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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1812

MAKING AN OLD PARTY OVER. MAKING AN OLD PARTY. PORTLAND, Or., May 24.—(To the Edior.).—Why do you refer to it as the vanching Republican party? Why do you say hat it is to have as a mulatiliste a Reoseset party? Why do you not acknowledge at the old party is being made over by nomes Roosevelt and the progressivest Way o you regest the passing of the old bosses and the corrupt machines? PROGRESSIVE

Before we wholly discard the old let be reasonably sure of the new. The old regime has some mighty names and the record of mighty deeds. We and the record of mighty deeds. We are all fond of looking back at them. Lincoln, Sumner, Grant, Blaine, Garneld, Harrison, Seward, Greeley, Baker and a host of other illustrious figures belong to the dead-and-gone past of the Republican party and the Nation; but they are living memories. They are more. They are a glorious part of the imperishable history of the re-public. Without them the country suld not be what it is. With them and their great achievements ours is the brightest star in the great firmament of all governments, past and

The past is, or ought to be, a certain guide for the future. Let us not forget that. The perils that have been safely passed may and will appear again, in new guise or in old; and experience is not to be despised and forgotten. Or m tt?

Where would Lincoln and the rest, where would lancold me this so often and so feelingly quoted in this campaign, stand today, if they were alive? Would they advise haste or moderation, heat or coolness, impa-tience or restraint, brakes off or brakes on? We know that they would onish the people to be fair, care-dispassionate and sure before they threw the Republican party into the discard, ignored and humiliated practically all their old leaders and sought

new and strange fields.

That is good advice—it may be oldfegyish to plead for sagity and reason
in all things, but in the long rup
sanity and reason are the only safe The Oregonian speaks of the vanish-

ing Republican party because it observes that almost without an exception the names that have been conspi tion the names that have been consequences in its service—its recent service, we mean—are not allied with the weeping Rosseveit movement. Nowhere will you find the prominent Republican leaders who were with Rossevelt a few years ago supporting him now, with just a few exceptions. Even his own Cabinet is for the most pari opposed to him. The efficient and active men in the party have been thrown aside by the great Roosevelt uprising. The Republican state organizations everywhere are broken and seaten. The bosses are down and out, and nobody grieves for them; but the cyclone has carried in its destructive course many worthy and responsible party leaders who have had the temerplace themselves in its path. The party has no accredited leadership any ore, for nobody who cares anything in the Roosevelt kitchen cabinet.

may be time to ring out the old and ring in the new. That time always are well-known singers from New strictio comes. The moving finger writes and York to whom it will be a privilege to future. having writ points ahead. Progress what is progress? That is what Re-publicans are now in disagreement about. The bosses whom Colonel Roosevelt so sensationally denounces were doing business-every one of them-when he was President. It did not occur to him to fight them until he wanted to be President again. What will he do when he becomes President for a third time-if he does become President? Make peace with the old or depend on the new crop? Heaven knows. He will do bath, probably.

Possibly we shall see the light after the National convention. But that Republican platform, with Roosevelt as candidate, will be a world's wonder. the first document in all American history where a Republican candidate for President has made the sole basis of his campaign repudiation and rejection of the existing Republi-

an Administration. But let us cheer up. We are all prossing. The down-side-uppers and upsetters are in the majority, but the train is still on the track. We are

not scared, only a trifle pervous. LESSON LEARNED FROM DIAZ.

Madero evidently learned a lesson the revolution he conducted against Dian. His greatest difficulty was due to scarcity of artillery, and he realized that, had Diaz been well equipped in that particular, he (Madero) would have been defeated, or at best his success would have been long delayed. When Orozco rebelled Madero was slow to move against him, creating an impression of weakness which enabled the rebellion to gain much headway. It now appears that Madero delayed until he had equipped his army with an overpowering artillery force, manned by expert gunners. His wisdom is proved by Huerta's sucress in driving the reb-els from one position after another and forcing them to retreat northward, This succession of reverses is calculatdemoralize Oroxco's army and make its resistance weaker each time a stand is made until the retreat may become a flight, ending only at the Rio Grands. There American troops

will be waiting to disarm the fugitives. Judging from the stience of the disatches about the Zapata revolt in outhern Mexico, it must either have en quelled or have degenerated into a guerrilla war, in which the rurales are running the rebels down into their haunts. If Huerta should finally de-feat Orozco, the army of northern may break up into similar guerrilla bands, to be disposed of in the

from the experience of Diaz, that a government in Mexico, as in other Latin-American countries, can be maintained only by keeping the military arm always ready for use and by using it with extreme severity when disorder or revolt breaks out. The discontent which in the United States voiced on the platform and at the polls, in Mexico prompts the malcon-tents to take to the hills and proclaim a revolution. Madero, the revolution-ist, promised to establish freedom of speech and the press, a free ballot and a fair count, hoping thus to remove the excuse for revolutions. But Ma-dero, the President, finds the people prefer the revolutionary method of volcing their discontent, and that rifles and rapid-fire guns must be ever ready. He is becoming a strong, mili-tary ruler, just like Diaz, from force of necessity

BUILDING FOR THE PUTURE. Some months ago there was in Chi-ago a convention of that self-merificing brotherhood who have for reasons sufficient to them undertaken to spread to an unenlightened world the salving doctrine of single tax. The Fels fund was the magnet that drew together this devoted band, and the war chest was the most interesting exhibit made

Our own great U'Ren was there. He gave his precious testimony, and it was interesting. Brethren, he said (we do not pretend to quote the exact language, for we did not hear it, but others did). I am the magician that gave to Oregon and the world the initiative and referendum; but don't think I was moved by any deep desire merely to offer a new scheme of government. Not at all. What I had in mind was the single tax. The only way to get the single tax was through the initiative. Therefore I got the initiative as a means to an end. It is a mere step to the single tax. We will have it now in Oregon. But we never could have got it except through the initia-

Here now we find Mr. U'Ren propos one legislative body, proportional representation, cabinet system, and all. What for? The Governor under the cabinet scheme will have unprecedent. ed power. He appoints most of the other state officers, all the county Sheriffs and county attorneys, all the superintendents and all the important state employes. He will be a political

It is an amazing and audacious project. Does any one fancy that U'Ren will leave it to run itself after it has been adopted? He will not, for U'Ren is, or will be, a candidate for Governor. We may be told otherwise, but that is The Oregonian's belief and prophecy nevertheless.

THE ROSE MUSICAL PESTIVAL.

The celebration of Rose Sunday on June 9 will be one of the most pic-turesque and beautiful incidents connected with the Rose Festival. The Gipsy Smith auditorium will be decorated for the occasion with a profusion of flowers and the music rendered by two choirs will be most charming. The adult choir is expected to include 599 voices. The children's will have 1860. Besides these attractions, President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, will speak on Rose Sunday at the tabernacle and Governor West and the Mayor of the city will participate. In fact, a great civic event is anticipated to which the speaking and mu-sic will each contribute attractions of

The Rose Musical Festival will continue for four days, June 7, 8, 9 and 11. All the exercises will be held at the Gipsy Smith auditorium under the auspices of the Multnomah County Sunday School Association. ceeds will be for the benefit of the State Sunday School Association. Those who attend the exercises will therefore have the double enjoyment of listening to good speeches and excellent music and at the same time aiding a worthy cause. Besides the two choirs, a Festival symphony orchestra will take more, for nobody who care any one tival symphony or needs will take that the further power held by the people in the Republican party has a voice part in the musical programme. This the further power held by the people in the Roosevelt kitchen cabinet.

Naturally the Musical Festival and the Rose Festival which will be going on at the same time will contribute to each other's success. Those who love music will find their tastes gratified at the tabernacle. Those who deartistic attractions will see an abundance upon the streets. It will be a season of merriment for people of all sorts and conditions. Starting from an unpretentious beginning a few years ago, the Rose Festival has grown to be an event of National interest to which visitors are attracted from all parts of the country. The Musical Festival is a natural addition which may well become an annual feature.

THE PANAMA CANAL BILL.

has passed the House, is sound from every standpoint. In exempting from tolls ships engaged in the coastwise trade we do not violate the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, for, foreign ships being excluded from the trade already, we do not discriminate against them in granting this favor to our ships, which alone are admitted to it. By refusing to exempt from tolls American ships to exempt from tous American ships engaged in foreign trade, we avoid all danger of being charged with viola-tion of the treaty. We are continually reminded by the

free canal advocates that, having built the canal at our own cost, we are entitled to whatever advantages and treaty. The grant of equal tolls and equal treatment to ships of all nations is the price we pay for this con-

ment. Even while complying with this condition, we shall still be by far the greatest gainers by the canal. The principal purpose of building it was to make our coast line almost continuous and thereby to cheapen transportation between the Atlantic and the Pacific This motive was to cheapen commodi-ties to the consumer by developing water competition with the transcontinental railroads. Increase in the shipping business was not the main purpose, though it is a necessary consequence, and, as regards traffic be-tween our two coasts, the benefit ac-crues solely to American shipowners. Coastwise traffic will be by far greatest in volume if we keep it free from railroad control. The foreigner will

tent even there, for the proportion of traffic coming to or going from Amer-ican ports will certainly be larger than have found the truth may be in the that carried solely between two foreign

The foreign shipowner will benefit by the reduced cost of operation and by the increased volume of traffic, but both the American consumer and producer will benefit by the lower freight rates of these foreign ships. If the great bulk of the increased profit of the shipowner goes to foreigners, that is our fault. Our laws have throttled the shipping industry. By changing those laws we can revive the industry and increase the share of benefit from

the canal which goes to Americans.
In only one way can we be robbed of the benefits of the canal in coastwise trade-that is, by allowing railroads to own or control steamship lines and to use them for the extinction of competition on the sea and for the maintenance of only illusory competition with the railroads. By forbidding ships owned or controlled by railroads to en-gage in coastwise trade, the House bill has guarded against this danger. fenders of the railroads complain that this leaves the field clear to railroadowned steamers of Canada or Mexico. Such steamers are already excluded from our coastwise trade, hence nothing is gained by them. As to foreign trade, we are prevented by the treaty from discriminating between different classes of foreign ships as well as between foreign and American ships, Hence we could not exclude railroad-owned Mexican and Canadian ships

from the canal.

The advocates of free tells will be heard from again when the bill reaches the Senate. The opportunity will then be afforded to meet them with the positive, aggressive policy of free ships as the means of reviving our merchant marine and insuring that the American flag will be no stranger to the Panama Canal. Free ships are at last a live issue.

A WEAK SUBSTITUTE.

The technical legal meaning of the word "reverse" was not intended in the article from which Mr. John C. Jenkins quotes in a letter printed to-Jenkins quotes in a letter printed to-day. In other articles on the subject of recall of decisions The Oregonian has dictinctly proposed amending the Constitution and re-enacting a desired law previously held unconstitutional as a better plan than the Roosevelt

Mr. Roosevelt proposes to apply recall of decisions only in state courts. It is therefore a state issue and the difficulties in other states in amending the constitution need not worry Oregon in discussing the merits of the two s. Oregon's constitution is fiexl-But even if we are interested in the state having a hidebound constitution we may still comfort ourselves with the thought that such a state can just as readily obtain an amendment making subsequent amendments easy as it can obtain an amendment authorizing recall of decisions. cisions can only be regarded as a weak substitute for the combination of di-rect legislation and flexible constitution. With the latter in force, recall of decisions would be superfluous.

If Mr. Jenkins will read the opinion of the Oregon Supreme Court in the home rule liquor case, he will find an expression by the court which, while possibly obiter dictum, shows a trend of thought that promises to override his objections to re-enacting a nullified In brief, the court expresses the that an initiative opinion should have the same weight as a con-stitutional amendment, inasmuch as an amendment requires no different procedure or greater vote in its enactment than does a simple statute. If this is the enunciation of a precedent, the Su-preme Court will not declare unconstitutional any law adopted by the voters. Thus a series of elections and a carrying up of another case, which Mr. Jen-kins fears, would be unnecessary, for we can initiate any act of the Legisla-

ture that the courts annul. It might be argued that this in effect is recall of decisions. It is more than that, for with the power described goes Three soloists will also assist. They are well-known singers from New strictions on enacting similar laws in strictions on enacting similar laws in

FREE SPEECH AND THE COLLEGES. While the Lawrence strike was going on Miss Vida Scudder, who is associate professor of English literature at Wellesley College, spoke at one of the meetings of the striking women. In the course of her speech she is re orted to have said that she would rather go without woolen garments all her life than wear them at the expense of misery to the tollers. She said also that the Lawrence strike was promoting the great end of fraternity among the aliens in the United States and that "on every man and woman in Lawrence had flashed a vision of a just society based on fair reward to labor and fraternal peace." For these For these remarks Miss Scudder has been severely criticised. The timorous East-The policy in regard to Panama Ca-nal toils, embodied in the bill which diary, calculated to stir up unrest," and so forth. Disapproval of Miss Scudder's speech has gone to the point of demanding her dismissal from Wellesley College. Whether the trustees will yield or stand their ground and defy the clamor of the mob is not yet

Naturally the storm which has broken over Miss Scudder's head has excited new discussion of the old problem of academic freedom. On what subjects, if any, is it permissible for a college professor to speak in public? When he does speak shall he express his own thoughts or those which happen to be agreeable to his hearers? Ought he to consider the truth alone profits may be derived from it. It or allow other motives to tie his tongue must be remembered that we could not and modify his views? A number of have acquired the right to build it, had college magnates have disclosed their we not first obtained the consent of opinions upon these points to the New Great Britain by the Hay-Pauncefote York Evening Post, which is one of York Evening Post, which is one of the most consistent advocates of free speech in the United States. The composite tone of what they have to say may be easily guessed. There is no class of men who feel less at liberty to think with originality on social top-ics and say what they really believe than college presidents. The duty of keeping a vigilant eye open for endowments naturally inclines them to speak gently to the erring rich. impression one gathers from their let. ters is that while they favor free speech in theory they do not believe it

ought to be practiced a great deal. The only really courageous letter which the Evening Post prints came from President Schurman, of Cornell College. He says that "freedom of speech and of thought is the lifehood of a university. The individual who proclaims unpopular truth is a genuine apostle of civilization." Mr. Schurman believes that it is better for society to me manner.

Madero is learning a further lesson but we shall benefit to a far larger ex-

minority and may be unpopular, but society cannot afford to repress them. These are noble words. Cornell ought to be proud of a President who entertains such opinions and has the courage to express them without reservaents of the Evening Post begin boldly enough, but before their letters close they grow discreet and begin to hedge, Several take the ground that a college professor like Miss Scudder cannot speak for herself alone. She unavoids ably represents the institution with which she is connected, and if her re-marks incur odium some of it falls upon the college in spite of every-thing. Ought an innocent college to be to suffer for the sins of its

professors

The subject is very perplexing. Dr. R. M. Wenley, of the department of philosophy in the University of Michlgan, says that college faculties enjoy more liberty of thought and speech in England than America. This may arise from the fact that England has more freedom than the United States in all directions. Or it may come from the sturdy disposition of Englishmen to assert their individual rights at whatever cost. Britons are so pugnaclous when they believe their personal liberty is invaded that they have found it expedient to let one another alone They tolerate great latitude of public speech on all sorts of subjects because they know that intolerance would bring on a fight. Ibsen makes one of his heroes declare that "the majority is always wrong." If this is so, then the man who advocates new truth must expect to be in the minority and to be unpopular. Nobody likes to hear his cherished opinions confuted. The inclination to mob an orator with whom we do not agree is perfectly human. If a college permits its professors to express views which are not commonly held it is likely to lose stu-dents. Timorous parents will not send their sons and daughters where they are in danger of being taught unfashionable doctrines. Still the question may fairly be asked whether it is not the duty of a university to stand for free speech to the uttermost and take the consequences whatever they may be. New doctrines can only be tested by discussion and discussion is worthless unless it is perfectly untrammeled. Where can this task be performed as well as on platforms occupied scholarly men and women from the universities? They have adequate knowledge and ability. They have the necessary courage. If they are not permitted to express their thoughts without restraint then we may as well resign ourselves to take our new doctrines from the least instructed members of the community. That is what actually happens in too many cases. The principal danger which threatens some of our colleges is that dry rot which springs from the suppression of

With all due appreciation for the work of the horse on city streets during many strenuous and requited years, it has been found that the motor truck and auto-mobile furnish the cleanest, quickest and, when carefully handled, even as horses must be to ensure safety, the safest transportation for city streets. The costly investment in horses and horsepower equipment will delay for a time the complete adoption of inanimate motor power in cities, but only for a time. The wear and tear of traffic will sponer or later reduce the value of this investment to the mini-mum, and once this point is reached the horse as an element in city traffic will be eliminated from the strenuous

Every veteran who talks to the cognizant of some instance of bravery, showing moral or physical courage by a comrade, that will inspire the boys who listen, and the girls as well, for they will be the mothers of boys who may some day fight for their country. A little tale well told will make a lastpression on the plastic mind.

The punishment does not fit the crime of the man passing a worthless indiscretion, but repetition sho ago one was given a Penitentiary sen-He was an habitual offender. Many more can follow for the good of the community.

With a big strike in prospect at London, Cuban negroes tooting and kill-ing whites and Mexican rebels carry-ing on a desultory "war," the United States is getting off easily with just a Presidential election.

If Omnipotent power does not smite Clark County for official countenance of so much miscegenation, many peo-ple will be pained as much as sur-

demic in the Washington cities. Ho-quiam threatens to follow the example set by Seattle and Tacoma The departure of the Prairie under

Recalling of Mayors has become

scaled orders with a regiment of ma-rines is a note of warning to off-colored rebels and insurgents. There is relief in learning balloting

for bishops at Minneapolis ended be-fore balloting for President begins at Chicago and Baltimore. There is a type of men which aches a home. for a kicking and calls the American

getting one. Another indication of Portland's tremendous retail trade is given in the opening of a big department store to-

fing a dirty rag as a sure means of

When John Stevenson shook the anple tree and sold a mill to the steel trust, it was really the consumer who

Nothing is said to the effect that the Imperator is unsinkable. The first and last unsinkable ship has sunk.

icide and fall. The only way to escape punishment is to succe Those Cleone dalrymen are going ahead in their milky way of invading the Portland market.

Nevada punishes those who attempt

There will soon be work for American troops in Cuba as well as on the Mexican border.

Recall of Decisions Approved in Prefer-

LAWYER PAVORS ROOSEVELT PLAN | HOW MR. UREN "PUT ONE OVER."

ence to Direct Amendment. PORTLAND, May 24. - (To the Edtor.)-In a recent issue of your paper appeared an article headed, "How to Keep Up to Date," in which was discussed the Roosevelt plan for the reversal of such judicial decisions as declare legislative acts to be in conflict with the state constitution, and, therefore, unconstitutional and void. In that article, after referring to the methods of amending state constitutions, the writer says: "Under such
provisions a judicial decision which interprets the constitution as being at
variance with the popular will as expressed by a legislative act, can be reversed by the 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." The rest of the
article is of like tenor, and is an attempt to show that the Roosevelt plan
"does not strike at the root of the
evil," and would result in "piecemeal
amendment." methods of amending state constitu-

almost evenly divided court to declare it unconstitutional.

The writer of the article above mentioned says that such judicial decisions can be reversed by the adoption of accessitutional amendment which brings the constitutional amendment which brings the constitutional amendment would not reverse that judicial decision. An amendment might remove what the court has held to be the prohibitory constitutional provision, but that is all. It would not revive the nullified act nor the rights which had accrued thereunder and which had been swept away by the court. The amendment plan would keep the matter open and before the public for years. In those states where the initiative has not been secured, a Legislature must first be secured favorable to the constitutional amendment; then the amendment must be passed by the Legislature and submitted to the people for ratification; when ratified, another Legislature must be elected favorable to the re-enactment of the nullified law and the passage of the law must be secured; then another case must arise under that law and must wond its weary way through the courts to a final decision of the Supreme Court imploiding its validity before the matter is finally settled, for who can say that in the latter case the court would not find some other ground for declaring the act should be permitted to say whether the decision should be upheld. The people should be permitted to say whether the decision should be upheld. The people should be permitted to to say whether the decision should be upheld. The people should be upheld. The people should be the constitutional to an the farmer and therefore the matter of the court might be submitted to the people and leaders and the proposed switch the decision should be upheld. The people should stand as law, or whether the decision should be upheld. The people should be the constitution and their people of the court might be submitted to the people and the people of the court might be submitted to the people and the people of the court might be

act should stand as law, or whether the decision should be upheld. The people made the constitution and their representatives the act, and why should not they be permitted to say whether or not they intend to prohibit the act? If the they intend to prohibit the act. It the people are competent to make the prohibitions contained in the constitution, they must be competent to say what they intended to prohibit. And one election under the Roosevelt plan would settle the matter, as against three or more under the amendment plan. Under the Roosevelt plan, if the act were up-held by the people, the rights which had accrued thereunder would be saved instead of being swept away as unde

punishment does not fit the first offense may be an gested.

Instead of being swept away as under the other plan.

The Roosevelt plan is the most simple, direct and efficient so far suggested.

JOHN C. JENKINS.

is a miserable swindler. A few days MR. DAVIS TELLS OF ROOSEVELT Middle West Republicans, He Says, Are Against Him.

PORTLAND, May 24 .- (To the Editor.)-My family and I have just returned from a visit through Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, where I find the political feelings are as you expressed them in the editorial article topressed them in the editorial article to-day. "Roosevelt vs. Bryan." I talked with many Republicans who declare if Roosevelt gets the nomination they will work and vote for Bryan. They say Teddy is a swelled-head egotist, wants to break the example that Washington set in not running for a third term, in fact, they said it looked to them as if Teddy wanted to be King, which they never would stand for. They predicted Roosevelt would be sat down on harder than General Grant was when he ran for the third term. They think Bryan is politically stronger today than he ever was before, and declare they prefer him to Roosevelt. During our travels back there we saw and heard more thunder and lightning than we have known in the past ten years here to break the example that Washington more thunder and lighthing than we have known in the past ten years here in Oregon. In Western Hansas our train was but a few hours behind a cyclone that struck Bison, where it tore down a large church and many small houses, and the report was two persons were killed. As we passed through sons were killed. As we passed the sent the people were gathering up the fragments of their former homes, and preparing to rebuild. Oregon looked good to us. We never expect to leave it for a home.

L. M. DAVIS.

DUFUR, Or., May 23.—(To the Editor.)—I wish to correct an erroneous statement published May 22. In regard to the recall talk in Wasco County on the County Court. In your account you state that there were shout 20 voters at the meeting held at Dufur, while in reality there were in the neighborhood of 250 voters of Wasco County. This is a very serious proposition to the Taxpayers' League, and we do not want any incorrect statements made as to the proceedings which will take place from now on. 250 Votes at Recall Meeting

from now on.

The Oregonian doubtless considered the information correct as to the attendance at this meeting, and we, the Taxpayers' League of Wasco County, will consider it a favor if you will correct the former statement.

W. C. HANNA.

Real Estate Titles.

ROSEBURG, May 11.— (To the Editor.)—Can a husband deed a piece of land to his wife so, in case of his death, she can hold or sell it independent of other heirs.

A READER.

Real estate may be held in severalty. The Imperator will profit by the band and wife. In the event of the mistakes of other monsters of the sea.

Preamble in Grange Resolutions Orig

Inally Scored Paid Agitators.

PORTLAND, May 22.—(To the Editor).—The artful insinuation of Corporal Cridge that "The big tax dodgers." something over on the Grange in the wee small hours' of the morning," at the Roseburg session is considerably mystifying to the uninformed. Those

the Roseburg session is considerably mystifying to the uninformed. Those who know what he means are the members of the State Grange and a few others who were observant enough to watch the trend of events when the single tax resolution was under consideration.

It was really in the "we small hours" of Saturday morning when the dehate was in progress, and there were a few single taxers keeping tab on every move. W. S. U'Ren was there, and he kept close watch on the small sprinkling of his cohorts among the grangers. When the debate waxed warm and everybody was wishing to adjourn they did succeed in "slipping something over on the Grange," that they are now boasting of with poor judgment.

It was about 2 o'clock in the morning when the final vote was to be taken, and to appease the objections to the resolution someone moved to strike

the resolution someone moved to stril out the entire preamble which was,

evil." and would result in "piecemeal amendment."

A State Legislature does not derive its power from the state constitution, but from the fact that it represents the people of the state in their legislation. The constitution need not authorize the act; if it does not prohibit it, the act is valid. In other words, the state constitution is not a words, the state constitution is not a power, but a limitation upon power otherwise possessed.

It naturally follows that every act of the Legislature should be held to be valid unless clearly prohibited, and this was the doctrine announced in the earlier decisions, and it is still adhered to by the courts as an abstract proposition. A tendency, however, has developed in the courts in recent years to stretch the prohibitions of the constitution makers.

It is a well-recognized fact that the Legislatures, as well as the courts, have been getting out of touch with the people, and, as a general rule, have become ultra-conservative—hence, the demand for the initiative and referendum. It has been very hard in most states to secure progressive legislation, and after such legislation has been secured, it has not been unusual for an almost evenly divided court to declare it unconstitutional.

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Resolved. By the Oregon State Grange (Then follows the resolution as hereicfor-printed). GRANGER.

BEAVERS ANNOY TYGH FARMERS. Protected Animal Dams Irrigating

Ditches in Prosperous Valley.
TYGH VALLEY, Or., May 22.—(To
the Editor.)—Tygh Valley is one of the
most beautiful and productive little valleys to be found anywhere in the West. Much of the land is under irrigation, And since the building of the railroads And since the building of the railroads up the Deschutes more land is going under water every year. And this is one valley that has a sufficient water supply for all lands.

Now what I want to ask is, what are be if the rule could

we going to do with the beavers? They are becoming so numerous along the are becoming so numerous ald streams and in the irrigating as to render the ditches almost useless They build from one to a dozen dams in the ditches somewhere every night. One has no assurance that the water one has no assurance that the water will be running in the morning where he left it at night. It is not only the expense of taking out dams, but losing the use of the water is a very serious

matter.

If the state is going to exercise its right of eminant domain and turn this valley into a beaver park it is going to be a pretty serious matter for some of us who are trying to raise crops. What remedy have we?

A. A. BONNEY. A. A. BONNEY.

As beavers are protected by law th As beavers are protected by law the only relief would seem to be a change in the statute. It ought to be practicable, if conditions are as described, to obtain from the Legislature an amendment excepting Wasco County or a portion thereof from the provisions of the act.

Amendments to Constitution.

PORTLAND, May 23.— (To the Editor)—In order to settle a dispute, will you kindly state how many smend ments there are to the constitution of the State of Oregon and oblige CATER THUN.

The Hired Girl Problem By Dean Collins.

Once a wise suburban matron
In review went o'er the past,
Marking dates by means of servants
Whom she never could hold fast;
Counting all the weeks and seasons,
And their hist'ry neatly summing
In a long, long line of housemaids—
Either relies or accoming. Either going or a-coming.

As she viewed the age-old problem, In the paper saw she mention, Of a servant of Carnegie Just retired upon a pension; And in all the wondrous story. The most mary lous part appears That she'd stayed with her position Twenty-three successive years.

Twenty-three successive Quoth the matron, "Well, I bet
That the fabled age of wonders
is not past. It's with us yet.
In that time, my humble doorway
Saw a thousand maids pass through it, Hired, fired, or simply quitting How on earth did Andy do it?" Portland, May 24.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of May 26, 1802. George Peabody, an American mer-chant, long a resident of London, ha-placed in the hands of several gentle men as trustees \$750,000, to be used as a fund for the amelioration of the condition of the poor of London.

The editor of the Nashville Republican Banner has been arrested and imprisoned by order of Hon Andrew Johnson, military Governor of Tennessee. The cause of the arrest is that the general tone of the paper is inmical to the United States. In consequence of the arrest, the Banner has been suspended.

John C. Heenan, the pugilist, acco John C. Heenan, the pugilist, accompanied by his brother, James Heenan, arrived in Liverpool April 3. He was warmly greeted on landing by a large number of friends. The object of Heenan's second visit to England is to encounter Mace for the belt and championship. pionship.

Mr. Phelps has introduced a bill to create a new United States Circuit Court for the Pacific Coast. It pro-vides for a new Circuit Court having jurisdiction over Oregon as well as California. California.

The secest county convention met in the Courthouse in this city on Saturday for the purpose of making nominations for county officers. Thirteen members were present and Thomas J. members were present and Thomas J. Holmes was elected chairman. Dr. Loryea addressed the meeting to the effect that he perceived a disposition to nominate men who had been placed on the Independent Union ticket and that he hoped the convention would not nominate any but Democrats of the Simon-Pure article. Dr. Black said that if Dr. Loryea meant not to nominate Union men, he was out; that he would vote for good Union men. They nominated James B. Stevens for State Senator and John Stephenson and William M. King for Representatives. Here a storm of indignation was raised as to the Democracy of Colonel King and a question was raised as to the Democracy of Colonel King and a question was raised as to his acceptance of the nomination. A messenger was dispatched in quest of the Colonel, but on his return an objection was raised to his reporting Colonel King's answer. A motion was made to King was nominated, and prevaled.

A. R. Shipley was then placed in nomination

On Friday night some ruffians cut the ropes used to lower the topmast of the city flagstaff and pulled them out of the blocks. It is supposed to have been done by some men who had falled to get the job of putting up the halyards.

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

Even the wife of a candidate does what she can and smiles a little more agreeably during the campaign.

People dislike the man who is a contant drain on their sympathy. I never knew a blackguard who was

ot very critical.

Every man who runs believes he had a good reason for his cowardice. What a different world this would rich kin would hunt for poor kin in order to help them!

Admire a hundred people for every

When you shake hands with some people it is like putting your hand into the grass, expecting to find a flower and encountering a snake. Many a man who says he loves peaca

s really afraid to fight. Bookish people know so many unin-teresting things.

If you don't intend to marry the girl, young man, keep sway and give a more serious man a chance.

Amendments to Constitution

Mix-Up in Dining and Leaving

McCall's Magazine.

"Waiter," said the traveler in an its original approval. As one of the Eric Railroad restaurant, "did you say I had 20 minutes to wait or that it was 20 minutes to 87"

"Nayther. Ol said ye had 20 minutes "Nayther. Ol said ye had 20 minutes had previously been amended, drafts of the constitution show only 12 amendments. Fourteen amendments to the Oregon

Features of The SUNDAY OREGONIAN

Decorating Arlington's 22,000 Graves-An illustrated half page on the Nation's greatest Memorial service.

Roll Call-This year it sounds on thinning ranks. Seven veterans per hour is reaper's roll, so writer ascertains Back From Moro Land-A timely and interesting full page on

Army service in the Philippines as experienced by the newly-returned 21st Infantry.

Inside Baseball-A discussion by John J. McGraw of baseball

strategy. Happy College Days—George C. Henderson writes entertainingly of enjoyable incidents and features of Northwest college life.

McCutcheon's Pirate Tales-The famous illustrator presents "Morgan's Bluff," the best yet of his pirate tales. Four McCutcheon drawings illustrate the tale.

The Travel Fever-Jimmie Jerry Doran tells how the wanderlust keeps him on the go. He spent part of the past week in Portland. The Jumpups-They go motoring and Jim tries to drive. Four pages of color comics.

Two Short Stories Complete.

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