The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1912.

OREGON'S UNIQUE PRIMARY.

The New York World has taken the pains to gather from the various states holding Presidential preference pri-maries the detailed totals of the entire vote in both parties. The purpose is to show that, despite the acuteness and importance of the issues, the public interest after all was languid, and that approximately 60 per cent only of the total vote was represented at the primaries. The figures are as follows: Presidential Presidential Primaries, Election,

Democratio Maryisod Whecosett [Dhmois Necrasks Necrasks Necrasks Dakota Massaniusetts Ocegon Plortda Georgia Pennsylvanta	61,267 140,000 237,266 42,000 6,500 28,800	113,006 166,632 430,715 151,006 22,853 166,543 28,049 21,104 72,413
states was no tollows: Pres		Fresidential Election, 1908.
Totals	388,887 FY. vote 10	2,305,505 the same
Deegun Planida Jeorgia Peunsylvania	466,037	10,654 43,692 745,779
Hinels Sebrasks Scorth Dakota Massachusetts	48,246 173,000 360,716 87,000 87,000 147,700 71,665	247,747 629,929 124,997 57,650 260,965 62,530

"The World's figures are 25,000; but the great total of 11,000 (approximately) is

The states which have for several years had the direct primary had a fairly full vote; the states where there was a soap-box or volunteer primary made a poor showing. But the most striking and illuminating fact dis. closed by these valuable figures appears in the Oregon returns.

The only state in the entire list where the Republican total exceeded the 1998 vote for Taft was in Oregon. Everybody voted at the Republican primary except a few thousand faithful Democrats who remained at home. They hesitated at perjury. The same phenomenon appears in North Da-kota, where the Democrats almost in a body abandoned their own flag. The figures tell the story.

In Oregon all parties vote a Republican ticket-except at the regular

SIX-YEAR TERM FOR PRESIDENT.

The movement for direct control of Government and party machinery. which has culminated in submission to the states of an amendment for direct election of Senators, is to be carried further. It is to be expanded into a movement for a six-year term for the President, who is to be ineligible for re-election. This is a natural outcome of the ferment of political activity which causes us to examine critically each part of our institutions not to cast off that semi-sur reverence for the work of the fathers hich regarded any tampering with

that work as sacrilege. The present dissension in the Resublican party, caused by the attempt of one candidate to set aside a cen tury-old tradition and by the charge made against his rival of using Federal patronage to secure renominati doubtiess had much influence in deolding the Senate judiciary committee to report favorably the Works resolution submitting a constitutional indment which extends the Pres dential term to six years and restricts each President to one term. Had this ent been in effect, neither Roosevelt nor Taft would now have een a candidate and there would have been no excuse for the highest official of the Republic to descend into the controversy The framers of the Constitution de

long whether the President should have a short term and be ollgible for re-election or a long term and be ineligible. Experience has proved that, bowever wise may have een the choice for the early years of the Republic, it was not wise for these days. Though tradition forbade a third term, the country has been perthird term, the country has been per-turbed for the second time within a generation by an attempt to set aside the prohibition. It has become the custom for a President to set a sec-ond term on the pretext text four years is too short a time text; through his policies and that he de-sites approval of his conduct, turing sires approval of his conduct, his first term. From this custom his first term. From this custom have grown up those of using patrouske to secure re-election, of servilly to Congress and of playing politics of effect is pernicious on the President, or

all his subordinates, on Congress, and therefore on the whole public service. The argument for a longer term is conceded on all hands to be sound. Experience has proved that in four years there is barely time enough for President to settle down in harness, to get his policies started and his admachinery working ministrativa amouthly. He should be given time to show results. Deprived of the op-portunity of a second term, he will have no excuse for allowing any con-

The Nation cannot but profit materially from the change thus wrought are splendid openings in all parts of in the position of the President. But in the position of the President. But will profit vastly more by having prison. The land needed can be purpless fraquent Presidential elections. it will profit vastly more by having less frequent Presidential elections. less frequent Presidential elections. Politics so vitally affects business in Politics so vitally affects business in the United States that uncertainty as bottom land. Cut-over lands can be to the result of a Presidential election had in various parts of Western Orecauses the whole Nation to pause until gon that are ideal for this businessit is over. Enterprise and business close to markets, possessing a superb reading. It simply sterilizes the child's await the election returns. Men's climate, and there the poultryman can intelligence. In place of it. Professor minds are naturally diverted from raise all of the vegetables the family Hanna like a man of sense, wants

when political imues are such matters as the tariff, trusts, the monetary system, railroads, shipping laws, the effect is almost paralyzing. In a six-year term a President would have better opportunity to secure final settlenent of some of these problems and thus to take business out of politics. In any case, there would be a distinct gain is making our periodical political nvulsion less frequent.

The Works amendment has as much recommend it as the amendment for direct election of Senators. The latter le practically assured of ratifi-cation by the Spring of 1914. The Works amendment should be ratified same time. We should then be able to elect the President in 1916 for six years, to serve with the first Senate composed partly of directly-elected members. With the backing of a popular vote at a Presidential primary, with Senators backed in like manner by the ballot, the President elected in that year should be able to inaugurate a new era in our history.

MR. GRAYS PROMOTION

Oregon has known Carl Gray for a short year; but in that brief time he has made an indelible impression upon the state and the Pacific Northwest. He is an admirable exponent of the new spirit and new attitude of the railroads. He sees the people and knows them. He learns their needs. their desires and their sentiments. He regards a railroad as something me a great deal more—than a private enterprise and its patrons as having something more than ordinary deserts. The business of the railroad is to serve the public. Mr. Gray's cardinal policy is that it should realize that prime

Mr. Gray has done much for Oregon and much for the Great Northern and North Bank roads in the Northwest. All here note his departure with re-gret; but they are nevertheless pleased with his promotion to be the titular head of the vast Great Northern Railroad system. It is a fitting recogni-tion of proven capacity and tested character. It is all the more algoriticant, indeed, as a tribute to his worth, since it comes from the greatest railroad man in the world and means that he has been chosen to carry forward

the mighty work of Mr. Hill.

Mr. Gray likes Oregon and the Northwest. It is pleasing to know and feel that he will have the same interest always in Northwest affairs that he has heretofore had. In his departure we may have lost a neighbor, but ture we may have lost a neighbor, but we keep a stout friend.

PINCHOTS VENDETTA.

The hanging up of the Bornh-Jones omestead bill in conference is due to the vendetta of Pinchot and his fellow-conservation cranks against any man who does not submit to their dictation. Pinchot boasts that he "got" Ballinger. If Secretary Fisher were not of one mind with him on the subject of conservation, he would try to terrorize that official by trying to 'get" him. Pinchot has promoted the Roosevelt candidacy in an effort to 'get" Taft.

But Fisher has proved an enthusiastite ally of Pinchot in an effort to "get" any Senator or Representative on the conference committee who votes to reject the amendments on which Fisher insists and which would defeat the whole purpose of the bill. He has induced the conferees to delay action and has used the time thus gained in starting a backfire in Senate and House, for the purpose of securing rejection of the conference report, in case it should not meet with his

As usual with fanatics, Pinchot and Fisher are manifestly unfair in their methods of opposition. The man who has been able to comply with the requirement of five years' continuous residence is a poor judge of the case of the man who, for lack of title, cannot rules money on mortgage to improve his claim fully and who, for lack of money, has not been able to make produce a living for him and must therefore eke out a living by working elsewhere. If Fisher desires to form an unbiased opinion, let him obtain the statements of the latter class of of men. Let him send to Alberta and Saskatchewan and obtain the statements of some of the American astilers as to why they went to Canada instead of taking homesteads in the United Let him distinguish between the settler on the prairie, who can put large part of his claim under cult vation the first year, and the settler in the timbered country west of the Cascades, where the first two years are occupied in getting ready to cultivate a small patch of ground

Senator Borah has shown himself to be a good, persistent fighter. He and his associates in Senate and House should insist on a report from the conference committee, hammer away till they get a vote and then carry the right to the White House. Their great-est difficulty will come in that quarter, for President Taft is naturally reinctant to turn down a member of his Cabinet, but he is open to reason a may even act contrary to Pisher's advice when Borah shows him the better

"FIVE ACRES WILL DO."

The Evening Record, of Marshfield, answering the queries of several as to how much land would be necessary in that section for a chicken ranch on which a family could make a living and perhaps save some money.

and perhaps save some money.

The Record says:

Un five acres or land a man who knows something of the postry business and uses intelligence and industry can easily make a living for himself and family and also clear some money hands a can year. This is assuming that good judgment is exercised in the choice of the land. Morsewer, it does not require the most expensive bottom lands of code Bay for a chicken farm. The hill lands offering dralings are the best and in many cases such land can be Sought at a very reasonable figure. Longed off land, which can be soured at a low figure, will in many cases, if properly landled, make a first-class chicken such. Five acres devoted to a home garden and a chicken ranch in about all one man will our to handle if he is making a specialty of that line.

Unless a person wished to engage

poultry and the production of eggs.
The eight or ten-hour man or woman will surely fail at the business. The tabor as a rule is not hard, but one must be on, or at least close to, the job 24 hours a day.

Women generally are more successful in raising poultry than men. They seem to "take" to the business better, pay closer attention to details, get in closer touch with the fowls, watch the much better in every way on a little poultry ranch. The capital required to start may be very small. The land can be had on long time with a very small cash payment, a tent will answer in place of a house for many months, and there will be money coming in almost from the first day of the start. Som But those who succeed must live with the strictest economy and devote every moment to the business. In return they will lead a life of health and independence. Most of their time will be spent out of doors, so that even those in poor health can afford to take to the business with a certainty ttering their condition in every way. Indeed, for the semi-invalid-one who can get around to do the light work— the poultry business in Gregon offers the best inducements of any occupation open to the person of small

A LESSON IN QUALITY VS. QUANTITY. So bountiful is Nature in her largess and so improvident, looking to perfection if unaided in the product of the orchards of Hood River that it will be necessary for orchardists of that region to thin the apples that have set on the trees by at least one-half. Otherwise quality will be sacrificed to quantity and that without increase in the bulk of fruit at picking time.

There is a lesson of undue prodigality of production in this that is by no means confined to the orchards of the Pacific Northwest. Erstwhile we were taught by a maxim saying: ture, as a mistress, is gentle and holy; to obey her is to live." We know bet-ter now, having learned that Nature, as a mistress, if unrestrained and not subjected to human reason, is hard, even cruel, and given to excess, and that to obey her implicitly and unquestioningly at all times is to make seri-ous wreck of things material to the happiness and prosperity of the indi-vidual, the Nation and the race. The lesson is a valuable one whether learned from orehard trees and their fruitage or from vital and economic statistics that relate to the progress of the human race.

NEW YORK'S ANTIQUE PUBLIC

Under the general direction of Protessor Paul H. Hanus, New York has been making a thorough investigation of its antiquated public schools. Pro-fessor Hanus is the head of the peda-gogy department in Harvard University and his strictures upon the condi-tion of the New York schools show that he is fairly well up with the times, though no doubt he might learn a few things if he would visit the progressive West. The Superintendent of New York's public schools is Dr. William H. Maxwell, who has held his position for a long time and is not commonly believed to care much for what is go-ing on in educational circles outside the metropolis. Like the Yale secret societies, Dr. Maxwell concludes that because a thing has "always been so" public schools do not welcome ideas very warmly under He is solidified and ap headship. plauded in his fixity by a board of directors more antiquated if possible than he is himself. It consists of forty-six members who receive ostensible pay for their services, but Tammany finds many of them useful n various ways and sees to it that they to not go entirely without recompense Most of the directors know a great deal more about ward politics and paving contracts than they do about

schools of New York have naturally run up to Latin, examinations, interminable written reports and variou are highly nutritious to Dr. Maxwell and the ruling casts of politicians, but the children get comparatively little out of them. The recommendations for reform which Professor Hanus makes no doubt raised goose pimples all over the bodies of those in authoris discreetly suppressed, but we can make a shrewd guess at it without much difficulty. A city superintendent who has fed side by side with much difficulty. Tammany for a generation and never raised a row presents a fair mark for an investigator who really wishes to

So far as the multitudinous board of directors is concerned, no Westerner Or, of a recent date has an article needs to be told what Professor Hanus recommended. He wants it cut down to reasonable proportions. Five directors are enough for any city in the world. Very likely three would be better than five, and perhaps would be preferable to three. With a small board responsibility is fixed and miciency is obtainable, as of course it never can be with a mob of forty-six to wrangle over every proposition. The interest which some of these directors take in the schools is said to be "languid." large that they can send their own children to private institutions, Hence the public schools sit very lightly or their consciences. enon has been observed in other cities not so large as New York. Professor Hanus is of the opinion that the siderations other than that of the highest duty to influence him. Knowing that history will judge him by his performances in that one term and that he has no opportunity to repair scale, which would require considerscale, which would require considerscale, which would require considerscale above the professor man, he directed his thunder at the sent short omings by requiring a secscale above random with the politry business on a very large man, he directed his thunder at the sent short omings by requiring a secscale above random man will not so large as New Fork. Professor
Hanus is of the opinion that the schools try to teach too much, but he happily escaped the quagmire of railing at "fads and frills." Like a wise
man, he directed his thunder at the any shortcomings by securing a sec-ond, he will do his utmost to make a creditable showing.

The Nation cannot but profit mateas mental pabulum for school chil-

> Professor Hanus also speaks with refreshing frankness against the fool-ish practice of "analyzing" literary masterpleces in school. This unblest process neither conveys any knowledge of literature nor fosters the love of reading. It simply sterilizes the child's intelligence. In place of it, Professor

the man is of the right sort.

One of the fallacies entertained by many who embark in the positry business is that it is a vocation of case and idleness, the hens doing all the work. Thousands of people are ruined work. Thousands of people are ruined what literature is and perhaps get by such a view. As a matter of fact, what ilterature is and perhaps get there is no business requiring closer some taste for reading, which they attention to details than the raising of certainly never do get as things are managed under the old system of lit-

Under the Maxwell regime it is im possible to overestimate the fetich worship which Latin enjoys. The superstition is that no school course can have any value whatever without an of this magical tongue. infusion Hence it is taught with reverent assid. nity even in the manual training schools. The boys and girls may young chicks in a motherly way—get never learn anything about chisels and planes, but if they know how to de-tundreds, perhaps thousands, of wom-en now employed in mental capacities to be assured. Naturally Professor never learn anything about chisels and en now employed in mental capacities to be assured. Naturally Professor in the cities of Oregon who would do Hanus desires to change this arrangement. He approves of the modern languages, the fads and fripperies such as mechanical drawing and do-mestic science, and has not a word to say against music, which is sometimes denounced as the worst of all the

Somewhere in his report, of which we have not seen a complete copy. there must be a recommendation for the use of the schoolhouses as social centers. New York has 500 of these buildings, which, like those of Portland, stand vacant for the greater part of every day in the year and for a large portion of the year are never opened. The modern doctrine of efficlency counsels that schoolhouses be used for all sorts of public meetings and civic diversions. Whatever interests the decent public is a proper occupant of the public school buildings. Some cities are enlightened enough to permit parents and children to dance within the walls so long consecrated to arid learning and dull stupidity. Principal A. F. Hershner, of Lents, has caught the social center idea, as we discern from an address which he made last Friday. "These plants made should be utilized during the Summer months," he said, meaning the sche buildings. Like Professor Hanus, Mr. Hershner favors all the frills and fancles, such as manual training and school gardens. We are not sure that he approves of picnics and dances within the hallowed precincts of Minerva as yet, but he is headed in the right direction, and it is only a question of time when he will arrive.

The numerous friends and profes sional associates of Miss Eva S. Rice, who has for many years been engaged in teaching in the public schools of this city, will learn with deep concern and regret of the serious accident which befel her through an automo-bile accident last Sunday. Miss Rice has been active in the promotion of the Teachers' Retirement Fund. Her long term of service for the district will make her one of the early beneficiaries or annultants of the fund and it is hoped that she will live a goodly number of years to enjoy the rest and annuity to which her faithful services entitle her.

By August Strindberg's death the world loses one of its foremost literary men. His life was unhappy and his character by no means amiable, but his ontribution to Swedish literature was of the first importance. Some of his radical plays have been translated into English and are for sale at the book "Countess Julia" is a good one to begin with.

An old-timer well known to the public is in the habit of saying that Oregon never has settled Summer weather until the "high water" in the Columbia is over. Circumstances seem to support his view this year. Just as the river reaches flood stage the rains begin. The coincidence is interesting, to say the least.

Commissioners finish their round of banquets in Europe, their digestive organs will need repair. But a San organs will need repair. Franciscan is so loyal to his city that he does not grudge ruining his diges-If most people would use all of the

five senses with which nature has endowed them, they would not need to borrow a sixth from the lower animals in order to guard human life. The loss of the Titanic was due to fallure to An idea that should develop into r ality is the proposed rest place and nursery for weary mothers and chil-

dren during the Rose Festival. A tem-porary resting-place where needed attention can be extended is proper part of the flexts A man who lacked resolution to for sake habits of inebriety, even for love of a woman, could summon up resolution to take his own life after deliberate preparation. Human mature is

offensive remarks from spectators, the incident will have value; but it will That is a matter for local man-

full of such paradoxes.

second wife and gets one of one-third his age, it is demonstrated that young of this day are shockingly slow or lacking in plets

Molokul shine brightly, Carrying out Hiram Maxim's idea, if white mice protect the submarines, the big liners need something the size of

white elephant. A white man who plays China lot-tery and loses, as he must in such a game, is deserving of pity for his lack

Berrygrowers are sending out their perennial call for help, but the crowds about the employment offices do not diminish.

Newton Johns, the Seattle bootblack and lifesaver, has the modesty peculiar to the brave. The gardens and pastures needed the showers, but the foliage on head-

gear suffered. Abdul Baba is all right in sizing up this country as all right.

The Western Reserve is again the battleground today.

business by political excitement, but will need-with a surplus to sell, if more reading. Let the boys and girls PROVISIONS OF NEW PENSION ACT. Law Bases Payments on Age and

Length of Service in Civil War. CHEHALIS Wash, May 19.—(To the Editor.)—Please state the provisions of the pension bill just passed. I served four years in the Civil War.

L. W. SANDERSON.

The new pension measure is a general service act payment of pensions, under its provisions being progressive ecording to age and service.

according to age and service. Apparently those entitled to increased pensions do receive the same automatically, as proof is required, according to rules and regulation, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

It is provided that any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, who has been bonorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and he entitled to receive a pension as follows:

In case such person has reached the age of 62 years and served 90 days, \$13 per month; six menths, \$12.50 per month; six menths, \$12.50 per month.

In case such person has reached the age of 62 years and served 90 days, \$13 per month; one year, \$14 per month; 1½ years, \$14.50 per month; one year, \$14 per month; 1½ years, \$15.50 per month; three years or over, \$15 per month; Incase such person has reached the age of 65 years and served 90 days, \$15 per month; six months, \$15.50 per month; one year, \$16 per month; 1½ years, \$16.50 per month; one year, \$16 per month; two years, \$17 per month; 2½ years, \$18 per month; three years or over, \$19 per month; three years or over, \$19 per month; three years and served 90 days, \$15 per month; one year, \$20 per month; 1½ years, \$21.50 per month; three years month; two years, \$23 per month; 2½ years, \$24 per month, three years or over, \$25 per month, three years or over, \$25 per month, three years or over, \$25 per month; one year, \$24 per month; one year, \$24 per month; one year, \$25 per month; one year, \$25 per month; one year, \$25 per month; one year, \$24 per month; one year, \$25 per month; two years or over, \$30 per month; per month; two years or over, \$30 per

The act contains the further provis-

Any person who served in the military or haval service of the United States during the Civil War and received an honorable discharge, and who was wounded in battle or in line of duty and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability is now unable to perform manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to will, \$50 per month, without regard to length of service or age.

FLOODS ARE AVERTED HOW

ossibility of Recurrence of June Overflow in River Explained. PORTLAND, May 20 .- (To the Editor.)-In these warm days one hears tourists, and some Portlanders, expressing themselves in regard to the "annual flood" in the Columbia, and they have the idea that each year Portland either suffers, or is likely to suffer, from excessively high water-Probably it would be well for Port-landers to make an effort to remove this impression, and all of us ought to know why there is small chance—or no chance—that the city will ever be visited by snother "June flood."

Two factors are working in Portland's interest to avert floods from the

land's interest to avert floods from the Columbia River. The first is that very large quantities of water are now diverted annually in May and June for irrigation of lands along all the tributarties of the Columbia and Snake rivers. All through Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington, the State of Manham Newada and Eastern Washington, the State of Idaho, parts of Montana, Nevada and Wyoming, as well as in the British possessions to the north, this diversion and consumption of water go on at a time to decrease the flood that used to come down from the melting snows of the mountains during the hot days of May and June. Possibly 10 times as much water is now diverted as during the year of our last back-water flood from the Columbia. The second factor that operates to prevent the Summer flood is the great depening of the channel of the Columprevent the Summer flood is the great deepening of the channel of the Colum-bia between Portland and the sea, by reason of the work done by the Port of Portland Commission. The dredging has been done, of course, at the very places that formerly clogged and hin-dered the flow of the flood waters. ne deepening of the channel, with its naequent increased drainage, is probably more important in the matter of avoiding Summer floods from "back-water" than the increased diversions

in Finland, in New Zealand and in Australia? Are property rights required in all of them? RALPH CLARK.

1. The 1900 census shows: South Carolina, whites, 557,807; negroes, 782,-321. Mississippi, whites, 641,500; negross, 807,630. Figures for 1910 census are not available.

2. The Australia laws are made by the separate states. New South Wales and New Zealand have universal male and female suffrage for citizens over 21. Tasmania has universal male and female suffrage for the House of Assembly, but a property qualification for the Legislative Council applicable to both sexes. Queensland has a property qual-ification for male suffrage. South Australia and West Australia have a property qualification for both men and women. Victoria has a property qualification for men of little education; professional men are freed from that. Fin The heroism of the priests who have devoted their lives to the lepers will land has universal male and female always make the dreaded name of suffrage for citizens 24 years old. See "Australian Year Book," page 962,

Long Hatpins In Germany

PORTLAND, May 20.—(To the Editor.)—Apropos of the recent letters in The Oregonian relative to plan in vogue in certain cities in Germany. The streetcar conductors are provided with nippers, and snip off the ends of all protuberant hatpins worn by passengers. A most excellent and precautious measure for the protection of eyesight. Hatpin shields for the point are likewise for sale in all jewelry shops. And may I make one other suggestion on a widely-different subject. Why do not our candy-shop proprietors provide small scoops of tongs for the handling of candy. What is more unsanitary or repellant to a dainty person than to have the candy you have selected, clutched in the soiled hand of the clerk and the hand must of necessity be soiled from the frequent handling of boxes, scales, etc. and sometimes from the caressing of a fluffy pompadour. Often when tempted by the attractive window displays to purchase, I as often turn away at the thought of the manner in which it will surely be dealt out.

A MOTHER. plan in vogue in certain cities in Gerwill surely be dealt out.

A MOTHER, general service act.

HOW TO KEEP UP TO DATE.

How best can the Constitution be ept up to date-be kept in harmony with the popular will of the time That is the question brought up for discussion by Roosevelt's plan for recall of decisions annulling acts of the Legislature on constitutional grounds. constitution of a state is the formal declaration of the will of the people of that state that their government shall be organized in a certain manner and of the principles by which it shall be guided. Those principles are neces-sarily general. The Legislature has no power to enact laws which do not conorm to those principles. Some authority must decide whether laws do so conform, when their validity is questioned. The courts have been by constitutional provision or by common consent adopted as this authority. Every constitution contains

visions for its amendment by a certain process—in the older states by submission of amendments by the Legislature to the people and their adoption by the people; in Oregon and other Western states by that method or by submission of amendments under the initiative. Under such provisions a judicial decision which interprets the constitution as being at variance with the popular will as expressed in a legislative act can be reversed by adoption of an amendment which brings the constitution into harmony with that act. By this process not only is that particular decision reversed, but all others of like tenor, and the rendering of any other such decisions is forestalled. This is done by a change in the declaration of the general principle involved. The weak point about the Roosevelt

plan, from the standpoint of the man who seeks the same end as Roosevelt, is that it does not strike at the root of the evil. It acts like a man who merely cuts off the stalks of the weeds in-stead of rooting them up. Thus recall of the New York decision, of which Roosevelt made an example, would only effect a change in the constitutional provision on which it was based, so far as that provision related to that particular case and others closely parallel to it. The constitutional provision would remain in full force with regard to all other cases to which it might apply. We should, therefore, have a restricted, piecemeal amendment of that provision. If the recall of decisions were used to the extent to which the initiative is exercised in Oregon, we should have a constitution the letter of which would be to tally misleading as to what was actu-ally the fundamental law of the state. We should not know what the consti-tution really was until we had made footnotes to each clause, giving the substance of each decision which had

been recalled. In order to attain the end Roosevelt seeks, therefore, and to keep our constitution free from doubt and confusion, we should amend the constitution and embody in it a new principle when judicial interpretation shows it to be out of harmony with the popu-lar will. The new declaration of principle, being broad and general in its terms, would cover every case coming under the same general head and would be a clear guide to the courts. It would dig up the weeds by the roots, instead of merely cutting off their heads, as would the Roosevelt plan.

THE ELECTION MURDER AT BULLY Pioneer Corrects Some of Statements

Made About Old Incident.

VALE, Or., May 17.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian May 14 you say "the County Court of Malheur County would do a good deed by closing the saloon at Westfall," which statement is probably true, as might also be said of saloons almost anywhere, owing to the point of view of the one considering the question. But referring to the Humberd murder you say the Balley brothers were "filled with Phil Cammann's whisky." Permit me to say that P. A. Cammann never sold any whisky, nor did he run a saloon, but did conduct a general merchandising establishment and was the first Postmaster at Bully (now Westfail), and held the position until Made About Old Incident. Westfall), and held the position until his death. June 14, 1895. No man liv-ing in that community ever held more of the esteem and regard of his neigh-

ably more importance and a solding Summer floods from "backwater" than the increased diversions for irrigation along the tributaries of the great river.

Of course, in these days, when an "unsinkable ship," like the Titanic, goes to the bottom of the sea, it is well not to prophesy with too much positiveness, but nevertheless it appears certain that Portland will never again certain that Portland will never again suffer recurrence of the great June floods of 1876 and 1894.

WHLIS S. DUNIWAY.

Voting Qualifications.

MEDPORD, Or., May 17.—(To the Editor.)—(1) In which states are there more negroes than there are whites in the United States? If so, which ones the United States? If so, which ones are they, and the relative population are they, and the relative population are they, and the relative population with states? (2) What is the voting the properties of the Balley brothers and others jointly ordered in the whisky, as it was a common occurrence for this to be done, especially upon any extra occasion, and fow moments conversation with any-time that the community ever nead in the esteem and regard of his neighbors of the stream and regard of his neighbors of the esteem and regard of his neighbors of the stream and regard of his neighbors of the properties of the precinct, and it was currently reported at that time that the whisky was sent into the precinct and it was currently reported at that the that the that the that the that the mon occurrence for this to be done, especially upon any extra occasion, and a few moments' conversation with anyone who was living there at that time would probably lead one to the conclusion that the sole "mitigating circumstance" was that by a great many people it was believed there were others who were equally guilty with the Balley brothers, but who escaped punishment.

A PIONEER.

Three Queries Answered.

Three Queries Answered.

CASTLE ROCK, Wash., May 19.—(To
the Editor.)—Please inform me as to
the location of the Grand Trunk Pacific
Railroad, the names of five noted singers of the present time, and something about Henry Foster.

R.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway vas chartered October 24, 1903. It is intended to extend from Moncton, New Brunswick, via the city of Quebec, thence in a direct line to Winnipeg. Manitobs, and through to the Pacific Ocean at Prince Rupert, B. C. Total length of projected line is estimated at 3544 miles, exclusive of branches. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Melba, Caruso, Bonci.

Henry Foster (1796-1830) was an English navigator who acc commission on the Northwest boundary between the United States and British Columbia, and made surlangerous hatpin, I would suggest the veys of the mouth of the Columbia. He later was engaged in important geo-

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of May 21, 1862. New Kent, Va., May 10.—The pursuit New Kent, Va., May 10.—The pursuit of the rebels by General Storeman has been in every respect successful. His headquarters is now here, 25 miles from Richmond, while his advance is five miles ahead. The rebels are ever in sight but are gradually falling back.

Chicago, May 13.—A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., of May 10, states that General Wool had just entered the city in company with the Mayor and comlast of the rebel troops left that morn ing. The forces arrived at Nortolk after a thresome march at 5 o'clock without firing a gun. The Norfolk Navy-Yard was burned.

Cairo, May 13,-The steamer Meteor has arrived from Pittsburg Landing, bringing news to May 11. It has been definitely ascertained that General Lowell, from Missouri, has arrived at Corinth with 30,000 troops. Instead of the rebels abandoning their entrenchments, innumerable forces of negroes are at work felling trees, forming abatis, strengthening earthworks, etc.

The Atlanta Confederacy states that in its judgment Beauregard is well nigh flanked on both sides.

Cairo, May 13 .- General Butler has issued a proclamation declaring mar-tial law in Norfolk and suppressing the collection of taxes, except such as were imposed by the laws of the United States. The circulation of Confederate bonds as evidences of debt was strictly forbidden, but in consequence of the great distress which would ensue among the poorer classes if the circulation of Confederate bank notes was suppressed, such circulation is permitted as long as any one may be inconsiderate enough to receive them, partificulation of the property continued to the property of the pro intil further orders.

The Paris correspondent of the Lon-The Paris Correspondent of the don Herald writes that a strong feeling is growing up there in favor of intervention in America. The impression is so powerful as to cause uneasiess among the northern party in Paris. It is believed serious overtures have the believed serious overtures have been made by the French Cabinet to Paimerston with a view to joint action to put an end to the war, which, ac-cording to official information received, is now as far from terminating as

Three companies of Oregon cavalry took their departure from Fort Van-couver yesterday bound for Walla Walla.

Mr. John Hatches' pack train, consistng of 31 fine mules, from Siskiyou County, arrived in this city last even-ng. It is bound for Salmon River.

Shortly after the arrival of the Carris Ladd last evening we noticed two miners depositing the sum of \$11,000 in gold dust in the house of Wells, Pargo & Co.

The Carrie Ladd brought down \$175,-000 gold dust last night from Salmon River. It is said that the snow has nearly all disappeared in the Salmon River mines. Many miners are doing well—those who have their claims opened.

The remains of three men were found The remains of three men were found on the 13th inst. by Thomas Newland and Charles Carson 12 miles north of Turner and Newlands' place, at' the Pataha. The fiesh had all been eaten off the bodies by wolves, and nothing remained but the bones and part of the clothing, together with some old letremained but the bones and part of the clothing, together with some old letters and a memorandum book. On a flyienf of the book was written: "January 24, 1862. James B. Shaw, in company with Solomon Brodman and Henry Debbens. If you find this, you will please advertise it in the Christian Advocate." The party had evidently frozen to death in attempting to cross vocate." The party had evidently frozen to death in attempting to cross the ridge from Pataha to Alpowa.

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

Few men do as well as they could do, to say nothing of doing as well as they should do.

The average man is the best type; the great genius is a freak. How stubborn men are in refusing to

accept your clear, convincing argu ments! When a man falls in being wise, he attempts sarcasm; then, lacking success in that, he becomes a humorist.

Business men, as well as men, are working shorter hours al-though we are accomplishing more. It is commendable, but it reduces the op-position of the men willing to work

If a woman makes \$16 a week, peo-ple say: "Ten't she grand!" But a man must make more than that if he hopes to attract general comment.

There is nothing more pitiful than the man who has responsibilities he is unable to meet successfully.

Every man likes the word "progres-sive," although he may not be able to do anything with it beyond the talk. Nature asks nothing of you except that you hurry along and get out of the way when you can't hurry along

fast enough. It is a woman's duty to be goodlooking.

The Wonderful Power of Radium. New York World

New York World.

Suppose that the energy of a ton of radium could be utilized in 30 years, instead of being evolved at its invariable slow rate of 1760 years for half disintegration, it would suffice to propel a ship of 15,000 tons, with engines of 15,000-horsepower, at the rate of 15 knots an hour for 30 years—practically the lifetime of the ship. To see this extually requires 1,500,000 tons tically the lifetime of the snip. 10 do this actually requires 1,500,000 tons

A SPECTRE.

A ship want down in the wintry sea.
As she struck on the grizzled ghost,
Where demons were holding revelry And death stood near as host.

And clung in a last embrace;
E'er they sank to the realm where
mermen dwell,
A specific market. Loved ones whispered a fond farewell A spectre marks the place

A spectre that haunts us through the years And marches the ocean sands, Waiting her chance, as she laughs and

At the strength of our puny hands.

And all the wisdom the years have gave Is crushed in a fitful hour, And, stilled are the hearts of the true, while we in awe may cower
Upon the rocks and whisper prayer
As we list to the echoing moan.
Of stricken hearts, in the waters there,

For they were all our own Ah, yes, 'tis a spectre bleak and drear Clothed in the shroud of death, That hovers about us ever near

And though we may build our mightlest things And scorn impending gloom, She swoops to our very midst and wrings

G. NORBREY PLEASANTS.

Our hearts in the hour of de

To stiffe the human breath.