# THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1910.

# The Oregonian he termed the American people, who PORTLAND, OREGON.

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1910.

#### POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

Democratic expectations of electing the next National House of Representatives seem to have lost a little their ardor. The rancorous hatred thirty-two separate measures and assembly. between the insurgents and regulars of the Republican party has been newhat assuaged and with the restoration of internal peace the pros pect vanishes that they will knife each other on election day. Not that peace has been entirely restored. Mr. Cannon continues to fulminate against the insune and traitorous insurgents, but the angry old gentlemen now resembles the toothless giant whom John Bunyan saw gnashing his gums in the cave as the pilgrims passed by. He can do no harm. Wisconsin one could scarcely that the Republican factions have give up all their time to finding out learned to love one another. Floods of money are said to be pouring into the state to defeat La Follette. On of course only here and there is one the other hand, Mr. La Follette is importing floods of oratory in his own behalf.

disgruntled regulars have The ceased to talk openly about preferring a Democratic victory in Indiana the re-election of Beveridge, but it example, to explain in detail, or ever does not follow that they are actively alding in the campaign of that grand in outline, the provisions of the elabyoung man, as he is called by some of his admirers. No doubt they are becoming reconciled to share party honor and power with the insurgents, but we cannot expect them to bow to the inevitable everywhere with the same grace as President Taft exhibits. If they could have captured the President and expelled the insurknows nothing? gents from the party as they set out to do in the beginning, we should now be gazing upon the spectacle of two Oregon are said to have declared a Democrat and a near-Democrat the envenomed factions laboring to destroy each other. Perhaps the startling victories of the insurgents in the Senators. Yet in party registration, Mississippl states have contributed to Republicans outnumber Democrats the adoption of wiser counsels. Whatnearly three to one. ever the reason may be, certainly the counsels now prevailing in the Republican party are preferable to ex-asperated strife. We do not appremost solemn oath to that effect. Howhend that the Democrats expect to ever, politicians of brazen effrontery defeat a solitary Republican insurgent declare that these three-fourths of who has been nominated for Congress Oregon's voters want Democratic Sen-

The only seats which the Democrats can win in the next House they must wrest from Republican regulars. Could they gain twenty-three of these, they would be in the majority and might elect the Speaker and at least propose legislation. This would be a decided advantage to them in the 1912 elections if they took a stand for radical, downward revision of the tariff. The chances are, however, that the Democrats, if they were in control, would imitate Cannon's arbitrary polby as nearly as possible, while, so far as the tariff is concerned, they would be more than likely to adopt

would not buy his gold bricks, had him classed with the cave bear, the pterodactyl, the dinosaurus or oth-But when tions, even those which feel resent-inze gave out ment over the Japanese annexation er extinct curiosities. the female avenger of Heinze gave out policy. the story of the Titian-haired lady who had turned the Samson trick on Heinze, Mr. Lawson strutted forth gramme, which has now been comfrom his retirement, with an "Oh yes, Now comes John D. know her." Archbold with a statement, that court with clean hands. 'Standard Oil does not employ redusired sirens in its business" and that Egypt, when Germany went into East These statements are a tissue of falsehoods." As this is not the first Africa, France into Madagascar, or the me that Standard Oil has publicly United States into the Resentment of any of these powers declared that Mr. Lawson is a romanist, no great carnage will ensue exover the Japanese policy toward Corea cept possibly in a literary manner. might tempt the men of Nippon to SB3'

### DODGING HIS DUTY.

PORTLAND, OT. Ang. 31.-(To the Edi-r.)-Will The Oregonian give to the vot-a before election in several issues its ad-ce on each one of the 32 hills to be voted pon? Whether we like it or not, we have vote and as we have no time to study short condensed cauling long was re with brief advice will go long was VOTER. iaw, a short condensed explanation of each

they may ask for enlightenment.

FOOLING THE PEOPLE.

Through Statement One, voters of

'people's choice" for United States

Three-fourths of the voters of this

ators and that the virtuous medium of

Truth is, Statement One, coupled

heir expression is Statement One.

party and whom they do not want.

reprisals might follow.

Great indignation among the Democratic counselors and steersmen of the anti-assembly movement at any Here is an astonishing attempt at suggestion that Bourne has anything evasion of responsibility by one of the 150,000 duly constituted legislators of to do with the grand allied attack the State of Oregon. It ought to be by the Statement Oners, old line popa simple matter for him to take these ulists and stand-pat Democrats on the What is it? Jealousy almaster them one by one. He can do ready transpiring among those sweet it between now and November by de- confederates, the hungry brothers of voting himself, say, three hours each reform, Messrs. Bourne and Chamber-night to the task. Or he can leave it lain? Of course one should not take to to U'Ren, which likely enough is much of the credit for inspiring the what he will do anyway. If he leaves it to The Oregonian, he will be ad- grand uprising of the people from the Democratic senator; who frequently vised to vote no on all these measures. Yet The Oregonian will do as this engineers a personally conducted

fere

movement of that kind in the directroubled legislator desires, ,and print tion in which it will do him the most duly a complete summary or stategood. Yet Mr. Chamberlain is a ment as to each proposed act and modest man and wants nothing whatamendment. There may be some of ever but the usufruct. the 149,999 other Oregon legislators But we are going to see some interwho will be unwilling or unable to esting times here in Oregon.

something disagreeable.

THE INDISPENSABLE.

Mr. Bourne, the self-anointed apostle of the new idea-all new ideas-has what it is all about, anyway, and But adopted the anti-assembly movement who needs or desires light from The for his very own, and there is no way to freeze him out. Not Bourne. Nor Oregonian, for there is a lot of people in this state who can tell the pubwill the refrigerating process be anything but seeming, for that winsome lic with their eyes shut just what gentleman seems always to make himought to be done in every possible emergency. They know. Ask them, Ask them, or any one of them, for self indispensable when the indispensable is needed.

# INTERNATIONAL LAW.

orate corrupt practices act, passed under the initiative two years ago. The International Law Association, which recently held its annual confer-They can tell you, of course. Everyence, seems to be one of the children one knows, for didn't everybody vote of The Hague conference and to have on it? If everybody did not know the same beneficent aim, namely, to what business had he to vote on such render war unreasonable and repugan act, or on any act about which he nant to civilized nations. The Presi-dent of the conference, Lord Justice Kennedy, of the English High Court

of Justice, in his address, defined the chief object of the association to be to get rid of the idea of selfish national isolation." Having in mind the recent Esperanto conference, it is interesting to

notice that this high authority defined a common language, or, to use his own words, "the unification of lanstate subscribe themselves as mem-bers of the Republican party and take end. But, in despair of such a means of understanding each other and being understood, he advocated the "unification of law." A common forum open to all the individual members of civilized nations, was too much to hope for now, but to aspire to a common system of law to govern

ith plurality primaries, has so disevery forum was a legitimate and reajointed the politics of this state and sonable hope. upset the orderly expression of the Toward this end advances are even people's will that majority voters are being made in the field of commerrepresented, against their political clai law, the tendency being marked enscience, in the National capital by to disregard the technicalities of past Senators who belong to a minority generations of lawmakers and indges and to administer substantial justice

This is no fine-spun theory; it is hased on the everlasting, simple prin-fact. The names of Senators Bourne ciples of right and wrong. In studyand Chamberiain prove the fact. The ing the decisions of the appeal courts three-fourths voters of Oregon have of the great nations in cases deterbeen unable to elect a people's choic ng the civil rights of individuals man to the United States Senate. They of different nationalities the same dehave been foiled by plurality nominasire is manifest. Progress of all nations and Statement One. Now the tions is very plain towards availing boosters of this system are trying to themselves of the international high court at The Hague in many direcrepeat its workings in next election tions not expected when that tribuna of Senator. It is dishonest business. It fills was called into existence. So that, politics with perjury. It causes Dem-ocrats to invade Republican politics star ling as the idea may seem at first, courts in Washington, London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, apand to lure so-called Republican candidates for the Legislature to "take" plying similar laws and prescribing the pledge with promise of Demosimilar rules of practice in all parallel cratic votes. It leads thousands of cases submitted for determination. Democrats to register as Republicans may be seen ere this generation passes -by false oath-for purpose of medmore potent agency for common understanding between the nations dling in Republican nominations for benefit of Democratic candidates. It can well be thought of. But first the prevents Republicans from electing corpus juris" must be formulated. of their own party to the Senate. Party assembly is intended to recnot in this country alone, but in the older nations also. Then the harmon mmend men for office whom majoriging and legalizing of the same would ity of party will nominate and elect. be, if a colossal, yet not an Imnossi-That is the chief reason for assembly ble task. free-for-all scramble for nomination

to assassinate Japanese dignitaries port. There may be considerable local traffic developed along the river, and whenever the opportunity presents itself, but even in that line of endeavor they will lack the support of other nathe steamboats would be of tage as feeders to the railroads which do not reach some of the territory where the steamers would Immunity of Japan from outside interference in her Corean pro-Eventually the matter will be settled on the basis of cost and permanent pleted, lies in the inability of most of value. If the expense is not too great, the interested powers to appear in and it is possible for the boats suc cessfully to compete with the rail-Consent of all the governed was not roads, it may some day be possible to obtained when Great Britain invaded take a boat through from Astoria to Reveistoke, or even to Tobacco Plains,

Mont. Philippines. So far as the cost is concerned, how ever, any project by which Canada agrees to improve her portion of the Columbia River as an offset for similar improvement by the Americans of Still, should Japan place any obstacles in the way of the open door and intertheir portion of the river would be about as fair a bargain as that cele brated transaction of the Indian and with the trade of other nations, the white man, by which the Indian

always got the owl and the white man the turkey.

Hungary is reported to be alarmed over the exodus of her good citizens to the United States and the government is about to take steps to stop the emigration. According to the legal of the Hungarian consulate adviser in New York so many of the best of the middle classes have come to this country, that the Hungarfan government is beginning to feel the drain If Hungary and a number of other old-world countries would keep more of their undesirable citizens at he this country might be willing to forego the coming of the other classes. A pollcy which will hold back the bet ter element, and make the United States a dumping ground for the scum that is not wanted abroad, will not be popular with the United States. If Hungary is going to place an embarge emigration, it might as well include the poor stock along with the other. We get enough of the dregs

without any further segregation. The Willamette Valley is not yet out

of the grain business. The Sain ranch Scroggins Valley, Washington n County, has just turned off 117 bushels of oats per acre from a field of 37 acres. Most of the Willamette Valley land is becoming too valuable to use for grain-growing, but if anyone believes that grain growing has been abandoned by reason of any deterioration in soil or climate, the yields of both oats and wheat which are now being secured, ought to cause a revision of opinion.

The increasing demands of the Summer visitors as well as others, are making heavy inroads on the clam supply, and a Newport, Oregon, farmer has just been fined \$50 for canning razor clams and shipping them out of he county. This is the proper kind f congervation of resources, for a saside resort without clams would be minus the chief attraction.

Visitors who have not seen Portand since the year of the fair will not cognize the place when they con again. This Summer has made it almost a new city. The old shacks in the business center are mostly gone. Towering structures replace them. Street paving is under way every-It is worth living through the where. hubbub to see the results.

Oregon hops must be picked clean his year. The crop is of first quality and reputation must be considered. Last year the picking was careless and the good name of the Oregon product suffered. Pay for the work is goodne cent a pound, and the grower can supervise his hands with profit.

It is enough to take away the breath of a layman to find the Bar Associabeginning housecleaning on tion Joseph Choate, who has worn abou all the honors a lawyer can carry. If the charges be sustained and drastic action taken, there is hope of general weeding among the small fry.

# naturally be confined to moral sup- NOW A FRIEND OF THE PRIMARY Interesting Sidelights on a Certain

Campaign for the Governorship.

Some one at Salem has taken the tro go over the files of the Salem 190 for the purpose of learning what the uni-bent editor of that paper, now an anti-assembly candidate for Governor, and at mpromising champion of the primar may have had to say while the primar champion of the primar; new was before the people for passage under the initiative in 1964. The results are quit The following are all extract teresting. Salem Journal)

June 4, 1904 .- The Journal has just as outspokenly and unequivocally ad-vised its readers to vote against all the proposed laws and constitutional dments.

The direct primary law is a scheme to give a few Republican bosses a opoly of nominations, wipe all other political parties out of existence and destroy independent voting and the ecrecy of the ballot.

June 3, 1904 .- The three questions to be submitted to the voters at the elec-tion next Monday should be voted down

All are equally pernicious and bad. The direct primary law is a subterfuge of a few Portland politicians who are control the whole state through the Portland machine.

June 2, 1904 .- The primary election bill will double the election Kill it. Kill all the freak b expenses. Kill all the freak bills. The state has too many now.

June 1, 1904 .- The Journal editor st first was favorable to the U'Ren bill. But closer study of the provisions of that bill revealed that it is loaded and could kill direct nomination if it was adopted. The Journal still fights the principle of direct nomination, but that principle would become obnoxious under the operation of the U'Ren bill. In the first place, the U'Ren bill takes away existing political customs

and rights of the people, and The URen bill sweeps away political

onventions county, district and state -but would result in forcing the rule of King Caucus Instead. All the expense of holding the nom-ination struggles between all the party

aspirants would be saddled on the peo-ple by the U'Ren bill.

come impossible and the rule of the party boss and the caucus manipulators would be legalized and supreme

But there is no use talking to the man who wears the green glass party goggles. He wears them from choice Direct nomination can be enacted by law in the next Legislature without taking away from the people any of their present political privileges and without doubling election expenses.

The U'Ren bill makes a man disclose his political party affiliation long in advance of the primary and election and this puts greater power in the hands of the managers.

May 24, 1904 .- The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of getting in the hands of the rich frothy and the professional politicians.

May 21, 1904 .- Only a rich man or a ordessional politician could get a state bill.

Only a rich man could afford to circulate the petitions in the seven h counties to get onto the state ticket. Only the professional spellbinder could get the ears of the voters to get the nomination for Governor or United

States Senator. The expense of the whole aquabble for office in the Republican and Demo cratic parties would be saddled on the mople

It would be a snap for the rich polithe fine orator or a newspaper politician or the man in office.

Those who want a bill to give a mon-opoly of office-seeking to these classes better vote for the bill.

May 20, 1904 .- The bill is unconstitutional because it proposes to tax the people of all other parties for the pur-pose of giving the dominant parties a chance to settle differences at public

# **ROOSEVELT MAKES A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES**

Colonel Says He Stands for "Square Deal," Even if Rules of Game Must Be Changed-Special Interests Should Be Eliminated From Polities, Cor-porations Controlled and Tariff Revised Our Schedule at a Time-Gradu-ated Income and Inheritance Taxes Favored - Equalization of Opportunity is Burden of Speece at Osawatemie.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., Aug. 31 .- | tained, the special interests are too in-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in his speech here today outlined the principles for which he stands. These included the elimination of the "special interests" from politics, Government supervision of all corporations dealing in public necessities,; personal respon-sibility of afficers of offending corpo-rations, revision of the tariff one schedule at a time, graduated income and inheritance taxes, comprehensive labor laws and direct primaries assoclated with corrupt practices acts. Colonel Roosevelt opened his address

with a reference to the two crises in National history, the formation of the government and its preservation.

New Problems Important.

His reference to the connection of John Brown with the second crisis led to a criticism of people who gathered to do honor to the men who faced early problems, yet shrank from or denounced the men who were trying to meet the problems of the 20th century. He pro-Of that generation of men to whom

we owe so much the man to whom we owe the most is, of course, Lincoln. Part of our debt to him is because he forecast our present struggle and saw the way out. He said: "I hold that while man exists it is

his duty to improve not only his own condition, but to assist in ameilorating mankind." And again, "Labor is prior mankind." And again, "Labor is prior to and independent of capital; capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed but for labor. Laor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other ights. . . Nor should this lead to a rights. Fights. . . Nor should this lead to a war upon the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for ilmself, thus, by example showing that its own shall be safe from violence when built." It seems to me that in these words,

Lincoln took substantially the attitude that we ought to take; he showed the proper sense of proportion in his relative estimates of capital and labor, of human rights and property rights.

Special Privilege Evil.

In every wise struggle for human betterment one of the main objects, and often the only object, has been to and often the only object, has been to achieve in larger measure equality of opportunity. In the struggle for this great end, nations rise from barbarism to civilization, and through it peoples press forward from one stage of en-lightenment to the next. One of the chief factors in progress is the de-struction of special privilege. The es-sence of any structure for healthy it. sence of any struggle for healthy lib-erty has always been and must always be to take from some one man or class he to take from some one must over or of men the right to enjoy power or wealth or position or immunity which has not been earned by service to his or their fellows.

Now, mind you, if there were any at-empt by mob violence or in any other ray to plunder and work harm to the way to plunder and work narm to the special interest, whatever it may be that most dislike, to the wealthy man, ver he may be, for whom I have I have the greatest contempt. I would fight for him and so would you if you were worth your salt. He should have justice. Every special interest is entitled to jus-

At every stage and under all circum-stances, the essence of the struggle is to equalize opportunity, destroy privi-lege and give to the life and citizenship of every individual the highest possible value, both to himself and to the com-monwealth. onwealth

Practical equality of opportunity for all citizens, when we achieve it, will have two great results. First, every his share in the management of the May 17, 1904—U'Ren admits that the bill is his own handiwork and as such he deserves credit for all that is good in it. It is a patchwork from other states and its weak points are that it the expense of holding another election on the another of the states of the states of the states of the states and the state the states and the states at t

Probably this is both luentinl. the big interests and the little interests. The duty of Congress is to provide a method by which the interest of the whole people shall be all that receives consideration. To this end there must be an expert tariff commission, wholly removed from the possibility of p cal pressure or of improper, bus influence. As fast as its recomm politi tions are made, I believe in revising one schedule at a time. A general revision of the tariff almost inevitably leads to log-rolling, and the subordination of the general public interest in local and special interest.

### Unfair Money-Getting Denonneed. The absence of effective state, and

un-

specially National restraint upon fair money-getting, has tended to cre-ate a small class of enormously wealthy and economically powerful men, whose chief object is to hold and increase their power. The prime need is to change the conditions which enable these men to accumulate power which it is not for the general welfare that they should

hold or exercise. This, I know, im-plies a policy of a far more active gov-ernmental interference with social and economic conditions in this country than we have yet had, but I think we have got to face the fact that such an increase in governmental control is now necessary governmental control is now necessary.

No man should receive a dollar un-less that dollar has been fairly earned. Every dollar received should represent a dollar's worth of service rendered. The really hig fortune, the swollen fortune, by the mere fact of its size, acquires qualities which differentiate it in kind as well as in degree from what is possessed by men of relatively small means. Therefore, I believe in a graduated income tax on big fortunes, and in another tex which is far nore easily collected and far more ef-fective—a graduated inheritance tax on big fortunes, properly safeguarded against evasion, and increasing rapidly in amount with the size of the estate. Of conservation I shall speak more at length elsewhere. Conservation means development as much as it does protection. I recognize the right and the duty of this generation to develop and use the natural resources of our land.

but I do not recognize the right to waste them, or to rob, by wasteful use. the generations that come after us. The

natural resources must be used for the benefit of all our people and not mo-nopolized for the benefit of the few. That is one of the fundamental rea-sons why the special interests must be driven out of politics. Of all the ques tions which can come before this Na tion, short of the actual preservation of its existence in a great war, there is none which compares in importance with the great central task of leaving this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us, and train ing them into a better race to inhabit the land and pass it on. Conservation s a great moral issue, for it involves the patriotic duty of insuring the safe ty and continuance of the Nation. Let me add that the health and vitality of our people are at least as well worth conserving as their forests, water-

lands and minerals, and that in this great work the National Government must bear a most important part.

Labor's Rights Discussed. The right to regulate the use of wealth in the public interest is uni-versally admitted. Let us admit also the right to regulate the terms and conditions of labor, which is the chief element of wealth, directly in the in-terest of the common good. No man can be a good citizen un-less he has a wage more than sufficient to cover the bare cost of living, and hours of labor short enough so that after his day's work is den

the insensate folly of Mr. Balley, Naturally this would hlight any prospects they might have of electing the President in 1912. But can they win wenty-three Congressional seats from the Republicans? If what happened in Mr. Aldridge's district is any guide, they can do it easily. But we are inclined to believe that the Aldridge cataclysm cannot be taken for a prec-The man himself is a singularly malodorous specimen of the New York machine politician, while in Rochester, the principal city of his district, progressive, or even revolu-tionary, sentiment, is very strong. There may not be many such districts in the East. Then again there may be scores of them. The popular unrest is universal and what form it may ultimately take it is useless to try to predict.

Even if the next House of Representatives remains Republican, will present an aspect almost antirely new. The rules of procedure will be fundamentally altered. The old leaders of legislation will be reduced to the ranks, those of them who get back, and progressive bills will i the stage. The Kansas platform indiates the sort of measures which a Republican House will favor with the urgents in control. A non-partisan tariff commission, radical extension of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and physical valuation of the railroads are some of the bills which would almost certainly come forward and pass into laws. The opposition of the Senate to legislation this nature is likely to be a thing

of the pust when Congress meets again. The insurgent group in the enate was strong last year, and it will gain rather than lose in numbers new on. Thus we see that there is more prospect of a revolutionized and reinvigorated Republican party going into power at the next election than there is of a Democratic victory This is well for the country, because the Democrats really have nothing to offer but flatulent promises by one faction which the other fully intends to break. The way they evade the problem of tariff revision is typical. Some of them adopt Mr. Bailey's fooliah, if not dishonest, scheme; others cry for academic free trade, which is out of the question, as they well The consequence is mere stagenow. nation. The Democrats could not and would not do anything effectual with the tariff. But the fact that President Taft is cautiously moving toward

ideae gives good hope that the Re-publicans will take hold of the tariff sincerely and vigorously and settle the vexed problems which it presents for the best interest of all concerned.

The late Thomas Lawson of Boston we shall regain them." emerged from his tomb a few days ago to tell the waiting world that he knew all about the red-headed lady who, in the interests of Standard Oil had made F. Augustus Heinze give up great secrets. the front page for so long that most will not be brought about by the

foils majority and therefore makes UPPER COLUMBIA NAVIGATION. disruption. Staement One puts climax n this business. The people have been unable to

ington and British Columbia have a designate their true choice for Sena-tor, with plurality primaries and greater shore line than Oregon along that stream, Portland has always Statement One. Nor will they be able taken a larger interest in the improveto designate their true choice in future with this system.

The people rule, of course; but they up in the domain now presided over by Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Captain Leonard White, of this city, built and do so only according to the methods of orderly, rational political action Triumph of minority political faction operated the little steamer Forty-Nine is not "people's rule," although it has more than forty-five years ago. been frequently called so by demasteamer, as well as a number of othgogue politicians in this state.

#### THE JAPANNED COREA.

proval

up through the Arrow Lakes and Co-Annexation of Corea by Japan does lumbia River, was owned and operated by Portland men. Prior to con-struction of the Canadian Pacific Railnot meet with the unqualified apof any one except the Japancze. Unfortunately, perhaps, for the Coreans, none of the nations interroad and its rail and steamer feeders the business was very profitable. ested is sufficiently affected to force That there is still a field for the steamboat in that country is apparent Japan to a reconsideration of the problem. Immunity from application

by the business that is being develor other nations of this force is exalong both sides of the river. Further details of Canadian co-operaplained in an article in the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, which summar tion on the scheme for improving the river will be awaited with interest. izes its views with the statement that war is the sole means of annulling an If the Canadian assistance is confined accomplished fact, and there will be to the improvement of that portion of the river lying in Canadian territory, no conflict because "nobody would go to war for Corea." Wilfrid Laurier can easily afford This is the business view of the mat-

to make almost any kind of a prom-ise. The Columbia River is today ter. The sentimental side of the story is found in the protest of 10,000 Co navigable from Revelstoke to Robreans scattered through the United son, a distance of 165 miles, for the States, Mexico, Hawali, China and largest class of steamers at all sea Eastern Russia. The people repre-sented by the Corean National Associ-South of Robson but little difficulty is experienced for full-powered complete harmony with the insurgent ation are very bitter in their arraign-ideas gives goed hope that the Re- ment of Japan for what they term a boats of considerable size as far south of the American boundary line as monstrous crime and conclude Northport, Wash. The Canadians very savage resolutions with a pledge thus have something over 200 miles of that "we, the trus sons of Corea, do river on which only a triffing expendidetermine never to give up our strugture would be necessary to place it in for the liberty and independence first-class condition for steamboating

of dear old Corea until such time as the year round. All of the serious and expensive dif-It is unnecessary to say that on ficulties to be overcome lie south of the boundary line, and unless the Ca-

every question in which sentiment and usiness conflict, sentiment receives nadians are sufficiently interested in scant consideration. If there is ever an open river to join with American Lawson has been off a change in Japan's policy in Corea, it and spend money in removing these obstructions or providing canal of the "gelatine spined shrimps," as Coreans. They will probably continue around the rapids, their assistance will troubled waters.

By all means, let Mr. McMurray run a twenty-car train from Fourth street to the Fair Grounds every day next That will accommodate a week. great crowd and cause little interference to cross-town traffic. The City statute. Council can be "clever" in this matter to aid a great exposition.

There seems to be so much money in Oregon it is necessary to start more banks to hold it. One opens in Grants Pass this week; there is a new National bank at McMinnville, and the small town of Vale, with two National banks, is to have a state institution.

If the ghost of John Brown hovered over Osawatomie while the Colonel was speaking, it must have felt a Although the Columbia River does twinge of envy. John could stir up a ot touch at Portland, and both Washtempest in his day, but Theodore sets a cyclone going whenever he opens his mouth.

Chicago is learning how to sympament of the river than any other comthize with San Francisco with adult munity in the Pacific Northwest. Fag Orientals in the primary classes, but should find an easy solution from he experience with a very much-mixed population

This The addition to the Oregon State Prison was not made necessary beers which ran from the boundary line cause of increased attendance, but for of the United States nearly 200 miles school room and other reformatory vork. Oregon stays about so wicked all the time.

> Who had charge of the St. Johns petition to be annexed to Portland? Surely-

Some one blundered With the St. Johns three hundred.

Possibly we are wrong, but it would seem that there is nothing whatever going on in Seattle, except a Sena-torial election. We have been readng the Seattle papers

Very likely the breach in the Re publican party is healing, but even at this distance we can still see gaps in Kansas, California and New York,

Another Holy Roller in Los Angeles has died from self-imposed starvation. That method of translation is just the thing for the lunacy cult.

Even with the quarter of a million for the Broadway bridge out of the way, life will continue to be one bond ssue after another.

The entire Pacific Northwest would

like to paraphrase the old line into "Rainy days hath September."

Vacation being over and paid for, t will not be so easy to dig up for the bill collector today.

It doesn't appear that the Colonel pouring oil this week on has been stands for Tariff Revision.

on the people

May 16, 1904-That it will be a dead letter and inoperative no one can doubt. It practically abolishes all political onventions and all parties but the Republicans and Democrats-If a law could do those things. Of course, a f another can give to the common wealth that service to which it is fairly law cannot abolish such political instientitled. tutions and hence it will be a defunct

Native-Born Chinese.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 30 .- (To the Edi-tor)-I should thank you to advise me, through the columns of The Oregonian, If a male child, born in the United States of Chinese parentage, becomes a citizen of this country at the time of his birth, or could said child, because of his birth on American soil, become a citizen of the United States thereafter? In other words, what would be the status of a male child born to one of Portland's Chinese merchants, as regards citizenship, in a case where the parents of said child had never been

admitted to citizenship? NORMAN HENDERSON.

Such child, male or female, is a citien of the United States and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenahlp.

The 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution reads: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside."

Smile,

Kansas City Star. Be affahle. You .won't break.

Act as if it were natural. Don't be afraid of being pleasant. Especially if you have a family skele

What if you do think yourself superior to others?

It is had breeding to placard your self by a freezing countenance.

A haughty manner is no hall mark of respectability and is a direct bid to the rest of the world to hold an inquest over your failings when you die

# "Revising" Sir Walter Scott.

Indianapolia Star.

An enterprising New York publisher will issue a "revised" edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels this Fall. The revision will not consist in the interpo ation of any new material, but in the elimination of matter that the editor elimination of matter that the editor may consider superfluous, such as his-torical references. The purpose of the publisher, it appears, is to reduce the books as near as possible to the style of modern fiction. The only remark that seems suitable in this connection is Great Scott! is Great Scott!

### Necessary During Vacation.

Boston Transcript. "Why do girls wear engagement rings?" "On the same principle that a person

ties a string around his finger-so they won't forget they're engaged."

the work of women, and especially need in our common schools not mer education in book learning but a family substantially what he has earned. Second, equality of opportunity means that the commonwealth will get from every citizen the highest service of which he is capable. No man who practical training for daily life and work rries the burden of special privileges

work. I do not ask for over-centralization, but I do ask that we work in a spirit of broad and far-reaching Nationalism when we work for what concerns our people as a whole.

people as a whole. I believe in shaping the ends of government to protect property as well as human welfare. Normally, and in the long run, the ends are the same, but whenever the alternative must be faced I am for men and not for prop-erty. I am far from underestimating the importance of dividends, but I rank dividends below human charac-ter. I know well that the reformer must not bring upon the people ecco-Rules Can Be Changed. I stand for the square deal. But when I say that I am for the square deal, I mean not merely that I stand for fair play under the present rules of the game, but that I stand for having those rules changed so as to work for a more substantial equality of op-portunity and of reward for equally

good service. This means that our governments, must not bring upon the people eco-nomic ruin, or the reforms themselves national and state, must be freed from the sinister influence or control of will go down in the ruin. But we must be ready to face temporary dis-aster, whether or not brought on by special interests. Exactly as the spe-cial interests of cotton and slavery threatened our political integrity bethose who will war against us to the knife. Those who oppose all reform will do well to remember that ruin in fore the Civil War, so now the great special business interests too often con rol and corrupt the men and methods f government for their own profit. its worst form is inevitable if our tional life brings us nothing better than swollen fortunes for the few and the triumph in both politics and busi-We must drive the special interests out of politics. There can be no effective control of ness of a sordid and selfish material

corporations while their political activ-ity remains. To put an end to it will be ism Direct Primary Suggested.

neither a short nor an easy task, but it m he d

If our political institutions were perfect, they would absolutely prev-the political domination of money any part of our affuirs. We need We must have complete and effective publicity of corporate affairs, so that the people may know beyond peradventure whether the corporations obey the law and whether their management entitles We need to make our political representatives more quickly and sensitively responsive to the people whose servants they are. More direct action by the people in their own affairs under proper safeguards is vitally necessary. The direct primary is a step in this them to the confidence of the public. It is necessary that laws should be pas to prohibit the use of corporate fun funda directly or indirectly for political purposes; it is still more necessary that such laws should be thoroughly enforced. The direct primary is a step in this direction if it is associated with a cor-

Government Should Supervise.

rupt practices act effective to prevent the advantage of the man willing reckleasly and unscruptionally to spend money over his more honest competi-It has become entirely clear that we nust have Government supervision of the capitalization not only of public service bore. One of the fundamental necessities corporations including particularly rail-ways, but of all corporations doing an in-terstate business. I do not wish to see the Nation forced into ownership of the a representative government In a representative government such as ours is to make certain that the men to whom the people delegate their power shall z-rve the people by whom they are elected, and not the special interests. I believe that every National officer, elected or appointed, should be forbidden to perform any context or peeping any comparation railways if it can possibly be avoided, and the only alternative is thorough-going and effective regulation, which shall be based on a full knowledge of all the facts, including a physical valuation of the property. We have come to recognize that franservice or receive any compensation directly or indirectly from interstate corporations; and a similar provision

chises should never be granted except for a limited time, and never without proper provision for compensation to the could not fail to be useful within the states. proper provision for compensation to the public. It is my personal belief that the same kind and degree of control and supervision which should be exercised over public service corporations should be extended also to combinations which The object of government is the welfare of the people. The material progress and prosperity of a nation are desirable chiefly so far as they are desirable chickly so far as they lead to the moral and material welfare of all good citizens. What we need is good citizens. Good citizenship means progress; and therefore all good citizens should stand for progcontrol necessaries of life, such as meat, oil and coal, or which deal in them on an important scale.

tion. The effort at prohibiting all com-bination has substantially failed. The way out lies not in attempting to prevent such combinations, but in co

Evidence Costs More Than Claim.

tempt to make capital of his virtue.

Should Be Discreet.

Chicago Record-Herald.

A man who is good because he has never had a chance to be bad may be worthy of respect, but he should not at-

Philadelphia Record. It cost New York City \$43 for witining one cemetery

corporation breaks the law. Combinations in industry are the re-sult of an imperative economic law which cannot be repealed by political legisla-

# controlling

ress, and must be progressive.

them in the interest of the

I believe that the officers, and especi-

ally the directors, of corporations, should be held personally responsible when any

public welfare. There is a widespread belief among our people that, under the methods of making tariffs which have hitherto ob-Claum valued at \$25

Significant Initials.

Kansas City Star. It may be pointed out as more than passing significant that TI R. also