcends in value to the human race the virtual estoppel, for a bludgeon, transcends in value to the human race the virtual estoppel, for a bludgeon transcends in value to the human race the virtual estoppel, for a bludgeon transcends in value to the human race the virtual estoppel. from sense of power. Incalculable harm ensued from reckless acts and unconstrained mouthings. Dominance of the ego became absolute. He no longer interpreted the law. He was the law. He no longer expounded righteousness. He was righteousness incarnate men whose recollections differed from his were liars. All who disagreed were scoundrels. So it was then and so, we regret to say, after a full year of changing perspectives, relaxing con-centrated mentality and resting jaded nerves it is today. Such the force emnerves, it is today. Such the force em-bodied in the Son—or should we say Child?—of Destiny.

It is as a force, not as an individual, that we must continue to regard and reckon with Theodore Roosevelt. In no other way can accurate judgment be formed. Close touch with his cap-tivating personality blinds the vision. Such another does not exist. It radi-ates joy. It infuses confidence. It im-plants faith. It inspires courage. It breathes an endowment of superhuman insight. Its self-judgment, whether pretended or real, no less than its self-appreciation, instills belief in unwonted sagacity. Its very prankishness is as fascinating as its exuberance is enlivening. Its lack of humor is forgotten in the presence of abounding wit.
Suspicions of insincerity disappear like
mists from the face of the ocean before the gales of a truculent spirit.
Such is the nature of the man—devoid of sympathy, yet strong in self-sensibility—far from lovable, yet among the most likable now in evi-dence anywhere.

Time has come for a new reckoning. Turn the page and take the pen. Is Roosevelt a liability or an asset? Who can say? He fetches popularity sore-ly needed. He also brings confusion ty needed. He also brings confusion and distraction. He offers amazing power of effective appeal. In turn, he demands subserviency. He is willing, perforce, that for the time his own nominee shall continue to be President of the corporation, but he must be Chairman of the Board. The President as an official shall heed the by-laws, but he, the Chairman, must remain un but he, the Chairman, must remain un-fettered. The President shall safe-guard the organization, but he, the Chairman, must be privileged ostenta-tiously to conspire with and furtively to aid and abet its enemies. He, the Chairman, must be the great judge— the final arbiter between President and directors on the one hand and recalcidirectors on the one hand sand reacti-trants on the other. He will be just and fair. The scales suspended from his strong right hand will be balanced as by a feather. Appeal from any de-cision that he may make, being unes-sential to considerations of equity, sential to considerations of equity, must never be taken. All must abide in faith in him und Gott.

These are the terms submitted by These are the Theodore Rooseveit, the force, to the Republican party. They are compounded in the mortar of studied insults, which have been heaped upon sults, which have been heaped upon the board from the the president of the board, from the day on which its would-be chairman arrived in Genoa and took to his bosom an employe whose virulent insubordination had necessitated his dismissal from the public service by the President himself. Subsequent the president himself is not in his nature that he would fir he could reverse the policy which he has adopted as just and right. The chairman, with all his agility and immunity from reapphation for contradictions. happenings need not be recounted. All happenings need not be recounted. By implication as plain as it has been unvarying, he who proposes to become chairman of the board, with unlimited power and without official responsibility, has served notice upon the directors of the corporation that the cost of the popularity which he alone can put into its coffers is com-

piete mastery, and in the doing there-of, to make his meaning unmistakable, he has brought humiliation to and heaped contumely upon the President whom he once pronounced and whom many still believe to be a noble man. A mighty asset to the Republican party or to any party is Roosevelt, the force. Is it worth the price? That is a question for the directors, conformably attired, in either the garments of the proud, or in sackcloth and ashes, to decide. Far be it from us to intrude upon their partisan meditations.

ten. Whether in this age of commercial competition with other countries the so-called injection of a higher morality into business, with the aid of a bludgeon, transcends in value to the human race the virtual estoppel, for a time, of material progress, is a question upon which minds cannot readily meet. It need not now be considered. Suffice it to say that if in fact great good was accomplished by glaring misrepresentation and venomous abuse of individuals, great harm also ensued and individuals, great harm also ensued and grave personal injustices were wrought. grave personal injustices were wrought. To recount the wrongs and injuries inflicted upon thousands of innocent persons by Theodore Roosevelt, striving under the cloak of high ideals and pages. triotic impulse, would be a task as fu-tile now as it has ever been distasteful.

It is with a sense of relief that we turn from that seamy record of reck-less and flagitious performance to the clean page of unvarying recognition and appreciation accredited to the peo-ple. Against them in reckoning the account lies not a single debit. With-out stint or measure they have halled and gloried in the force as a force for eved and in no instance for evil. for good and in no instance for evil.

They have extenuated its shortcomings, pallinted its offenses, pardoned its iniquities. They have followed like sheep and cheered like goats when lambs, in common with wolves, were sheep and cheered like goals with lambs, in common with wolves, were haled to the sacrifice. To this day, in the minds of millions, the King can do no wrong. Will the time ever come when a fatal misstep will give rise to the suspicion that "the beginning of his words is," indeed, "foolishness" and "the end of his talk is mischievous wordness."

madness"?

But why speculate? The accounts for the time are closed and balanced. Splendid as have been the honors ungrudgingly bestowed by the people upon Theodore Roosevelt, no less signal and valuable have been the services which he has rendered in return. How, then, shall the force be classified? As liability, we should say unhesitatingly, of the Republican party. As an asset, we declare with no less certainty, of the people.

Is a struggle for mastery impending between the President and the self-appointed chairman of the board? Each to the other is under definite and last-ing obligations, but that reckoning too ing obligations, but that recording too may be considered ended. Each now stands upon his own pedestal and must of necessity uphold his own theories and sustain, in vital combat if need be, his own purposes. Neither as an individual can control his own actions. But recently Roosevelt, the man, declared that if a National election were to be held next November he undoubt-edly would be the Republican candi-date and would win.

(The foregoing sentence Colonel Roose-

(The foregoing sentence Colonel Roose-velt declared to be a falsehood.)

So, on the other hand, conflicting emotions harass the patient, grateful and high-minded President. He may continue to love, or to think he loves, as often he has said, Roosevelt, the man. But he is dealing with Roosethem and to those who have given

ETIQUETTE AT THE THEATER. Little Bunch of Handy Hints for Those Who Don't Know

Who Don't Know.

Dramatic Mirror.

If your comrade pokes you in the ribs at every joke in the play, thank him politely and say that you like to be massaged after dinner.

If an actor isn't speaking loudly enough for you to hear, immediately start a conversation with a neighbor, so he won't feel lonesome.

If a man insists on going out between acts, arrange your feet so he will trip over them as he passes you. Perhaps that will teach him.

If you happen to be acquainted with any of the cast tell everyone about it. This will give the hearers a personal interest in the play.

If the shirt waist of the lady in front of you isn't buttoned, run your finger up and down her backbone. This will probably attract her attention to the error in her makeup.

If the boy, in passing a glass of water to you between the acts, spills it over the shirt front of the gentleman next you, tell the gentleman not to mind, because you really weren't thirsty anyway.

If someone comes to sit in the seat

thirsty anyway

If someone comes to sit in the seat
where you have placed your hat, remove the hat without a word. If he is
move the hat without a word.

where you have move the hat without a word. If he is a gentleman your haughty silence will make him feel the impertinence of his intrusion; if she is a lady nothing will have any effect.

If a comedian pauses for your approval, laugh audibly. Otherwise, he may think you don't like the play.

If the theater suddenly bursts into flame assure your neighbor that there is no danger so long as they remain in the building. This will avert a panic.

If a man steps on the train of your dress in the aisle, hand him a transfer ticket and wait for him to get off.

This is the Open Senson For: Newark News.
Fried chicken (in a shoe box).
Deviled eggs (skewered with tooth-

picks.)
Peanut sandwiches. (No. Charles, you remove the oiled paper before you eat them.)

Potato salad (including a few ants). Sweet pickles and olives (in a butter colate cake (Smartboy calls it fudge).

Rejected More Than a Plank New York Mail. The most serious aspect of the Nebras-

incident is its suggestion that Mr. Bryan's party is tired of his leadership -that in rejecting local option it was consciously rejecting something more

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Paddling in a canoe takes the lead for popularity; how to learn this fascinating exercise.

ON A FISHING TRIP TO THE CLACKAMAS

Temperament of six incongruous people as divulged during the day, illustrated by one of the six.

TOUR OF PORTLAND'S MANUFACTURING DISTRICT

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