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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1911.

FORMING AN HONEST PARTY.

Mr. Bryan rejected the Democratic party of Pennsylvania has at last escaped from the blighting grasp of James Guffey, and that there is now opportunity to organize a militant and forceful opposition in a state long under the domination of the bi-partisan machine. The Democratic party in Pennsylvania is as poor and spineless a creature as it has ever been in Oregon, and the causes for its debilitated and contemptible condition are not dissimilar. Guffey has long had the organization in his pincers...

The movement to create a genuine Democratic party in Pennsylvania is led by Vance McCormick, former governor of Harrisburg, and a man of convictions, energy and independence. George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburgh, also a former Mayor, is an ally of the Harrisburg Democrat in the brave effort to rescue the Democracy from the paralyzing touch of Guffeyism, and has been named for the Democratic campaign. Guffey himself has been displaced as National committeeman and the revolution is fairly under way.

Of course there are Democrats in Pennsylvania, though they usually make a poor appearance at the polls. The Republicans on National and State campaigns, them too, to one who would appear to make the outlook for them quite hopeless; but the situation is really no worse than in other states. In 1904, the Pennsylvania Republicans rolled up the enormous total of 549,349 for President, but the Democratic name along with 32,439, which, relatively was a great minority, but actually more than the total in almost any half a dozen Pacific Coast States. In Oregon, for example, in 1904, the Parker vote was only 17,521, while Roosevelt carried three-fifths of the vote. The proportionate showing of the Pennsylvania Democrats was far better in 1904 than in Oregon. Perhaps they liked Parker better, though indeed few Democrats deserve the reproach that they like, or have liked, Roosevelt since 1904. The Pennsylvania Democrats did a great deal better, rolling up 448,773 for Bryan, the heaviest aggregate since 1892, when Bryan was unknown and the Eastern Democracy had not entered into the devastating silver shadow. Then had 745,773, which shows that the Democracy in that anxious year came within 297,001 votes of carrying Pennsylvania—a very excellent showing. In the same year Bryan had 28,849 and Taft 42,539 in Oregon—substantially the same ratio as in Pennsylvania.

The Democratic party in Pennsylvania has been like sheep for Guffey for delivery wherever it would do the most good—for Guffey. The bi-partisan arrangement with the Republican machine has for years been notorious, and many previous efforts, however futile, have been made to break it up. The demoralized condition of Pennsylvania public service is due to its rotten politics; and its rotten politics comes largely from the debauched and debilitated condition of the opposition party. When Guffey was in the Democratic arena, there may be able to hold up its head, and invite honest support from honest men who think that there should be a Democratic party in Pennsylvania, as there should be elsewhere—even in Oregon.

Consistent, conscientious Collier's Weekly devotes a large portion of the space in its issue of March 18 to a somewhat labored attempt to show to all the world how it tentatively refused a tentative bribe. With all of the assurance of a painted Jesuit vouching for her own virtue, this successor of the "Old Cap Collier," who proclaims its sturdy integrity and honesty in accepting an advertisement from the American Woolen Company and then, by comment thereon, nullifying any benefits that the advertiser might expect, peering from beneath its self-complacent halo of unceasing honesty, it asks: "Can the wool trust stifle Collier's?"

Anyone familiar with Collier's would know better than to attempt to "stifle" Collier's. Who ever heard of anyone attempting to "stifle" a polecat? And yet there are scores of strong readers who read Collier's and meepishly meepish. No respectable individual with any regard for decency would make any attempt to stifle either of them. If the pestis cannot be removed with a long-range rifle it is much better to give the pestis a wide berth.

In the same issue in which Collier's makes inquiry as to whether it can be "stified" it presents an excellent example of the sincerity, honesty and consistency of the course it has followed since the yellow-bag fiction from which the late "Cap Collier" picked out a fortune. In an affectionate farewell to Mr. Ballinger, whom it bitterly assailed, maligned and misrepresented, Collier's states: "We wish him health and prosperity," and "may the best of

life be yet to come." Fortunate Mr. Ballinger. After Collier's characterization has left no stone unturned in an effort to portray him as a villain and criminal engaged in robbing the public, "health and prosperity" should be his lot.

In other words, since Mr. Ballinger has ceased to be a target for the Collier mud-batteries, no harm Portland will be done by publicly admitting that he is a good man entitled to "health and prosperity" and the "best of life" yet to come. If he were guilty of one-half the crimes that Collier's has charged against him, would the remainder of his life behind the bars. The consistency of Collier's is on a par with its honesty.

SEATTLE AND A ROSE SHOW.

Seattle is anxious to have some kind of an annual festival. After some discussion and hesitation it has decided to try for a rose show. "Of course," remarks the Post-Intelligencer, "Seattle's rose will not in any way detract from popular local interest in Portland's great annual event; on the contrary, it will tend to accentuate interest in the Portland rose show. It will be conceded that the Oregon city has gone very much further in rose culture than has Seattle." The Seattle paper also intimates that the main purpose is not so much to "make the show a permanent display of National significance, and to give the people of Seattle in rose culture purely for purposes of local beautification and pleasure."

A laudable object, indeed! No objection ought to be made from any quarter—and none will be made from the Portland side. The Seattle rose show will aid in making Seattle more beautiful. Nor are these words written in any spirit of sarcasm, as our sensitive Seattle friends might suspect.

Portland has no monopoly of roses, nor even of rose festivals. The very nearly equal popularity of the widespread reputation that has come from the highest achievements in rose-growing, rose combination and aggregation and rose exhibition. Without reference to the effect on Portland of the plan to have a rose show there, it is accordingly impossible to determine exactly how the accident happened, but a logical explanation is offered in the news dispatches, which state: "The Sechtel, bolts for fresh water, rolled down the highway to open on her cargo deck and it is likely that she lurched over so as to place these ports under water."

These maritime tragedies are of such frequent occurrence in Canadian waters that we are inclined to be somewhat skeptical about the alleged superiority of the Canadian system of supervision over vessels carrying passengers. The loss of the Sechtel is the worst disaster that has happened on routes out of Victoria since the tragedy that cost the lives of more than forty lives a few years ago. The Challam followed the Estelle, which went down with all on board in a tide rip off Cape Mudge, a few years earlier.

Immediately after one of these disasters there is a great vigilance displayed until the first horror of the tragedy has disappeared. Then inspectors become lax and masters careless. In due season we are confronted by another tragedy. No steamboat built for freighting should be permitted to venture out of Victoria with passengers on board. There are days and weeks at a time when the water is as smooth and safe as that of a river or a mill-pond, but every mariner familiar with the waters knows that on a heavy sea the wind will blow up and the river sea in which no river boat is safe.

If the news reports are correct, the Canadian inspectors have something to answer for in connection with this latest sea disaster of which there were no survivors.

CHEAP FOOD.

Ten cents a day looks like a small sum to expend for food, but we are informed by a learned Harvard professor that it is sufficient. A little more than a quarter of a pound of food is all that the ordinary person needs in twenty-four hours. It is water. Of solid material, therefore, about an ounce and a half suffices.

Besides copious draughts of water and a little salt, the food that we must take up for fuel and building material. The latter, known as protein, is found in lean meat, but it is also found in peanuts, beans and peas. The most expensive of all food material is probably that which we obtain from meat, and many wise people think that meat by any means the best for us. Meat must contain some of the waste products of the life of the animal from which it is taken, and it stands to reason that these substances are more or less injurious when we devour them.

The materials which we devour to maintain its heat and to supply energy are lumped under the name of carbohydrates. When we eat more of them than are actually required for the day's work they are stored up in the form of fat. Some native fat seems to be beneficial mixed with other food, though in chemical composition it is about the same as sugar, alcohol and starch. Children as a rule do not like fat, but the adult appetite often craves it.

The authorities tell us that it is far more injurious to overload the system with protein than with carbohydrates. The latter will be stored away in the rotundity which most men develop sooner or later and there it can do no harm. Indeed it is thought by some that a surplus of protein must be eliminated and before it gets out of the system it is more than likely to decay. Hence the warfare against flesh foods is supported by scientific considerations of considerable weight.

AN APPALLING DISASTER.

The latest New York disaster was one of the worst of the class that has blotted the pages of our twentieth century civilization. The far no direct cause of the disaster by which something like 150 working people, mostly girls and women, met tragic doom has been assigned. The prime cause was, of course, the work left filled with inflammable material, ten stories above ground, crowded with hurried workers and without adequate means of escape in the always impending event of fire.

A similar fire occurred in Newark, New Jersey, a few months ago, the results of which was, however, comparatively disastrous to human life. Six girls were burned to death and nineteen died as a result of leaping to the pavement

from fourth-story windows. The story of this fire and of that do not differ in any essential detail. The buildings in both cases were old, built to serve other uses than that to which they had come and were without even a pretense of adequate means of escape in case of fire. It is an example of man's inhumanity to man when incited by greed of gain. The buildings in both cases were shrewdly factories of the type in which workers are driven constantly to the limit of their speed and energy by the shrieking of machines and clouds of flying lint. It is from factories of this type that bargain counters throughout the country are filled with shirtwaists "below the cost of manufacture."

Harvesting in the extremes are the results of this disaster they are properly spread before the public to the end that public sentiment may, with a force that is irresistible, compel employers of labor to safeguard as far as possible the lives of operators who work in "lofts" at dizzy heights from the ground.

Portland's bank clearings for the six days ending last Saturday were more than \$2,300,000 greater than for the same week last year. Seattle's clearings were \$3,100,000 smaller than for the same week last year. For the week ending Thursday, as reported by Bradstreet's, there were but twenty other cities in the United States showing larger volume of clearings, and the percentage of gain in Portland was greater than that of any other city. Portland, with clearings of \$11,693,000, made a better showing than such cities as Buffalo, Washington, Indianapolis, Providence, St. Paul, Denver, Seattle, and Chicago, which are credited with larger populations. For the first two months of the year Portland showed a gain of 6 per cent over the first two months of 1910, while Seattle for the same period showed a loss of 13.5 per cent and San Francisco a gain of but 2.8 per cent.

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE?

Nearly thirty lives were lost near Victoria, last Friday, when the steamer Sechtel, carrying a full cargo of lumber, was wrecked on a rocky shore. There were no survivors and it is accordingly impossible to determine exactly how the accident happened, but a logical explanation is offered in the news dispatches, which state: "The Sechtel, bolts for fresh water, rolled down the highway to open on her cargo deck and it is likely that she lurched over so as to place these ports under water."

If Illinois decides to offer a bounty for the murder of a woman, it should at the same time offer a bounty for the murder of a man. There have always been parasitic women, as well as parasitic men, and it is accordingly now that it ever was before. Idle and worthless women who are a burden and no help to their husbands are more showy than important. Comparatively few in number, they are sure to be eliminated by the price of existence. It is hardly worth while to lecture or preach at them and it does no good.

The Harvard professor who has discovered that man can subsist on 10 cents a day in a remote part of the world, the man who has discovered that a man can live on a single penny a day, and the man who has discovered that a man can live on a single penny a day, are all of them men who are sure to be eliminated by the price of existence. It is hardly worth while to lecture or preach at them and it does no good.

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The "parasitic woman" who looks so terrific to Professor Nearing, of Pennsylvania University, is no new thing in the world. There have always been parasitic women, as well as parasitic men, and it is accordingly now that it ever was before. Idle and worthless women who are a burden and no help to their husbands are more showy than important. Comparatively few in number, they are sure to be eliminated by the price of existence. It is hardly worth while to lecture or preach at them and it does no good.

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APPLIES IN THE DUFUR VALLEY.

Investigator Finds Excellent Opportunity for Orchardists. DUFUR, Or., March 24.—(To the Editor.)—Having received so many inquiries regarding the possibilities for fruit-growing in the Dufur Valley that I am to answer them personally I should be constantly busy. I have decided the best and most practical way out of the difficulty would be to give out information to the country, its possibilities as a fruit-growing section and what information I have obtained since coming here of what has already been accomplished in that line through the columns of The Oregonian, that those interested may determine for themselves the line of action to follow.

Until recently the Dufur Valley was practically unknown as a fruit-producing section of Oregon, and but few were conversant with the facts regarding the unprecedented strides she has made in that line within a few years. I was very much surprised, myself, to find that the Dufur Valley has such a good start in becoming one of the great apple orchard sections of the Northwest. Several thousand acres have already been planted to apples and much of that area is in bearing. Samples of the fruit of last season compare with the best of other sections. Several tests of soil I have made prove conclusively no better soil growing of apples, pears, peaches, apricots and small fruits. Climatic conditions are ideal, the cool nights make it possible to grow such crops in all danger of frost is past. In fact, more favorable conditions for the production of first-class fruit without irrigation could not be imagined. The soil is a deep, rich loam, with sufficient sand to make cultivation easy and yet retain the moisture throughout the summer months.

Over 9000 acres were planted this year to apples. The Dufur Land & Development Company, under the direction of experience and skillful men, has planted 3000 acres of apples. The Churchill Matthews Company, of Portland, Or., owns over 2000 acres in this neighborhood and expect to plant the most of it to apples this year. Other companies are preparing the ground for planting of apples.

Once the possibilities of this locality become better known as a fruit center its developments will be phenomenal. J. MORSE, Newberg, Or.

HOUSING OF OUR AMBASSADORS.

Instance of John Hays Hammond, Corporation Representative to England. Boston Herald.

It is announced that John Hays Hammond, as special ambassador at the coronation of King George V, will occupy the house of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts in Piccadilly, where, no doubt, he will entertain on a scale of magnificence that will be the envy of his kindred. Times and manners have greatly changed since the days, not so long ago, when American diplomatic representatives abroad were expected to live upon a few hundred dollars a month. Hammond is a man who has managed at least to keep out of debt by spending all their modest private income and the Government stipend. The charming Harriette Lane lived well enough for the middle of the last century upon a small fraction of what Mr. Hammond spends. Hammond is an American Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Indeed, Buchanan's letters home to his niece before he joined him indicate that his mode of life was not so simple as tried by the standards of today. Charles Francis Adams was wealthy, but his style was not extravagant when he was here upon his monthly stipend of \$25,000 as United States Minister during the Civil War. General Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, taught the English the game of polo innocently mistaking them into buying the stock of the Emma mine, but meanwhile lived without ostentation. Mr. Hammond will perform a noble service by establishing and conferring dignity upon the post by his personal distinction. Mr. Bayard, who reluctantly took the office of English Ambassador to the Court of St. James, fearing that he would be plunged into debt, lived with dignity, but not at great cost, and his predecessor, Mr. Phips, was hardly more dignified. Mr. Choate, great lawyer and great wit, was better able than most of his predecessors to keep up the show of the ambassadorial residence, though he maintained no such establishment as Mr. Hammond will have during his short period of splendor and dignity.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR RELIC.

Ann Arbor Has Engine Taken From One of German Ships. Detroit Free Press.

Ann Arbor—An interesting piece of machinery in the engineering department of the university is a relic of the Spanish-American war. It is a small expansion steam cutter engine which was recovered from the wreck of the German ship, one of the Spanish ships sunk by the United States fleet at the battle of Santiago in 1898. It is fitted with a link motion and is a fine specimen of the kind that had long been desired in the university equipment. The machinery came in possession of Frank Kirby of Detroit and he in turn presented it to the university. The engine is apparently of Scotch or English design and is a fine specimen of the kind that had long been desired in the university equipment. The boat from which the engine was taken was one of the steam cutters of the fleet plying between the shore and long. The engine is battle scarred but its working qualities are not injured.

Road Bills of Vital Interest.

Thank the Lord, the good roads knocker, Governor West, has left the Rogue River Valley and his return to his home will be indefinite. This man who is the only individual in Oregon able to prevent the people from having good roads for the next two years, is a knocker, that even the members of a Democratic party should be and, doubtless, are, ashamed of. The people of the state last Fall gave the good roads proposition a majority of 13,000 by authorizing the voters of each county to build all the roads that they needed and issue bonds for the payment thereof. The Governor vetoed the result, an enabling act to carry out the people's wishes. Governor West played the bull in the china shop by vetoing the bills passed by the Legislature in unusual intelligence. The majority of these bills were intended for the rebuilding of Oregon. The good roads bills were of vital interest to the people of the state and the veto action meant an injury to Oregon which millions of dollars would not repay.

Burns Mayor is Thoughtless.

Burns Times-Herald. Mayor Clevenger fell yesterday while carrying in a load of wood, striking his arm on another piece of wood and hurting himself severely. Clevenger is awkward, and he knows it, and should not take chances—let the wife carry in the wood.

Colombists Just in Time.

Fossil Journal. A carload of young men from Tennessee arrived in Fossil Wednesday morning. They were scattered southward in search of jobs. As lambing is about to begin on the sheep ranches, most if not all of them will get work.

RYAN AND FOSS, 1912 TICKET.

Looks Like Next Running Mate. Pecked His Nest Running Mate. Hartford Times. In 1896 it was Bryan and Sewall, in 1900 it was Bryan and Kern. Few people carry in their memories the names of all the running mates of the Nebraska man in his various Presidential campaigns. As preparations are now making for the selection of a fourth Vice-Presidential candidate on a Bryan ticket it becomes worth while to "call the roll."

Mr. Bryan has been in Boston lately, has delivered his lecture, has met his friends and admirers in that section, and is reported to be in a well-pleased state of mind as a result of his stay in the city. Mr. Bryan's special happiness is that he has discovered through his friend, G. F. Williams, an available man for the second place on the ticket in 1912. Eugene Noble Foss is his name. "Bryan and Foss" is to be the ticket. Mr. Foss has been in the Democratic party just long enough to know exactly the right degree with Democratic "principles" to make him an ideal associate of the Nebraska man.

It is true that the three-defeated candidate makes the announcement everywhere he goes that he is not a Presidential candidate. That is merely a part of the game—merely the harmless, personal dissimulation of the man who gives his colleagues and people the right to demand the quadrantal sacrifice. Once he did keep his promise not to be a candidate. That was the only time he was not the result! He means to save us from another such catastrophe by letting the burden of defeat fall once more on officials who should be ashamed. Should anything happen to disarrange the programme, Mr. Bryan stands ready to name the man who shall be nominated for President. Many consider it a great honor to the nomination of Woodrow Wilson, although not to that of Jason Harmon. His real preference, however, as to the running mate, is not known. In that event he regards the Massachusetts Governor as the most available man to nominate for Vice-President. The perpetual nature of the office is a great advantage to him at all times, except when they are associated with him in a Presidential campaign. At such times he endures the odium of intimacy with them. Whether he will be in the same mood toward Mr. Foss if the latter runs for the Governorship again this year, no one can say. It is a matter not necessary to be considered at present.

"SERVANTS" AT INSANE ASYLUM.

Writer Describes Routine of Work in Such Institutions. PORTLAND, Or., March 26.—(To the Editor.)—An editorial in the Oregonian of interest by the writer, who is evidently not well informed as to the routine of work in such institutions for the insane and feeble-minded in regard to dining-room work. Sometimes there is but one waitress, who carries a number of trays, and at other times "carries the keys," returns to their wards, and perhaps at times assists the attendants in caring for patients on the wards. The attendants, that the other employees of the institution are servants of the court, matters not whether on scrubs or on a patient, in taking the temperature or cuts out an appendix, it is "serving" the patient, insofar as it adds to his comfort and well being. The staff of nurses is elected by the people, are said to be the "servants" of those people. In the same sense a trained nurse is a servant, and the attendants are required to be graduates of training schools for attendants, others of hospitals, some of them from the schools of nursing.

Mr. Phipps, who said that perhaps there is wrong on both sides. A more broad-minded, tolerant view on the part of the attendants, in whose colored help in institutions in this part of the country, is perhaps needed. In institution after institution the attendants are being trained to employ colored help in institutions in this part of the country, is perhaps needed. In institution after institution the attendants are being trained to employ colored help in institutions in this part of the country, is perhaps needed.

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