The Oregonian

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

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1910.

CHOOSING ONE'S COMPANY.

It is amusing, and not uninstruclive, to peruse the various comments which have been made upon Roosevelt's refusal to sit with Senator Lorimer at the Hamilton Club's dinner. They fall into two distinct classes. Writers of one set, or school, see nothing in the incident except a snub administered by one politician to an other. To the moral lesson which it onveys they are totally blind, or at least they pretend to be. Thus Pittsburg paper fears that now an attempt will be made to exclude from good society "all public men whose integrity has been assailed," and is appalled at the "resultant shock and

scandal. The esteemed Hartford Times opines that nobody who "understands the rules of decent society" will approve what Roosevelt did. The Buffalo Times remembers that the Colonel has dined many a time and oft with people fust as bad as Lorimer, and w ders what has awakened him to this sudden spasm of virtue. But the writers who take this unedifying view of the subject are very much the excep-The great majority of the respeciable papers of the country, whether they are friendly to Mr. Roosevelt or not, commend him for taking the stand he did in this instance.

Thus the Baltimore Sun says he has given the country an excellent less sound morals." The Springfield Republican thinks that Lorimer "deserves the dubious distinction which Roosevelt has thrust upon him. The Richmond Journal reminds us that "guilt is personal" and that "the personal element must obtain in the social relations between the honest and dishonest members of society." Of course such high-class weeklies as The Outlook and The Independent are pleased with Mr. Roosevelt's act. The Independent quotes the Apostle John, who declared that good people should not receive certain corrupt persons into their houses nor give them greeting on the street, and it goes on to predict that "this act of Mr. Roosevelt will be a precedent. It will historical." Decidedly the press of the ountry is awake to the moral aspect lovers of sound standards to read what most publications have to say

about it. The effect of Lorimer's exposure is notably different from that of a certain indictment during the late unpleasantness in San Francisco. The indicted gentleman had long striven to Democratic majority is unthinkable sealed doors of the hautten flew open to him and he was received in the gilded pariors of the best society with kisses of welcome. It is cheering to see that we have come to the point in civilization where crime is no longer a social distinction at any rate.

The privilege of choosing the kind

of people with whom they will assoclate is one which gentlemen have long claimed. In fact, the social most effectual of all safeguards of good morals. Men who could go to jail with a blithesome countenance cannot endure to be cut by decent people on the street and excluded from the parlors of their acquaintances Society has dungeons and torturechambers," wrote a celebrated Unitarian preacher of the last generation which are far more terrible than those of the Inquisition." Perhaps he exaggerated a little, but it is indisputable that the moment good society begins to banish from its circles the men who commit a given act at that moment the act will lose all its charm and will be relegated to criminal dens. If President Hadley's doctrine of ostracising wealthy criminals had been carried out much of the catch "higher up" miscreants wor up would have kept their paths straight. The reason why so many of them are crooks is because good society has made no distinction be tween the crook and the honest man so long as they both kept out of jail. The precept that a man must be he has been convicted in a court of law is a feeble evasion of moral responsi-Many men whose misdeeds strike at the very roots of the social order could not possibly be convicted. Often the evidence against them has been skillfully destroyed. Frequently they have been so astutely advised by able lawyers that their crimes fly in the face of the law and bid it defiance It is precisely such cases as these that society must take cognizance of and judge by its pure and rigorous canons. Decent people are not obliged to dine with miscreants simply because no jury has convicted them. If they were then the last defense of the commi nity against pollution would have been

thrown down. It is to be hoped that Mr. Roose velt's act will not only be commended approximate in importance the one by the press but that it will b itated and its principle extended. The lawyer who aids voracious corporations to break the law, the political niddleman who handles the funds that spread corruption far and wide the syndicate magnate who undermines the welfare of society by his grasping combinations-will the time ever come when they will be excluded from polite drawing-rooms? Shall we live to see the day when gold cannot gild crime thickly enough to hide its true hideousness? If it ever does come we may thank Mr. Roosevelt for

There was nothing small about the exploit of Clarence Oglivy, the youthful horsethief of Pilot Rock, Umatilla

his neighbor's horses, one every year of his life, and drove them over the mountains as his own. Be ing caught he pleaded guilty and will Notwithstanding the flagrancy of his crime the case of this boy excites pity on account of his extreme youth, and of the incontestable fact that his incarceration in the state's prison, with the degrading associations that this implies, will stamp out whatever spark of honor and pride that may have smoldered under his untoward environment in his boyhood and leave him atathe end of his term of durance a man besetted in ignorance, purposeless for good and a grievance against society.

THE CASE OF CASON.

Boon Cason is a candidate for state Senator for Multnomah as a Statement No. 1 anti-assembly candidate. But agon is not acceptable to the little antiassembly assembly of backroom bosses They have rubbed him off the slate. They say he has no right to "butt in." He must be eliminated. He interferes with the plans of the machine. He is stalking horse of the assembly. He has solicited and obtained an interview in The Oregonian. He must be ulled off. He might be elected, All this, and more like it, constitutes the

osses' indictment against Cason. Why has not Cason as much right to run for state Senator as any other anti-assembly candidate? Why is he not entitled to fair play? Why should he be made the victim of the machinations of a selfish political clique that desires the election of its state candidate and no other. Cason has shown signs of independence and aggressive-ness not pleasing to the little bosses. There must be discipline, teamwork, o-operation and harmony among the

elect; therefore Cason must go. The Oregonian is not supporting Cason, but it thinks Cason is entitled to have his candidacy determined of There was an interview with him in the course of much other political news. The Oregonian had to reason to think that his candidacy was not genuine; nor does it think so now. On the contrary, it believes that Cason, who appears to be a sturdy and self-reliant young man, i out to win if he can. Let Cason have the show to which he is plainly entitled. He cannot get it in the com pany he has elected to keep. The Oregonian will give it to him and to every other.

MAINE AND THE UNION.

In a jubilant editorial, the Balti-"As Maine goes so goes the Union," and upon the strength of it predicts a sweeping Democratic victory Fall. It is well not to rely too implicitly upon ancient saws. Oftentimes the circumstances which made them true in their day undergo change and then they lose their virtue. When a saw has lost its savor wherewith shall It be made applicable once more?

The Democratic victories in Maine and New York do not portend wide National success except to a blinded and jaundiced eye. Is it conceivable for example, that Wisconsin will go of the affair, and it is encouraging Democratic this Fall? In that state thousands of Democrats voted the Republican ticket in the primaries. Rightly or wrongly they believe that the La Follette platform represents last year. Other evidence of in-their best interests and they purpose creased stocks of wheat throughout to support it without regard to party ties. Kansas is another state where a gain entrance to elite circles in San The "insurgency" there is not against Francisco and he had striven in vain.
But when his name was handed down against a certain brand of leadership. The Kansans are as good Republicans as they ever were, but they intend pared with those for the correspond-to make their own definition of what ing week a year ago. But while the Republicanism signifies

There is a much brighter prospect for a grand breakup of the old Democratic party both North and South than there is of anything like a sweeping victory. The independent papers have begun to speak of it as "putrescent, odious, sordid, defunct," and so on. Moreover, these are the same papers which in Cleveland's time turned to the Democrats as the natural scour gers of the errant Republicans. the South the wheelhorse Democrats are on the anxious seat with tears in their bleary old eyes. Throughout the South there is a strong inclination to-ward the newer ideas in politics, and it is quite possible that, should there new alignment of parties, a numerous element will leave its old affiliation and unite with the progressive Republicans.

THE PANAMA EXPOSITION.

A New Orleans dispatch states that some disappointment is felt over the census returns which credit that city with a population of but 339,075. It is feared that these returns will have effort which the law has exerted to an unfavorable effect on the prospects of the Panama Exposition. not have been needed. The men high- is not at all clear why the difference between what New Orleans expected and what she received in the way of Government census figures should materially affect the status of the expe sition. New Orleans has other and more weighty factors to contend with n this contest for the exposition presumed innocent of all offence until honors. So far as the matter has progressed, it would seem that the outhern city could not be assured of more than one-half the amount of financial support that is already guaranteed the San Francisco exposition. On the Pacific Coast every large city within a thousand miles of San Franrisco is working harmoniously with the California metropolis to secure the celebration of the big event on this

New Orleans may have some outside-support, but it does not approach in volume that which is accorded San Francisco. The amount of money pledged for the San Francisco expoaition is so great that it would be un-reasonable to expect the Government add enough to the New Orleans fund to make the Louisiana affair which will be held on this Coast With California holding a celebration which in every respect would outshine the one held in New Orleans, it would be idle to presume that the Government would withhold its sanction and support from the greater exposition in favor of the smaller one. The New Orleans Picayane takes Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane to task for advising the Californians to proceed with their big show irrespective of what Congress may do and seems to think that if the Government withholds its financial support from the enterprise, it will also withhold its official sanction. This is hardly prob-

The exposition at San Francisco will be held in honor of the greatest in- the cost of this traffic to the consumer | make history.

world has ever undertaken. tegrity of the state and the indorsecompel Government recognition. Panama Canal Exposition should be held at San Francisco because no other port that is in any manner eliggiven the affair if it is held on the Pacific Coast. If the Government should discriminate and lend support to a smaller affair at New Orleans the Western exposition would still a more attractive project for both Americans and foreigners.

PORTIFYING THE CANAL.

President Taft in his coming message to Congress will recommend an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for imme diate use in beginning the work of fortifying the Panama Canal. It is expected that the total amount neces sary for completion of the work will be approximately \$14,000,000. At first glance this seems a large sum to spend for protection in a region where this country is supposed to have full control, but in comparison with the immense cost of the canal which is to be protected, it is insignificant. By the time the hig ditch is completed, it will represent a cost of something more than \$400,000,000, and unless it is properly fortified a small intruder might render the big investment at east temporarily worthless.

When the matter of fortifying the anal was first broached a few weeks igo, there was a murmur of dissatisfaction in Europe and some talk of a violation of treaty agreements. Subsequent investigation has revealed the propriety of this Government proceed ing to build fortifications and take any ther steps necessary to safeguard our nterests. As the existing treatles by which the rights of the United States n the canal zone recognized by other countries give this country the power o "police and protect" the canal, such duty cannot be performed without the necessary fortifications, no valid objection can be made by other countries. It might, in fact, be of advantage to some of the old world powers which may become involved in trouble, to have this great highway between the two oceans well fortified against any possible interruption of

servicei In connection with the fortification of the canal, it is also the intention more Sun quotes the ancient saw that of the Government to establish a strong naval base on Guantanamo Island near Cuba. A similar strong naval base should be established somewhere on the Pacific. This country is investing too much money in the canal to have it inadequately guarded, and no time should be lost n getting the necessary adjuncts of the canal under way in time for their completion when the canal is ready for business.

WHEAT'S STATISTICAL POSITION.

With an increase of nearly 1,000,000 ushels in the wheat supply yesterday the total now stands in excess of 29,000,000 bushels, an increase of 16,-000,000 bushels over the same date the world were shown in the weekly statistics from abroad. There was an incrase of 13,000,000 bushels in 'quantities on passage" as compared with the same week in the preceding year, and world's shipments increased more than 2,000,000 bushels as com ing week a year ago. But while the statistical situation has shown signs of weakening there has been less change in prices than might be expected. Heavy offerings of new crop wheat in Chicago have crowded the September option down about 5 cents per bushel under last year's figures, but the close on December wheat yes terday was less than 2 cents lower

than on the same date last year. It is in the coarse grains that the greatest change in prices has taken place since harvest began, and September corn, which sold at 69 cents a year ago, yesterday closed weak at 55 % cents. Oats showed similar weakness, yesterday's Chicago figures being 5 cents per bushel under those of a year ago. However, so long as wheat shows insufficient weakness to carry it much below the dollar mark and with corn and oats selling at pres ent figures, there ought to be the usual amount of prosperity in the grain belt provided the crop is marketed before the Argentine sellers trail in on the heels of the Russians and overload the foreign market. A big crop at reasonably high prices is in some respects preferable to a small crop at excessively high prices. more work to the railroads, the warehousemen and to all others who are in any way connected with the in-

A SANE PRESENTMENT. It is refreshing to find a preacher who eschews sentiment and theory in considering the question of prohibi tion and abides by the facts that are known to all observant men. Rev. John H. Cudlipp in his discourse upon that subject from the Grace Methodist Episcopal pulpit Sunday evening disclosed to his no doubt surprised sudlence a man who is able to dispassionately upon this question, to proclaim it not the only, or even the paramount question at issue before the American people today, but a quesworthy of careful, earnest consideration, albeit subordinate to some

others. In this same presentment of the question, Mr. Cudlipp warned the hurch not to be deceived as to the strength and position of the liquor traffic. He bids theorists to remember that the great Catholic Church, with her 2,000,000 votes on a conser vative estimate, cannot be counted upon in the prohibition fight; he points to the practically solid Gernan vote that will be thrown agains it because German voters have their own convictions upon the subject; he refers to the commercial value of the liquor business, asserting that this is of astounding volume, and last and perhaps greatest, certainly not least, he bids the blind champions of prohibition to remember that in ten mil-lion cases "drink has become a fixed habit for which man will sacrifice them all." These are words of truth and soberness outranking for the purposes of enlightenment the statistics that have been gathered through the painstaking effort of years showing

County. He appropriated fifteen head dustrial and commercial project that of liquors, to his family and to the It public. The people do not need to be will have back of it the credit and in- told that drunkenness is a curse; they konw that already. They do not need ment of the entire region west of the to have its uneconomic features prepossibly be called upon to do a year's Recky Mountains. An enterprise of sented in infinite detail and staggering time in the penitentiary for every such a colossal nature favored by so totals. The gaunt rolls of destitution large a number of people cannot well make plain this wicked waste of sub-be ignored by the Government. The stance that should enter into the magnitude of the affair made possible | maintenance of homes and wives and by the generous support given it will children. They do not need to listen with shuddering and disgust to the confessions of ribaldry and debauchery as detailed by the peripatetic reformer, self-styled an "evangelist," ible for the honor can muster any-learn to what depths of degradation where near the support that will be the drink habit can drag as man. There is evidence of this all about

them.

Good old "Tama Jim" Wilson, holder of the world's record for sticking to a fat Cabinet job has again called attention to his existence by declining to make use of a Government frank in sending out advance copies of a speech which he delivered at Kenton, Ohio. Of course if the contents of that speech were no more valuable than the contents of the fearfully and wonderfully made crop reports that the honorable Secretary of Agriculture sends out from Oregon, Washington and Idaho, he was fully justified in saving the Government the expense not to mention the indignation which must follow the receipt of such stuff by the voters and taxpayers. Perhaps If Secretary Wilson were forced to nav the postage on his crop reports he would cease sending them out, and the world would get more accurate information regarding the situation.

Versatile Dr. Cook, "to whom no land is distant, to whom no sea is Last Friday, a returning traveler from the Southern Hemis-phere, landed in New York with a story that the alleged Pole discoverer. or the discoverer of an alleged pole. was living quietly in the Argentine. A day later the cable from Copenhagen brought the glad tidings that Ferdi nand, the great pole prevaricator, was laying a course for Etah, accompanied by John L. Bradley, who supplied the funds for the first Cook expedition As has frequently been stated, you can find nearly everything in Oregon that you can find anywhere. On Sunday, the eminent Dr. Cook, who stole the North Pole from a book, was detected in the lobby of the Portland Hotel He disappeared soon after being detected, and is believed to be hot on the trail of Halley's comet.

It will be ample time for San Francisco to feel bad over losing the opportunity to build a dozen battleships for China after Mr. Schwab secures the contract. As a reason for not considering the Bay City plant in the event the contract is secured, the steel magnate says that San Francisco is "obsessed with unionism." Here ought to be an opportunity for the Seattle spirit to get in its work. attle has a fine plant for building bat-tleships and her citizens paid a \$100,-000 bonus for the privilege of building a \$1,000,000 ship a few years ago Unionism has never secured a very strong foothold in Seattle and building of a few battleships for China would give that city a boost which would do much to overcome the present stagnation along the waterfront.

The death of James Clark McGrew at his home in Kirkwood, W. Va., last Sunday, in his 98th year, recalls scenes in the Forty-first and Fortysecond Congresses of which he was a member. He was the oldest ex-Representative in the United States, and passed away suddenly as the result of slight fatigue incident to the celebraon of his hirthday. The ar ment of his death caused no surprise, but wonder, rather, in that it had been so long delayed. His identification with his era is made in the statement that he was one of fifty-five men in the Richmond conference who opposed the secession of Virginia from

Authorities on dairying in Oregon are no doubt right when they tell holders in irrigable districts of Umatilla and Morrow counties that they can do no better with their areas available to cultivation than to plant alfalfa extensively and then buy enough cows to consume all the land will produce. The milk and butter fat thus taken from the soil would, it is computed, return not less than \$20 a ton to the grower of alfalfa.

Persons who are fond of Oregon will read with interest the news that there is to be a controversy over the title to the McLoughlin state at Oregon City. tude and treachery which deprived the good old man of his property have been partially atoned for, but not wholly. There is still room for justice to his descendants

The trials of current politics seen to tell severely on our statesmen. Cannon broke down in Kansas. La Follette is in the hands of surgeons. he was making a speech. No doubt mental anxiety preys upon the body and this campaign is notable for ocasions of grief and worry.

As a very pleasant reminder of Westinghouse Air Brake Company yesterday declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2% per cent with extra dividends of the same size. The Westinghouse concern was hard hit by the

The attempt to fly over the Simplen Pass is rather foolhardy in the present state of aviation, Still, without foolhardiness the new art would never reach perfection. Kiplingites under stand that the man who makes the world go is he who tilts at "the thing that can't be done."

What did the President and the colonel talk about, anyway? That's one of the troubles running a paper. often the best news doesn't get into

other than concerning the weather and the children's health when Taff and T. R. met. While Captain Larsen was making his trip through Niagara Rapids, the

There must have been conversation

fool-killer must have been taking a day off. How would you like the job of sergeant-at-arms at the New York Re-

It is within the possibilities that the Saratoga convention next week may

OLD GAME WILL SURELY FAIL. Democrats Trying to Beat Hawley With

Grants Pass Observer. It does not appear at this writing that the Jonathan Bourne combination is making any considerable progress in the way of preventing the renomina-tion of Representative Hawley. Repub-licans had a lesson in the Democrat-Populist game two years ago, and they do not forget it. A weak candidate is put up by the combined machine as a Republican, while at the same time receiving all the fraudulently registered Democratic and Populist votes. As an alleged Republican, this candidate of the game is expected to gather in the weaker brethren of that party, and so defeat the strong Republican candidate at the primary election. If that works out, then a strong Democrat opposes the alleged Republican at the general

election and wipes him out.

That game was worked in the case of Senator Chamberlain, but it is scarcely credible that the voters will permit it to be worked again to defeat so able and faithful a public servant as Haw-ley. If such a misfortune should hap-pen, and Mulkey should, by the combi-nation, receive the Republican nomination, what an easy prey he would be for a strong Democrat at the election in November?

However, the prospect of any such utcome is very remote. In every part In every part of the district Representative Hawley as gained the confidence and esteem of the Republican voters by his ceaseless and efficient efforts to serve Ore-He is, as before stated in this paper, the most earnest and capable Representative that this state has ever had in the Washington House of Representatives, and the people know it, and appreciate him accordingly. Jowill do its, duty, and all the reports from other counties show that the combination against Hawley will fail. The people want him, not only for what he has done, but also for what he can and will do for Oregon in the next Con-gress by reason of the influential posi-tion that his merits have gained for him among his fellow Representatives

REVIVING OLD APPLE ORCHARDS. Wonderful Results of Proper Handling of Aged Trees.

Boston Globe J. Stearns Wyman has had an experience in orcharding which will interest growers of fruits. Mr. Wyman's home is in Winchester, and apple trees, some of them half a hundred years old, have bloomed and fruited on his grounds without attention until last year, when he got busy, with a view in mind of trying to make the old trees grow bigger and better fruit.

Large apples were produced by a tree which the owner believed to be the most wretched-looking one in Winches-ter. It was a down-and-out growth, very old, hopelessly decrepit, and all in as a producer when Mr. Wyman began revival work on it. He cleaned out the hollow trunk, filled the void with cement, moved all loose bark on trunk and limbs, cut away dead branches and covered the cut places with a prepara-tion to keep out the weather. He did some very close pruning, but

that was what the old tree needed, and very early last Spring it bloomed in a glory of gladness that surprised some of the neighbors who were quite sure that Mr. Wyman had been too severe in his revival work.

No fertilizers were used. As the weeks rolled their courses the old apple tree seemed to get into the gayety of the sunshine and the breezes. Bees and numming birds quested sweetness in he hearts of its blossoms, robins and finches and bluebirds flitted through its foliage, and early in the Summer first apples as big as horse chestnuts coming of big fruit.

Roosevelt and Hearst.

Providence Journal. A short memory is an excellent thing for a politician to cuitivate. He never can tell when it may be essential to forget the bitterest animosities and make great friends of those who have make great friends of those who have consules. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. kindliness in an alliance against the reactionaries in New York. It is less than four years since Mr. Root de-nounced Mr. Hearst, at Mr. Roosevelt's explicit request, in stinging terms, and only last June Mr. Hearst attacked Mr Roosevelt's Guild Hall speech and a cused him of "Caesarism." Roosevelt's attack upon the has apparently redeemed him in Mr. Hearst's eyes, while the proffered sup port of the Independence League mus over a multitude of sins in Mr. Roose velt's. It will be curious to watch the outcome of such a rapprochement be-tween two men whom so short a time ago nothing seemed likely to reconcile.

Fifty-Six Years in One School Philadelphia Inquirer.

Professor Zephaniah Hopper, the oldest school teacher in Philadelphia, who is 82 years old, began his 58th rear of teaching at the Central High

He was greeted by the faculty and by another generation of students, as he marched into the assembly hall yes-terday. He is as active as ever, still walking every day to and from his

The veteran professor, was graduated in the first class that left the high school. After spending a few years at college and in special work, he went back to the school as a professor. He

has remained there ever since.
There are men all over the country who are now grandfathers, who re-member Doctor Hopper as their teach-er. It is estimated that he has taught Lodge collapsed the other night while fully 15,000 students during his long service.

Roosevelt's Simple Platform

Philadelphia North American. r. Roosevelt burned the last bridge sehind him when he spoke as he did As a very pleasant reminder of to the Hamilton Club in Chicago. He troublous days three years ago, the has nowhere to retreat. He must stand or fall upon his new platform. That platform invites the opposition of every That power to which every politician has looked since American politics have existed. It is a platform bigger than either or both of the platforms of the present two big parties. And it is so simple that it means only opposition to special privilege and devotion to com-mercial morality, political honesty and clean government.

Clarkesville (Ga.) Banner.
You've heard people say that they
have worked like a dog all day. An
exchange has figured it if this were
literally true the 24 hours would be
spent thus: "One hour digging out a
rat two hours knawing at home rat, two hours knawing at a bone, one hour waiting for a cat to come down from the tree, half an hour begging to get into the house, and the balance of the time sleeping on a mat in th oorway."

Too Easily Excited.

Baltimore American.
"My dear, don't you think it is time we were getting in the coal?"
"There you go! Always ready to pile up one set of bilis before the ones on hand are paid, and—" "There, there! Don't get so excited. You're not the furnace—you don't have to fire up.

The Changing Season.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. About time now to pack the "Own your own home" slogan away in moth halls and drag out the other: "Steam heat and janitor service." LAWYERS' NOMINATION PLAN

Boost of Non-Political Judiciary, Opposed to Primary Law, Stated.

PENDLETON, Or., Sept. 19 .- (To the Editor.)-Permit me through The Oregonian to discuss briefly the argument presented to the Secretary of State in the voters' pamphlet by the committee representing the so-called non-political udiciary Assembly.

This, in my opinion, is one of the most deliberate, premeditated and deadmost deliberate, premeditated and dead-ly blows that has yet been struck at the direct primary law of this state. While the argument purports on its face to voice the combined wisdom of the Oregon Bar Association, it is a wellknown fact that but few of the lawyers assembly at the call of its self-constituted leaders are altogether in sympathy with its purposes.

to ignore the direct primary law, but to violate the same in both spirit and letter. Those who took it upon themselves to hold an assemblage styled by them "a gathering of electors." July vent the passage of charters 19, 1910, and at that time attempted to amendments not acceptable to this state, which most of these lawyers have sworn to uphold, provision is made that other candidates than those recommended by an assemblage of law-yers or laymen or both, have the right to file the required petition for a nomination at any time before September 3, but the statement contained in the argument that Judge King is opposed eral laws control and regulate all by Judge Burnett, and Judge Slater by Wallace McCamant is misleading and

It is unnecessary to read further than the preamble of the direct nominating law to see that the law clearly provides in its preamble, as well as in each and every provision contained therein, that each party, Republican, Democratic or otherwise, shall nominate its own candidates. The statement above from the ion-political judiciary assembly refers to the direct primary nominating elec-Tion. It is therefore impossible, under the law, that Judge King, a Democrat, about be opposed by Judge Burnett, a Republican. The creation of municiples of the creation of municiples of the creation of municiples. Republican.

It is equally incorrect and untrue to say that Judge Slater is opposed by Wallace McCamant. As a matter of fact, Judges King and Slater are running as Democrats, and their names will not appear upon the Republican ticket at the primaries. They have no oppo-sition, and will be nominated as Dem-

ternity of the state to assume that eptember 24 the contest will be beween the candidates nominated at their assembly, and those nominated at the Republican assembly a short time later. As a matter of fact, there will be no judicial contest at the Republican pri-marles, except for the four-year term, where Judge Henry J. Bean, of Pendleon, and Wallace McCamant, of Port-and, are contesting for the nomination. It is an incongruous situation when we have a direct primary in this state. which means that the people themselves shall select the candidates for the varius offices, that a few lawyers shall elegate unto themselves so much wisdom that they can say, as does this committee, that their Democratic can-didates favor progressive legislation and popular government, and thereby intimate that the Republican candi-dates oppose these things. If the people of this state will analyze this socalled argument presented by the com-mittee of the lawyers' assembly, in the light of intelligence and spirit of the

Not a Cause, but an Effect

John Moody, in his Weekly Review of Financial Conditions There are many people who hold the otion that one Theodore Roosevelt is he cause of all the political unsettlein spite of his claims for attention. Roosevelt is not the cause of anything; he is simply one of the effects or con-sequences of some real causes. Every superficial froth; every volcano blows forth masses of lava and other inanimate but overheated substance. And Roosevelt is only one of the con manifestations of the temper of the times, and in my opinion a very crude manifestation. If he were locked in a cage and muzzled, the political trend of the times would go on just the same. The best course for those to pursue who are troubled at the noise this entertaining moralizer, but shrewd poll-tician, is making, is to ignore his ora-tory, and rather turn their attention to the causes of the economic trend which make his conspicuousness and popularity possible.

Fit for "Pinafore.

Christian Registe The transactions of our Navy Department, and the building of battleships at immense cost, with the subsequent proceedings, might easily be incorporated in a new version of "Pinafore." We turn out huge ships, at a great cost, with all the machinery of war and then before a commercial steamer has bebefore a commercial steamer has begun to lose its usefulness, the elements of our squadron begin to deteriorate and soon are pronounced unfit for use. Nothing can cope with a new Dread-nought but another Dreadnought of like tonnage with guns of similar caliber. But no Dreadnought has yet been test-ed, and before they come to the ar-bitrament of battle most of them will be towed out to some convenient place and sunk as impedimenta too cumber some to be allowed to obstruct the harbors where the commerce of the world

When Maine Went-

Boston Transcript, Sept. 1: The full text of one bit of doggerel s worth quoting today. It was exact-y 70 years ago this morning that the ountry was singing:

Oh have you heard the news from Maine. Maine, Maine, all honest and true? he went hell bent for Governor Kent And Tippecanoe and Tyler too, And Tippecanoe and Tyler too, And now we will beat little Van!

Maine was a Democratic state in those days, and its support of the Whig can-didates made quite as memorable a victory as its overturn today constitutes.

Never Again.

Washington Star.
Only a little while ago Mr. Roose veit was standing silent at the tomb of Napoleon. It seems unlikely that this historic event will ever again be even approximately duplicated.

The Usual Remedy.

New York American. Sad news from Ohio. The cabbage crop is short and sauerkraut will jump in price. Only remedy appears to be to put less cabbage in it.

MEANS SOVEREIGNTIAL SUICIDE. New Constitutional Amendment to Be

Voted On in November. ROSEBURG, Or., Sept. 16.—(To the Editor.)—In 1906, Section 2 of Article XI of the constitution of the State of Oregon was amended to read as fol-lows: "Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by the Legislative Assembly by special laws. The Legislative Assembly shall not enact, amend or repeal any charter or act of incorporation for any municipality, city or town. The legal voters of every city and town

of the state gave the movement their vs. Howenstine, 109 Pac. 81, the Sucountenance or support, and probably preme Court of the State of Oregon had less than even the number who met in this constitutional amendment under consideration, and the opinion of one of the Justices, in deciding that case, states that the object of this amend The movement plainly appears as one ment was to relieve the Legislature of upon the part of its sponsors not only the long-standing and rapidly increasing burden imposed upon that body thereof, and at the same time to prerecommend a non-political judiciary people of the localities affected. In ticket for Justice of the Supreme Court of this state, not only ignored and do ignore the fact that under the law of lar vote, and also indirectly through the Legislative Assembly. The effect of this amendment was to prevent the Legislative Assembly from enacting. amending or repealing the charter of any municipality, but as was said in the opinion just referred to, the Legislative Assembly, as one of the state's lawmaking branches, may still by genits municipalities, while the people through the direct method of legislaincorrect both as a matter of fact and tion, may enact either general or special laws for this purpose.

In other words, the constitutional amendment of 1906 did not take away from the Legislature the right to control cities, towns and other municipalities by means of general legislation, and the people at large have, of course, full authority over such corporations and may enact either general or special laws creating, or amending, or abrogating their char-

pal corporations, and the conferring upon them of certain powers and subjecting them to corresponding duties, does not deprive the Legislature of the state of that general control over their citizens which was before possessed. It still has authority to amend their charters, enlarge or dishinish their powers, extend on limit their boundaries consolidate two On the other hand, the names of judges or limit their boundaries, consolidate two or more into one, overrule their legislative action whenever it is deemed unwise, impolitic, or unjust, and available their boundaries, consolidate two or more into one, overrule their legislative action whenever it is deemed unwise, impolitic, or unjust, and available that their boundaries, consolidate two or more into one, overrule their legislative action whenever it is deemed unwise, impolitic, or unjust, and available that their powers, extend the powers are the constant, and the constant that their powers are the constant, and the constant that their powers are the constant, and the constant that their powers are the constant to the constant that their powers are the constant to the constant that their powers are the constant to the constant that their powers are the constant that their powers are the constant to the constant that their powers are the constant that their powers are the constant that t Under these circumstances, it is either honest nor fair for this self-instituted faction of the legal for the lega the purposes of government, can never become such vested rights as against the state that they cannot be taken away. Since the adoption of the initiative and referendum amendment in the State of Oregon, under which the people exercise the right of direct legislation, and the adoption of the constitutional amendment of 1906 above referred to, the general supervisory power over corporations is not vested solely in the legislative as-sembly, but the force of Judge Cooley's statement applies in principle as well as to any other state in the Union.

In the light of the foregoing there should carefully be considered a proposed further amendment to Section 2, Article XI of the Constitution, which is to be voted on by the people at the coming general election. This proposed amendment re-enacts the amendment of 1906 above referred to, and adds the follow-

ing language: "And the exclusive power to license, regulate, control, or to suppress or pro-hibit the sale of intoxicating liquors herein is vested in such municipality but such municipality shall within its limits be subject to the provision of the Local Option Law of the State of Or

Laying aside for the present any consideration of the language of this pro-posed amendment relating to the Local Option Law, I wish to direct attention to the fact that the effect of this pro vision in our Consitution would be to abrogate the right which our Supreme Court has held to exist in the Legisla ment in the country. But I would not for a moment dignify this individual by giving him the credit for such prowess. by general laws, and also abrogates the rights of the people by direct legisla-tion to control and regulate such mu-nicipalities by either general or special laws. In other words, the effect of fundamental shakeup in human society is naturally attended by considerable the State of Oregon abrogates a portion of its sovereignty and vests the same in its municipal corporations. There would be, with reference to the subject matter of the proposed amendment, as many sovereignties within the boundsries of Oregon as there are municipal corporations. I doubt whether so unique a proposition has ever before been advanced in any state of the American Union, and as an example of Constitution-tinkering, it is perhaps the most revolutionary and extraordinary on rec-

> In the course of the opinion in the case of Straw vs. Harris, 103 Pac. 777, decided by the Supreme Court of Oregan August 24, 1909, the court had under consideration the Constitutional Amendment of 1906 which we have quoted above, and also the Constitutional Amendment of the same year extending the Initiative and Referendum to municipalities, and with reference thereto uses the following language: "True, the language used in the amendments considered would appear to give to incorporated cities the exclusive contral and management of their own af-fairs, even to the extent, if desired, of legislating within their borders without limit, to the exclusion of the state. But, as stated, these provisions must be con-strued in connection with others of our fundamental laws, which can but lead to the conclusion above announced, and whatever may be the literal import of the amendments, it cannot be held that the state has surrendered its sovereignty to the municipalities to the extent that it must be deemed to have perpet-ually lost control over them. This no state can do. The logical sequence a judicial interpretation to such effect would amount to a recognition of a state's right of dissolution. It would lead to sovereigntial suicide. It would result in the crestion of states within the state, and eventually in the sur-render of all state sovereignty—all of which is expressly inhibited by article 4, paragraph 3, of our National Consti-tution."

When the court used this language is was not construing a constitutions provision expressly giving to municipal corporations exclusive power, nor could Judge Cooley when stating the general principles of law applicable to the pow ers of municipal corporations have taken into account the possibility of such a provision, so inconsistent with well-established canons. Doubtless the court would be powerless, even with the exercise of the most liberal rules of construction, to relieve the people from the operation of so drastic a provision as is now offered, once it were a part of the Constitution. Truly the new amendment is noth

ing more nor less than a degree of "sovereigntial suicide." B. L. EDDY, Republican Party's Burden.

New York World. The other day Vermont established the fact that one Republican out of every four would not vote