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THE DRINK PROBLEM ECONOMIC.

No doubt many of our cierical friends and others who are strong advecates of prohibition would agree that, in theory at least, Clarence Darrow's remedy for the drink evil is the right one. "The solution of the liquor problem," he says, "is to develop "The solution of the liquor character and individuality, to educate man to control himself." Mr. Darrow has been a student of social questions for a long time, and his ability to observe facts and reason upon them correctly has been demonstrated in many different fields. He is also known as a person of extreme mental indepe ence. It is difficult to suspect that his opinions upon prohibition, as upon every other subject, are not entirely free from mercenary motives. Even if they are wrong, they are at least But concerning prohibitory aws it would not be easy to show that he is wrong. How to develop that "character and individuality" for which he speaks is, of course, a question upon which views may vary. Some may suppose that it will come through legislation more rapidly than in any other way, but in our opinion

Most students of society are agreed that legislation as a rule registers the progress which society has already acmplished. It does not of itself promote progress. To this statement The there are exceptions, of course. law may remove an impediment to progress or it may remodel old and ern-out governmental machinery in and, by providing better, aid the formarch of mankind materially from undertaking to upbuild individual stamina. Without a substantial foundation of character, it is out of the question to expect any man to resist temptation, and to provide that requisits we must look to something besides the law. Just what means Mr. Darrow would employ to establish the solid sub-stratum of manhood which he depends on for the solution of the liquor question he may specify more elaborately hereafter. At present he has left us somewhat in the dark, but it may be guessed pretty plausibly that he would pay a great deal of attention to economic reform. He has often said in public addresses that the most efficient factor in the causation of vice is poverty. If it were possible to remove poverty it would scarcely be necessary to worry selves more about bad habits of life.

At least the vices of the poor would be largely remedied, since in the mafority of cases they are the direct conhome surroundings. The appetite for drink, when it appears in a hard- the issue clearly before them. of ten from the lack of proper nutriment. The tissues of the body, craving food which cannot be supplied, find for the mement an effective re-Hef in strong drink. The relief is transient and it leaves the body in worse condition than before, but while it lasts it is satisfying. No wonder the half-starved laborer learns to believe that liquor is his best friend. Nothing could convince him of his mistake except a supply of really nutritious food. He could then compare his working power under the two regimens and see which made him truly stronger. We must therefore recencile ourselves to the use of liquor workingmen until we discover ne way to abate their poverty, for they would eat proper food if they had the means to obtain it.

Clarence Darrow has himself pub lished much instructive matter upon the subject of poverty and its relation to the bad habits of the poor. Those who ignore this factor in discussing the temperance problem simply skim the surface of the subject. They do not plunge into the depths where their thought might throw real light upon its difficulties. It is fatuous to reiterate, as our reformers do insistently that strong drink causes "75 per cent of the crime and misery in the world." The figures are not correct, but if they were we must still ask what lies at the root of the appetite for strong drink. Many answers will be forththat it is hereditary, that it is a disease, that it is fostered by the saloon, that it arises from bad social customs, and much more of the same sort, all of which are true, but all of

We must ask again whence arises this appetite and what so kneads it into the system that it becomes hereditary? The saloons could not make men drunkards unless the craving for iquor were already felt in their bod-Social customs would be poweriess to establish alcoholic slavery nless the tissues of the physical frame were crying out for nutriment which is frequently cut, would be \$6 which they could not obtain. Liquer does not supply the lacking nutriment, but it seems to do so, and that is sufficient to deceive the patient to his ruin.

At the bottom the liquor question, then, like most others, is economic. Find some way to give all men good living conditions and you have virtually solved it. Permit the bad conditions to continue and you may legislate to the end of time without getting much "forwarder." By "bad conditions" we do not mean merely poverty. Too much wealth is fully as destructive to character as economic misery. but it is, fortunately, far less comm So we still insist that the crux of the liquor problem is the more fundamental problem of poverty

Blame for the egg-throwing episode at Pendleton has not been definitely was planned by the "drys" for the we will lose all of the advantage of purpose of making capital. This water transportation. We are asked for and the inconvenience and to believe that the railroads, owning a persecution of the articles and the inconvenience and the articles are transportation. of the anti-temperance forces appre- few docks, will be permitted to charge | tiers. It has created a feeling of re-

The Oregonian ciate that violence and hoodlumism always recoil on the heads of those who attempt it. All of the laws which the temperance people could pass would not prevent a certain element in Pendleton and vicinity from securing as much whisky as they had money to pay for. It might be poorer whisky, under a "dry" administration, than, would be sold under proper regulations, but there would be plenty of it. For all that, the "drys" have a right to sing their songs and speak their speeches without becoming the target for eggs.

WHO GETS THE BENEFIT?

If West shall be elected Governor. what will the Democratic party get out of it? Naturally, the Democracy, which supplies most of the wants to know. There will be the Governor, with the patronage, prestige and influence that goes with the Governorship. There will be a few jobs. They will be disposed and peddled out to do the most good for the Bourne and Chamberlain partnership. No Democrat who will not be willing "play the game" need hope for anything from West as Governor.

The game is, of course, to re-elect Senator. Everything must give way before that great aim of the Bourne - Chamberlain - West machine. Watch out for a deep-laid scheme to give Bourne not only the Republican nomination for Senator, but the Democratic nomination as well. How will the Democrats who do not worship the Chamberlain fetich like that? Not much, we think. But Bourne must be re-elected at all hazards and at any cost. It will be a "cinch" if he can tie up, through Chamberlain, the Democratic nomination for Senator, and through his own resources and ingenuity the Republican nomination.

Friends of the primary law indeed are Bourne and Chamberlain. But better friends of themselves. How do other friends of the primary law, who have no interest but the public good, like the looks of the great coup d'etat for Bourne by Bourne & Chamberlain, partners, running both Repub-Bean and Democratic parties?

UNDER WHICH PLAGE

man who opposed Mr. Bowerman the primary election can consistent port him now. No man who was him then can, without stuitifying he for him now.—From a Democrat palen argument.

The men who opposed Bowerman in the primary and who, in the view of this inspired and dishonest publication, have stultified themselves by accepting the decision of the people in the primary, include Dimick, Abraham, Hofer, Lowell, Selling, Malarkey, McGinn, Logan, Mulkey, Laf-But this is something far different ferty, Kay, Duniway and all the long list of so-called anti-assembly leaders, voters and candidates, with a single important exception. The exception is Bourne. The one guide, voice and apostle of the true faith is Bourne; all the others are spurious, bogus and faithless, according to this specious Democratic manifesto, because they chose to consider that the Republican primary was the only tribunal for settlement of party questions and for selection of Republican candidates.

Bourne shows his loyalty to the primary by repudiating and rejecting its results. He supports Republican principles and upholds Republican policies by making an open alliance with a Democrat, Senator Chamber-He defies and opposes every lain. Republican of note and influence in Oregon. It is Bourne (with Chamberlain as his accredited sponsor. ally and partner) on the one hand, and the Republican party of Oregon and all factions of the Republican

They have the option of following the black flag of Bourne into the Democratic camp, or of remaining with all for utterance in decent society. Such other Republicans in their desire and determination to uphold the primary accepting its judgment. Under which flag Bezonian?

PUBLIC DOCKS UNNECESSARY. All sorts of wild, unreasonable, illogical and idiotic arguments are advanced to show why Portland, already something more than comfortably burdened with debt, should spend milons on a public dock system. The hogie man that is most frequently brought out to frighten the timid taxpayer is railroad ownership of docks. We are gravely informed by the public dock boosters that, unless this shall spend several million dollars in building docks, to be operated in competition with private docks, the railroads will prevent Portland from participating in the transportation advantages which will follow the opening of the Panama Canal. course, the railroads do not now, and probably never will, control more than a small portion of the waterfront available for Portland shipping.

Admitting, however, the improbable-we might almost say the impossible-what would be the effect of this railroad ownership? The railroads, by granting to the water lines via Tehuantepec and Panama a 40 per cent differential, publicly acknowledge their inability to meet water competition. Independent steamers are today bringing Atlantic Coast freight into Portland, passing it over private docks into Harriman-line cars. and delivering it at points as far east as Spokane, at \$54 per car less than which evade the root of the question. the ali-rail rate. Harriman steamers, connecting with the Pacific Mail's Panama route, are doing the same thing, with the exception that no wharfage charge is made on freight passing over their docks. About the lowest rate named by the railroads to the Pacific Coast is \$10 per ton. On such low-grade freight the steamship tariff, at the regular differential, per ton. Only an insignificant amount of freight moves at these low rates. a large percentage of the traffic mov-ing at rates around \$20 per ton.

It is thus apparent that the railroads concede an advantage of \$4 per ton on low-grade freight, and \$8 per ton on much that takes a higher classification. The opening of the Panama Canal will, of course, give the water carriers a still greater advan-Walving at this time the in tage. creased advantage that will follow the opening of the canal, we have the water carrier delivering freight at Port land from \$4 to \$8 under the railroad rate. The only thing that now stands in the way of delivery of this freight in the interior is a charge of 25 cents per ton. The shouters for public docks insist that, unless we spend a few millions for public docks.

the freight over their docks. Such at least would be the only method by which they could "bottle up" the port. as the public dock boosters assert will

We are told that unless we provide public docks we cannot participate in he large trade that will follow the opening of the Panama Canal. there is no other route to the Inland Empire over which this traffic can pass as economically as by way of the Columbia River. The best railroad traffic men in the country admit that readjustment of rates that will be made necessary by completion of the Canal will show greater profits for the railroads in an eastward haul of this Panama route freight from the Pacific Coast to the Rocky Mountains than can be secured by the long allrail haul across the continent. will thus be as essential to the railroads as they are to the people.

BOURNE'S LITTLE BILL

"Before leaving," says Senator Bourne, in the most recent of his defamous farewell addresses "I wish to urge upon the attention of voters of Oregon the importance of the adoption of my bill, proposed un-der the initiative * * providing that the voters in the party primaries may express their preference for candidates for President and Vice-President, elect their delegates to National conventions, and select their party

candidates for Presidential electors. This is the measure masquerading under the guardianship and authorship of that virtuous organization, the People's Power League. But the People's Power League, with its long list of names, both respectable and easy-we say easy because these gendemen cheerfully acknowledge paternity for any legislative orphan that may be left on their doorstephad nothing to do with the making of this ingenious measure. Bourne says it is MY bill. It is. It certainly

The main purpose of this bill is to make it possible for all sorts of delegates to go to any kind of a National onvention of any old political party at public expense. Fine job, But the bill does more. It has an innocent little provision that no voter may vote for more than ONE delegate to a convention. Beautiful,

Now you see why it is MY bill. Sourne wanted to go as a delegate to the National Republican convention in 1908, and failed overwhelmingly and ignominiously. But this scheme will fix it. The Bourne clique may concentrate its vote on one candidate under the Bourne bill. Besides, the corrupt practices act cannot apply, since the delegates get no pay (only expenses) and a candidate for delegate may spend all he pleases. Great scheme

VANISHING TITLES.

Quite likely Portugal has done visely to abolish titles of nobility. They are so deeply tainted with the evil memories of feudal privilege that no good signification ever could attach to them. Any person who retained one of them would almost in-evitably believe himself entitled to some of the rights which once longed with it, and naturally he would be ready to work or fight for the good old regime when an opportunity offered. When a title, or any word. In fact, once starts upon the downward way it is seldom reformed and restored to high standing. Marcus Aurelius justly remarks in his "Meditations" that man is the only creature in the universe who can be sequences of insufficient food and bad party, except Bourne's, on the other, restored to perfect conditions after home surroundings. The appetite for The Republicans of Oregon have once lapsing. Certainly words cannot, The English language is full of words tiful, which are now vulgar and unfit words never regain their lost glory. It is their unhappy destiny to become worse and worse until finally they fall out of usage altogether. They grow too vile even for the mouths of the vile.

Titles of nobility have not become terms of opprobrium as yet in any of the republican nations, but they have become a little ridiculous in France, at least. Nor is the market value of Italian counts very high. One can foresee a time when it will make a man angry to call him a duke, though we do not mean to say that it is dangerously near. When titles of nobility go for good and all, as they will ultimately, it will be a mistake to provide something to take their place and perform a better

France has found that it is an excellent idea to bestow titles of honor upon her citizens. They are not miliwith politics. They testify that the bearer has done some worthy service to his country or to the world and they are highly valued. Probably no moderate sum of money would convey as much satisfaction to Frenchman as the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. Wise governments find it useful to stimulate the loyalty of their subjects by appeals to harmless vanity.

A TRANSPORTATION INJUSTICE. As an example of the interdependent relations existing between a transportation company and the people it serves, the present fight between the Puget Sound Electric Company and its Duwamish Valley pa-trons is interesting. By constructing the line and establishing a moderate rate for passengers, the electric road induced large numbers of people to settle along the route. Without cheap fares, there would have been no business of consequence for the transportation company, for there would have been no incentive for these people to move out into the country. The rate of fare thus becomes practically the sole point at issue. By fixing these rates at a moderate fig-ure, when the road was first built. it would be very unreasonable to as sume that an advance would be made after the business had grown. The natural supposition would be that, if any change were made, it would be a reduction, instead of an advance.

Whatever may be the motive that prompted this increase of more than 100 per cent, it can have but one effect, and that is greatly to depreclate the value of property in the territory concerned and to cause the return to the city, or its low-fare limits, of hundreds of people lured to the country by the original cheap fares of the electric line. The damage being wrought by this unfortunate controversy is not confined to the loss of business which the road will sufpense undergone by the duped set-

sentment and hostility which cannot easily be eradicated. This feeling will find expression in a demand for laws which in some cases might prove very unjust to roads that have

played fair with their patrons. The action of the Puget Sound Electric Company in making this drastic advance in rates, with its at-tendant depopulation of much local territory, would indicate that the road does not care for the business. Yet it is altogether probable that appearance of a rival line in the territory would be the signal for a fierce

It is fortunate for the Duwamish Valley suburbanites that their fight has been taken up by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. There are few if any cities in the United States where the city limits extend as far into the country as they do in Seat tie, and in this particular case the adis obvious. If Senttle can force the electric line to carry passengers on a city-limit fare as far out into the country as the new limits provided for census purposes extend, the rest Duwamish Valought to be easy. ey people could either walk home or pay a small sum for the short remaining distance outside of the city limits. Viewed from almost any angle, the position of the Puget Sound Electric Company is far from invulnerable

One does not need to be a prohibitionist to reprobate utterly the form that opposition to prohibition took at Pendleton recently. Of all the cowardly methods of the rufflan, that which takes the form of egg-throwing is the most despicable. Chamany cause could not take more decided and effective means to discredit themselves and the cause for which they stand than by resorting to acts of ruffianism in its be-The episode at Pendleton, in which dignified and orderly champions of prohibition were greeted with hisses, cat-calls and egg-throwing, cannot be too strongly reprobated. These are the methods of the coward and the blackguard. They stand for no principle. They simply mock at reason, dignity and commonense, and are a disgrace to any community in so far as they are tolerated without rebuke by its decent lawablding citizens.

The gallery of family portraits will in time be succeeded by the hall of family statusry, altogether and otherwhere wise, in the circles of money obscures the intellect. Lifeless marble, however, cannot appeal to popular favor. It lacks warmth and color. Perhaps the idea can be better expressed by recalling the tour of the Middle West farmer and his estimable wife through Europe. One object seen was the statue of Apollo Belvidere, "So that's Apollo, is it?" said the wife, with a sniff. I've seen Apollo and I've seen John, and I say, give me John every time."

Resolutions passed at a mass meetng at Milwaukee, presided over by Mayor Seidel, indicate that law and justice had been temporarily absent from the Badger State. The resolutions "demand that John Deitz, of Sawyer County, in the State of Wisconsin, be given a fair trial, and that the same opportunities that are extended to predatory wealth be given John Deitz to clear himself of all unjust charges." There are very few states in the Union in which an innocent man, or even a guilty man, cannot secure a fair trial without the aid of resolutions passed at a mass meeting.

In olden days physicians were allowed to trot across the bridges and speed their horses to the limit on the pression. It is said that the business streets. The animal that could do a mile in three minutes was a rarity, and less speed covered all the emer-gency needed. Why should these professional men and women be allowed to exceed it because they have the means to do so? The single exception in breaking the law should be the fire chief, who can give warning of his approach in a noise that will stampede stock in adjoining counties.

The most noticeable trait of the numerous fruit shows and fairs this Fall is their common sense. The horse race falls more and more into background. The apple, the bushel of Dent corn, the bunch of alfalfa, come to the front. The association which gave a cow as a prize for the best-kept farm showed a typical spirit. Gradually the farmers are eschewing humbug and hitching their wagons to the noble old engine named "Intelligence."

As matter of course, valuations are higher. Think of interest and sinking-fund moneys to be raised and the additional help needed to handle the funds. Yet why should anybody complain of a little more taxes in a city here there are a hundred more or less amusement houses of varied degree running all the time? Pile up the bonds and pile on the taxes and let the individual charge it to the higher cost of living.

Major-General Grant is determined o keep his department in condition. His latest order to officers on special detail is to walk three miles an hour each day or its equivalent in athletics. Disregarding discipline and forgetting for the time that an officer is a gentleman, some of the more ponderously built can do some vigorous calisthenics of the lungs in discussing the order.

Pittsburg demonstration against profanity may possibly cause fewer oaths to be uttered there next war. Fifty thousand persons marching in protest against almost any bad habit would cast some odium upon it. of a father would be more efficacious so far as hoys are concerned.

For sane and up-to-date consideration of the Bible, the Rev. W. G. Eliot's sermon of last Sunday can douable discount Dr. Henry Van Dyke's Century article and still win.

That couple at Dayton, Wash., who Tit Bits.
A boy was one day telling his companions about a great dinner at which he was present. He told them about the lovely things he had to eat,
"And I suppose ye had napkins," said a bostantee. were remarried Sunday after a separation of two months, did simple justice to their four small children who witnessed the ceremony. bystander. "We had, of course," he answered; "the finest you ever tasted."

The false note in a parade of 50,000 ople in a war on profanity is the failure to reach the people who use it. Her "eyes have seen the glory of

the coming of the Lord."

If Walter Wellman succeeds, he in line for the North Pole.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM MEASURES

Bill Providing for Voters' Expression of Choice of Presidential Candidates Unfair to Minority Parties-Amendments of Two Separate Acts Sought in One Measure-Act Would Impose Burdens on Certain Taxpayers.

ARTICLE NO. 5 A bill for a law to amend the direct primary law by extending its provisions to Presidential nominations, allowing voters to designate their choice for their party candidate for President and Vice-Fresident; for direct nomination of party candidates for Fresident tall electors; for election by party verses of delegates to their party National nominating conventions each voter voting for one delegates actual traveling expenses, not exceeding \$200 for each delegate, and extending publicity rights of cannot and extending publicity rights of cannot and extending publicity rights of cannot are to the context and extending publicity rights of cannot are proposed to the context and extending publicity rights of cannot are considered to the context and extending publicity rights of cannot are considered to the context and extending publicity rights of cannot cannot be context.

The foregoing is the title of a bill the submission of which to the voters at the general election has been "arranged" by Senator Jonathan Bourne.

The chief characteristic of the measure is the expense it seeks to impose on the taxpayers of the state in return for a

wholly useless prerogative. The title of the bill sets forth clearly the purpose of the act except in one particular, and that particular is in extension of publicity rights of candidates. The measure offers the free use to each candidate for President and Vice President of the Republican and Democratic parties of four pages in the gen eral election campaign book published by the state, in which such candidate may set forth the reasons why he should be elected.

The Oregonian has carefully gone over the argument submitted in favor of this bill by the People's Power League, which is the medium through which Senator ourne arranged to submit the measure, and finds no reason at all assigned why a candidate for the office of President Vice-President of the United States should have the use free of space in the campaign book that would cost any other state candidate for office the sum of \$400. Neither is any reason given why the Republican and Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President should be given free use of the pamphlet while the Prohibition and Socialist candidates should not even have the right to use the pamphlet by paying for space For a proper consideration of the bill it should be noticed that it attempts to amend two separate and distinct acts, one of which is the direct primary nominating election law and the other the corrupt practices act. Throughout the bill the provisions made for paying expenses of delegates to National conventions and enlarging in other matters the two acts apply to political parties recognized as such by the primary election law. This limits the operations of the act to those parties which at the preceding election cast for Representative in Congress 25 per cent of the total vote cast for all candidates for Representative in Congress. Only the Republican and Democratic parties are now recognized by the primary election law as political parties. ceratic managers, as they represent

NEW YORK STATE POLITICS.

Prediction Favors a Republican Vic-

tory, but What Will the Colonel Do?

Springfield (Mass.) Republican

The early interest in the campaign in

New York State is sure to deepen as

politicians there are puzzled by the sit-uation as between Candidates Stimson and Dix, and are not disposed to make

predictions until the popular temper has had more time in which to develop. The Republicans, of course, rely on

Colonel Roosevelt to pull their ticket

through, and it is not yet clear how commanding his influence may prove to

York City and beyond there is a disposition to welcome the nomination of a business man rather than that of a law-

yer, upon the ground that the expendi-tures of the state have mounted to \$40,-000,000 a year and the situation calls for trained business oversight and re-

generally are deeply impressed with the

view that it is high time for the appli-cation of economy by someone whose

training fits him for the intelligent ac-

tion which such figures call for The hope of direct support for the Re-publicans from William R. Hearst has,

of course, passed, now that he has iden-tified himself unreservedly with the In-dependence League ticket by accepting

the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor

and indorsing the action of the league's convention in placing a full state ticket in the field. This definitely draws the

lines of the campaign, so far as Hearst is concerned. The consolation which the Republicans have in the present line-up

lies in their expectation that the Inde-pendence League ticket will draw more heavily from the Democrats than from

the Republicans. At the same time it is manifest that there is Republican dis-affection of a quiet sort that is likely to make itself felt on election day. There

are Republicans, whose number it is impossible to measure, who do not care to have Mr. Roosevelt in the White

impossible to measure, who do not care to have Mr. Roosevelt in the White House again, and are convinced that he is cherishing Presidential aspirations, and that the demonstration of his ability to save New York to the Republicans would be of great assistance the country over to that ambition.

The betting in New York City is in favor of Mr. Dix, but those familiar with Empire State politics believe that Roosevelt will be found much stronger with the masses north of the Harlem River than the politicians in Greater New York suspect. Therefore, most prophets are ready to wait until the Colonel gets into full action before venturing to say what the result is likely to be. At the same time, the feeling grows that the Dix chances are better than they were estimated to be a little time ago. He is seen to be a clean man of established business ability and fine public spirit. There is no discount to be placed upon the professional capacity and high personal character of the Republican nominee, but it remains to be seen how general is to be the conviction that a lawyer does not so well fit the needs of the state at this time as an efficient and forceful man of business.

Little Things and Big Prices.

Little Things and Big Prices.

Ohio State Journal.

Looking over a New York market report and gooing tomatoes quoted at 15 cents a pound, sweet potatoes at 10 cents a quart pumpkins at 16 cents a pound, and so obten we behold how the cornucopia of life is beginning to shrivel up. Potatoes by the quart and pumpkins by the pound! Varily, life is getting penned up in too narrow quarters. It used to be potatoes by the bushel and pumpkins by the size, as the fond eye views it—but now we have fallen upon evil times and the goodness of this world is apilit up into splinters, in obedience in the debilitating influence of the commercial spirit. After awaits we fear we shall get to the beggardy level of the poor deninges to the cent's worth and nibble about all day the get a square meet. These are the days for little things and big prices, and they do not go well together.

Lovely Course at Dinner

Lowell Courier-Citizen.

Divers report that the wreck of the hat-tleship Maine has not settled since the

night that it went down in Havana har. While God is marching on. bor. But Spain settled long ago, and so did we-to the tune of several millions. Glory, glory, etc.

Little Things and Big Prices.

Among the men of business in New

election day draws near.

that in the next Presidential election the Democratic party in Oregon will not be subject to the provisions of the primary law nor to the provisions of the measure under discussion if it carries. In 1908, the Democrats had about 8000 votes more than were required to give the party recognition. In the Second District this year Democratic lack of interest indicates that the members of that party will be about as contented in seeing an insurgent Republican elected as in electmember of their own party.

Under the terms of the Bourne law the Prohibition and Socialist taxpayers and possibly those who are Democrats would have to contribute toward the expense of the Republican delegates to the National convention, and also toward the expense of publishing a state pamphlet open only to candidates for President and Vice-President,

who are Republicans. It may be suggested that such a bill is antagonistic to the constitutional provision that all elections shall be free and equal, but in view of the decision of the State Supreme Court in the test of the primary law, in which a simlar issue was raised, it is probable that such an act, although morally unjust, may be enacted and enforced.

The proposed law materially amends the sections of the corrupt practices act relating to space in the general campaign book.

Section 6 of the corrupt practices act provides that the state executive comnittee or the managing officers of any political party or organnization, having nominated candidates, but no others except independent candidates, may have space in the book for portraits or arguments at the rate of \$50 per page Parties may purchase up to 24 pages and independent candidates up to two pages. The corrupt practices act now, apparently, recognizes all political or ganizations. The amendment proposed in the bill

submitted this year extends the use of the pamphlet at the rate of \$100 per page for not more than four pages, to the individual candidates of political parties, provided they are to be voted for by the electors of the state at large and have been neminated by a "political party, recognized as such by the laws of Oregon."

The intent of the act plainly is this: The Prohibition or Socialist campaign committee or party managers may continue to buy space in the book, but the individual candidates of those parties may not. The Republican and the Dem-

HELPING THE MAN OUT OF A JOB.

Salt Lake Pastor Will Establish Em-

ployment Agency in His Church.

Salt Lake Herald-Republican

church and by the pastor!

city before the end of this week.

at the regular services, to keep one at the church during these

are in operation in Eastern states, un-der municipal and state direction, and it is his idea to follow methods em-ployed in operating these bureaus. The pastor feels that conditions ex-

isting in connection with many employ-ment agencies now operating leave a field open for such a bureau as he pro-

poses to install, and it is his desire and hope that the church bureau may grow into an institution that will eventually

be taken over by the city and operated

Chicago News,

Mrs. Tattles-All sorts of stories are

eing around about the Nucumbs. Mrs. Snooper—No wonder. They have

been living in the neighborhood six

weeks and nobody knows anything

A Strange Animal.

Have you seen a strange animal around

here?
Irishman—Begorrs, Oi hav that! There
was an injunrubber bull around here pulling
barrots wid its tall!

By Julia Ward Howe

He is trampling out the vintage where

the grapes of wrath are stored;

He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible, swift sword.

Glory, glory, hallelujah! His truth is

have seen him in the watchfires of a

can read his righteous sentence by

have read a fiery gospel, writ in bur-

"As ye deal with my contemners, so

with you my grace shall deal; Let the hero, born of woman, crush the

He hath sounded forth the trumpet that

He is sifting out the hearts of men

Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer him,

In the beauty of the ulies, Christ was

born across the sea; With a glory in his bosom that trans-

figures you and me; As he died to make men holy, let us

never call retreat;

before his judgment seat;

the dim and flaring lamps.

hundred circling camps; They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps.

His day is marching on.

nished rows of steel;

serpent with his heel,

Since God is marching on."

be jubilant, my feet-

die to make men free.

Our God is marching on,

ry, glory, hallelujah! Glory, glory, hallelujah!

coming of the Lord;

His truth is marching on.

as a municipal bureau.

about them.

workmen

An employment bureau conducted in

This is the latest departure in the

field of religious work in Sait Lake,

and, if the plans of its originator carry

through successfully, a fully equipped

bureau will be in operation in one of

the leading houses of worship in the

It is within the range of possibilities | recognized political parties, may buy space for their candidates and the individual candidates of such parties may buy space also.

Campaign expenditures of all candidates are limited by the corrupt practices act, but the proposed amendment provides that payment for space in the campaign book shall be counted as a part of the 10 per cent of one year's salary each candidate may expend. Thus we have it that Senator Bourne proposes that a Republican candidate for state office may expend \$400 more to insure election than may a Prohibition or Socialist candidate. As heretofore stated it may even

ranspire in 1912 that the Democrats

will not have a legal standing as a political party in Oregon, and it may transpire then that the candidate for President will have a reasonable chance of election, yet the Republican candidates will be enabled to reach every voter in Oregon with his literature at a nominal expense, while the Democratic candidates will have to resort to more costly means. In addition to its unfairness the useessness of the bill is patent. Out of 7.678.908 votes cast for Taft in 1968 the Republicans of Oregon cast 62,530. Out of a total of 980 delegates in the convention that nominated him Oregon had but eight. A direct expression by less than I per cent of the Republican voters of their choice for Presidental candidate could not affect the result in

The bill would wholly eliminate the holding of party conventions in Oregon and the delegates would go to the onvention without any expression from the people of this state on the issues of the day. It is a bill that seeks to sink the importance of party principles beneath that of popularity of candidates. It is a measure that would permit a self-advertising man in Oregon, by simply securing a few hundred signatures to a petition, to posa as a candidate for President or Vice-President of the United States. Two years ago Senator Chamberlain was suggested as Vice-Presidential timber by a few overwrought Democratic enthusiasts in Oregon. Had this bill been in effect then it is possble, even probable-that these enthusiasts would have secured the party vote for Chamberlain as an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Vice-President.

The measure is not only useless and unfair, but opens the way for making Oregon an object of ridicule throughout

Life's Sunny Side

The death of the widow of Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, recalls an inci-dent which took place in her presence

many years ago.

There had been a monster revival meeting planned for women only at Madison Square Garden. Men were to be rigidly excluded, but on the day of the meeting one young man managed to slip in unone young man managed to slip in un-observed and scampered to the top galfrom which he watched the pro-

The idea originated with the Rev Elmer I. Goshen, pastor of the First Congregational Church. And, with this Later, in the hearing of a number of women, of whom Mrs. Sankey was one, he related his experience, and was asked if he had enjoyed the meeting. "What minister, to conceive a worthy idea is to immediately act upon it. So he has if he had enjoyed the meeting. "What struck me most," he said, "was looking down upon 10,000 bonnets, no two alike." plans already almost completed for the establishment and operation of his church free employment bureau. Philadelphia Record.

He proposes to establish headquarters in the Congregational Church At a conference a young minister said o Henry Ward Beecher: building, and will have the office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. It is his pur-'Mr. Beecher, my congregation has delegated me to ask this question of you: We have in our congregation one of the ose, as announced to his congregation purest and most lovable men you ever saw. He is upright, honest, generous, the heartlest supporter of the church we and provide them with every facility possible for bringing job seekers in touch with those who need help and find employes for those who need the heartlest supporter of the church we have—the friend of the poor, the beloved of little children, a veritable saint—but he does not believe in some of the generally accepted dogmas. Now where do you think he will go after death?"

Mr. Beecher was equal to the occasion. Hesitating a moment, he said: Mr. Goshen has spent some time studying free employment bureaus that

"I never dare say where any man will go after death, but wherever this man goes he certainly has my best wishes."— Exchange.

Mark Twain was a firm believer in the

National movement for good roads, and had many a tale to tell about the incredibly bad roads of some sections.

A Hartford man recalled the other day this experience of the famous humorist:

"I once had 30 miles"—so Mark Twain began—"to go by stage in Mississippi. The roads were terrible, for it was early Spring. The passengers consisted of five men and three women—three large, well-developed women, swathed in shawls and yells, who kept to themselves, talking in less torse on the rear seat.

low tones on the rear seat.

"Well, we hadn't gone a mile before
the stage got stuck two feet in the black
mud. Down jumped every man of us,
and for 16 minutes we tugged and jerked and pulled till we got the stage out of the

"We had hardly got our breath back when the stage got stuck again, and again we had to strain our very hearts out to release her.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC. "In covering 15 miles we stuck eight times; and in going the whole 30 we lifted that old stage out of the mud 17 Born May 27, 1819; died October 17, times by actual count.
"We five male passengers were wet. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the

tired and filthy when we reached our destination; and so you can imagine our feelings when we saw the three women ssengers remove, as they dismo their veils, their shawls and their skirts, and lo, and behold—they were three big. hearty, robust men. 'As we stared at them with bulging and feroclous eyes, one of them said:
"Thanks for your labor, gents. We

knowed this road and prepared for it. Will you licker?" "-Minneapolis Journal.

Some time before Judge S. S. Ford was some time better and the selected to the common pleas bench he was employed as attorney for the defense in a case in Criminal Court. The jury was out three hours, but finally brought in a verdict of "not guilty." In a verdict of "not guilty."

Nex tday Judge Ford met one of the jurors in the case.

"Well, we set your man free," the juror said. "He was as innocent as a new-born baby."

"Certainly he was." remarked Judge Ford. "I was a little surprised at the

Ford. "I was a little surprised at the length of your deliberations."
"I'll tell you about that," said the juror. "If you had rested your case when the state got through, we would have acquitted your man in a second. That testimony you put in for the defeat. testimony you put in for the defense sort of rattled us.

of rattled us.

"I'm an old juror, judge, and I want to give you a word of advice. When in a trial by jury you are defending an innocent man, keep him off the witness stand."—Cleveland Leader.

Beginning Early.

Boston Transcript. Caller (viewing new haby)-Do you think he is going to resemble his father?

Mother—I shouldn't be surprised. He keeps me up nights even no-