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RTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1912.

#### THE GRAND JURY AND VICE.

The criticisms by the grand jury of oral conditions in Portland are not hings to be lightly passed over. The and jury in its letter to Chief Slover as indicated possession of positive inrmation. The members of the jury re more than usually representative f the substantial, moral citizenship of tland. They have no political axes grind and doubtless spoke their conctions and related facts. Prayers or offs by the Chief of Police do not etract one whit from the severity of he arraignment. It is a situation to faced, not evaded.

Conditions in Portland, as recited by he grand jury, are not such as would even be approved by those who believe that the social evil is enhanced by seerely repressive measures. There are ery few if any persons among those ho lay claim to respectability who not advocate some restriction. But here is little evidence of any enforceent of the laws against prostituwhen a city becomes overrun by acqueresux and the ses invade the residential parts of he city. Whatever our opinions conerning the proper means of handling he social evil, we must all agree that when vice finunts itself and grows to due proportions there is lax adminof law somewhere along the

We are not inclined to indict Chief over offhand for dereliction in duty It is likely true that he, even though hief of Police, is unaware that condilons are as described by the grand The patrolmen and lothes men, the rank and file, however, undoubtedly know it, and this caks of lack of discipline. The whole spartment is weak, and yet even a ad of strong executive will could not put the police force on a much better footing. Insubordination is possible of punishment only in the most open and agrant cases under the present civil rvice regulations. The underground derelictions may go forward unhampered. The patrolman who will not e or who profits by turning his back on vice may be known to his superiors. cannot be discharged for the ood of the service. He must be speoffically accused and positive proof. practically impossible to obtain in such cases, must be forthcoming. Is it any and almost demoralized?

The evidence is not conclusive that we need a new Chief of Police or a our present charter provisions put law ganization of which there can be no control or discipline. We ty, but stronger authority. Civil serve should undoubtedly be applied in recruiting the police force and in regslating promotions, but the efficiency of the police or any other city depart ment should not be sacrificed be of a remote fear of political abuses. The recall, as applied to the principal, or ought to be a safe and effective substitute for the present fronciad proployes by civil service

These facts are not recited as sufficient excuse for the inroads vice has emmitted upon the community. little more energy and firmness at the head of the department ought to bring about a curbing of the most open and violators of the law. action is demanded.

LET THE WEST TRY ITS HAND. Senator Newlands' plan of concerted action by the Congressional delegaof the land laws is deserving of serious consideration by Western people. About all the open public land remaining is in the West. Unless that land is developed and made productive, the progress of the Western states will be halted or at least checked. The West knows best the character of this land and by what means its development can be promoted. The interest of the East and South consists in precautions that those to whom the land is granted, either by sale or lease, shall pay an adequate price and shall improve it in order that the National domain be not The West has the same interest, if the East would but recognize the fact, and has the added interest that its progress is mainly depend-ent on the wise development of the

Until recent years the land laws which have controlled the West have been made by Eastern men. Those laws contain within themselves evi dence of the ignorance of their mak-Not until the reclamation law was passed did the West have a nearly sate voice in making the laws which were to govern it. The Eastern West was all alike and they made laws neral application without regard to the radical differences between sec-They imagined that the land largely worthless and that there a practically unlimited supply of it. They therefore gave away much of it in lavish grants to railroad and wagon road companies which, with eney foresight, held the land for increased value and thus the grants, which were intended to promote devel-

der Eastern influence for the development of the West was the homestead but Congress forgot that the steaders needed materials to houses. Necessity knowing no the settlers in the prairie states. high they first overran, took timber Some of them were arrested for trespass, and a cry then went up of

ment, became an obstacle to it.

stone. To remedy its blunder, Congrees passed the timber and stone act, with the thought that it would allow each settler to have a wood lot or quarry or both which would supply building material and fuel. But in passing this law, Congress forgot or did not know that west of the Cassections the land to be taken up by the homesteader was covered with more than enough timber for all his needs. The result has been that the law is a standing invitation to each homesteader in those sections to locate a timber claim and sell it. Hence the existence of timber barons and the land-fraud prosecutions. All sprang from blundering legislation by Eastern men ignorant of the West.

The West is not responsible for the uandering of the public domain; the East is responsible through passing the laws which made it possible. The East laid down the conditions under which the West should be settled and develped; the West made the best of those conditions. The East, having already vasted and given away its public land, undertook, after thus proving its incapacity, to do the same for the West. Now in an access of remorse it rushes to the opposite extreme and upholds

It is high time that the East turned over to the West the job of making land laws. The West can so amend the laws that our resources will veloped and still be conserved; that the Government shall receive a fair return on its property, but that the farmer, the cattleman, the sheepman, the miner, the logger, can pursue their industries with profit. The East, whose policy has borne fruit in the anthracite coal trust, the denuding of the Eastern forests and other evidences of monopoly and destruction, to say nothing of the timber and coal land frauds in the West, is in no posttion to play mentor to the West. the West try its hand.

#### THE OLD AND NEW SENATE.

The Senate of the United States is undergoing a transformation as great as that which is in progress in the Republican party. When the direct eleca few years, that transformation will be complete. Those who still remain of the Senators elected under the old plan will feel compelled to change their tactics, if they desire to preserve their political existence.

The faults of the old Senate were due mainly to the election method, which relieved them of a sense of direct responsibility to the people. The fact that they were elected for six years aided in inspiring this excessive feeling of independence. Their disregard of public sentiment has also been enhanced by the fact that the manner of their election gave a fine opening for private interests to fill the Senate with men antagonistic to the public interest. Their sense of their own importance has been exaggerated by their power to cenfirm or reject ap-pointments and to ratify or reject treaties. The peculiar rules of Senate give an individual Senator excessive power and the entire structure of senatorial courtesy tends to the same result. The Senators have been encouraged to foster the delusion in their own minds that they are superior beings, not made of common clay.

The new Senate will be composed of men directly responsible to the peo-Any member who sets up senatorial courtesy or prerogative as an excuse for attempting to thwart the popular will may expect to feel the scourge of popular wrath. Defense of the mangling of an arbitration treaty on the pretext that it infringes on the prerogative of the Senate will be heard need not only centralization of author- with small patience. Refusal to confirm the reappointment of a competent official on the plea that he is "person ally obnoxious" to some Senator will with derision. opinion is likely to force the adoption of some measure on the lines of that recommended by President Taft, whereby all local officials will be added to the classified civil service. The power of the Senate over appointments will then be confined to judges, mbassadors, ministers and heads of departments and bureaus and we shall have a less powerful but more useful

and responsible Senate.

There are features in the rules of the Senate which render them superior to those of the House. The Senate has erred on the side of too great, the House of too little freedom of debate ome measures have been more thor oughly threshed out in the Senate and greatly improved after they had been through the House, where amendments had been rejected in the

mass without consideration. man need feel discouraged be cause the retirement of the old leaders of the Senate has not been followed by the rise of new leaders of equal will produce the men.

THE WEALTH OF ALASKA. The Territory of Alaska has an area of 590,884 square miles, being some thing over six times as large as the State of Oregon, nine times as large as the six New England states combined and twelve times as large as the 64,356, or one person to each nine equare miles, approximately. If its population was as dense as that w York it would have over 110,000 .-000 of people; if as densely populated as Oregon it would have practically

5,000,000. Nobody maintains that our northern territory could maintain a population as dense as that of New York or even Oregon; the figures are given so that the reader who has not closely studied the matter may have an idea of the had a vague impression that the immensity of "Seward," as a great many people are in favor of calling Alaska. Since the opening of the ter-United States, gold, silver and copper have been sent out to an amount siderably over \$200,000,000, and surface of the mines has as yet scarcely been scratched. The coal mine val ies of the territory are almost beyond computation. Compared with the Pennsylvania mines they are more than likely as fifty to one. The marde and slate quarries but await their

opening to produce as fine materials in those lines as there are in the world. About the furs of Alaska we know that they are of a value greater than that possessed by any other country. The same can probably be said of the lead, tin and zinc mines. But it is of the fishing industry of Alaska that we wish to speak, for greater develop-ment has taken place in the Ainskan fisheries than in any other branch of

commerce there followed.

in 1878, the output being \$159 cases case containing forty-eight onepound cans). In that year the total pack of the Pacific Coast amounted to 629,191 cases, of which 476,624 cases were packed in Oregon. In 1889, ten years later, the Oregon pack had fallen to \$88,585 cases, and the Alaska pack had reached a total of 719,196 cases, and the entire Coast packed 1 .-614,966 cases. In 1911 the entire pack of the Coast was as follows: Washington, 1,644,550 cases: Columbia River, 543,331; Oregon constal streams, 153,828; California, 11.746; Columbia, 948,965. Alaska packed 2.829.066, or almost one-half of the total output of the coast. The total pack, 1878 to 1911, inclusive, was 36,389,737 cases, valued at \$147.

Just how many more canneries there will be put in operation each year it is difficult to estimate, but those best informed think the industry will gain as rapidly the coming decade as it has during the past. In course of time, depending upon the way Congress treats our northern territory, the coal mines will be opened up, and then we shall have a wondrous story of evolution. It is one of the crying sins of the times that practically all of the coal now consumed by the Alaskans comes from Japan. Sending coals to Newcastle was as nothing compared to tying up the mines of Alaska and compelling the good peo-ple of that section to ship their coal thousands of miles.

A WHOLESOME STATUTE. Attention is called to one of the practically somnolent temperance laws of Oregon by a complaint recently filed in the State Circuit Court in this city by the mother of a minor against saloonkeeper charging that the latter has contributed to the delinquency of her son, a youth of 19 years, by selling him liquor until he has become an habitual drunkard. The damages asked by this mother are \$10,000. It would seem rather late in the day for the mother to enter this complaint, since she could at any time during the process by which her young son has an habitual drunkard have caused the arrest and punishment of any saloonkeeper or other person who had sold or given to him intoxicating Houor.

However, it is better late than not at all. If too late to save the youth, which now seems probable, from beoming a settled drunkard, it is not too late to punish the man or men contributed to this shocking result.

The law to which appeal is made in this case is one of the most salutary of the temperance laws upon our statute books. It is founded upon the grave responsibility of the man toward the boy-a responsibility that is recognized, and justly so, as binding all along the path that leads to juvenile delinquency and its sure consequence, criminal manhood. The time to make appeal to the law grounded upon this responsibility is the very first time of its infraction. The very first time that a saloonkeeper is detected in the infraction of the law which forbids him to sell liquor to a minor he should be brought to book by that minor's parents, or if without parents and home, complaint should be entered against him by anyone who is witness to the act. Enforcement of this law is not the business of one person or another. It is the business of society in general and the specific business of any man who witnesses its violation. As for the parents of the minor who comes home drunk, or gets drunk whether he comes home or not, they should be indefatigable in the determination to find out where the boy got his tipple, and who supplied him therewith, whether by gift or sale; having learned this, they should be relentless in the prosecution of the gullty person, whether a saloonkeeper, a neighbor, an acquaintance or a

This crime is, from the viewpoint of responsible parenthood or reputable manhood and womanhood, an unforgivable one, since, in the language in which the "Worm of the Still" was arraigned in a reading exercise in a school reader of a former genera-

Stings the body and the mind.
Yea, it devours the soul.
The law is a most wholesome one.

## Let it be enforced.

DOWNFALL OF THE GOULDS. The report showing that the Goulds have practically been eliminated as dominant factors in the railroad and financial world teaches a lesson that should set all men of great wealth to thinking, for the downfall of this family shows what may and possibly will happen to any who practically forsake their business that they may climb high in society.

Jay Gould, the founder of the Gould family and the Gould fortune, was one of the most remarkable financiers of the last century. He died before was 57 years old. Had he lived twenty or thirty years longer there is no telling what his fortune would have amounted to. Had he administered his affairs as well as he did during the last ten years of his life he would more than likely have been one of the very richest men in the world. How he made his start as a surveyor, State of New York. By the census of map maker, biography writer, tanner 1910 the population of Alaska was and lumberman, later embarking in a map maker, biography writer, tanner small way in the banking business in a small town in Pennsylvania-all this of is history.

Gould's first rallway venture made when he was only a little over 21 years of age. This was the purchase of a little road, about 100 ; in length, running from Troy, N. Y., to Rutland, Vt. He bought the stock of this road for 10 cents on the dollar. and began his career by managing it. He built it up rapidly, and two years later consolidated it with the Rens-selaer & Saratoga road, and then sold out his holdings at 120. He then went into the brokerage business in New York with Jim Fisk, forming the istoric firm of Fisk & Gould. How in 1868 this firm entered into a war-fare with Daniel Drew and Commodore Vanderbilt, the two railway magnates of those days, and wrested the from them, and the methods by which they did it, form another page

of history. No matter how he secured the Erie no matter how many he wrecked and ruined in doing it. Gould got control, Fisk taking no part in the management, and at once began to build the road up. He did make a success of road up. He did make a success of it, and his Eric venture may be said to have been the beginning of his railway career. In 1878 he secured, by his methods of bearing the market and then buying the stock, the Missouri Pacific, a road of about 287 miles in length. He later sold out his Erie holdings at a large flaure and The first salmon were packed there gained control in turn of the Wabash,

Northern, the St. Louis & San Fran-cisco, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. By 1880 he controlled over 10,000 miles of roadbed, and was the most powerful railway operator the world had ever known. His holdings omprised more than one-ninth of the railway mileage of this country. Later he went into the telegraph business and was instrumental in consolidating various lines into one great system the Western Union—which he domi-nated and controlled. He also consolidated the various elevated ratiroads of New York City and controlled the new system, the Manhattan Ele-

When Jay Gould died in 1892 he left a fortune of \$75,000,000, practically all of which was invested in the various enterprises mentioned and subsidiary connections. His real estate holdings were confined to his residence on Fifth avenue and a country place or two. He had some Government and other gilt-edge bonds which he kept for the purpose of getting quick loans in times of stress. left his vast fortune to his six children, George, Edwin, Helen, How-ard, Anna and Frank, whose ages were respectively 28, 26, 24, 21, 17 and 15 years. George had been for a number of years a very active figure in the management of the various properties, and the elder Gould thought that George would soon be-come one of the most astute rallway men in the world. Of such vast help had George been to his father and so highly did he estimate his services that to him was given outright \$5,000,000. The balance was thrown into a common fund to be eventually equally divided between the other five; George had the deciding vote on all questions of policy or management. Indeed, such were the conditions that George was the whole trust.

For a time it seemed that George would fulfill his father's predictions. He gave his whole time and attention to the management of the properties and went on acquiring others, the holdings of the estate amounting by 1895 to over 17,000 miles. But soon the society bug bit Mrs. George Gould and the virus inoculated the whole

The properties began rapidly to run own. Whenever he attempted to branch out he was forestalled. An "upstart," as Gould called him, by the name of Harriman, a man who was on his job day and night and on it at close range, was harassing him at every turn. Harriman was acquiring roads, building them up, improving them, bettering them in every way, while George was letting his systems run down. The Harriman roads, many of them paralleling the Gould roads, had their earnings reinvested in betterments or extensions; George was grabbing the last cent possible in dividends, often borrowing money to pay these dividends. But no matter the demands of society, which come

mighty high, had to be met. In looking back over the wrecks, noting the practical annihilation of the Western Maryland, the wiping out of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the bankrupting of the Missouri Pacific and of the Wabash, the \$45,000,000 expenditures in Pittsburg on a system that has been the laughing stock of the financiers of the country, the enthe Manhattan Elevated, their paying properfies—while the Gould boys—for latterly Edward, Howard and Frank have made opera bo attempts at management, while they were not marrying or divorcing wives, or dawdling in Europe, or building castles—in looking at these things the Goulds present a pitiful spectacle

What's the matter with the Portland widows? Are they not good enough for J. F. Ryan that he must send to widows among his acquaintance, he is likely to hear from them in some way, in retaliation for this slight.

If the judges at the eugenic baby show poke the exhibits in the ribs as do the judges at a fat stock show, there will be the greatest variety of yells

A member of the Republican National committee is now the man most courted by both factions. month from now he will be the most cursed by one faction.

If the explanation of Chief of Police White, of San Francisco, be correct, recall of a police judge or two might close the poolrooms and thus prevent further dynamiting

The bulk of Oregon's growth in the last census decade was urban. Development by electrical energy will change that during the current period,

How are "Lucky" Baldwin's daughters ever to live on \$550 a day each? Just consider what a hole the care of poodle will make in that trivial sum!

Operation of the Oregon Electric to Albany will be enough reason for a oyous celebration of the Fourth in that city.

A woman who commits suicide by shooting seldom aims at her head, enowing she would not "lay out" nicely.

One feature of the state fair that will have special interest will be the iog show, which Max Muller will direct.

Intervention by the United States may be necessary to suppress the rave ution in San Diego, as in Mexico and Cuba.

Nobody seems to be worrying about Vice-Presidential candidate, for the roods will be full of fillers.

No use looking for the G. O. P. brand on the big elephant today. That animal is indisposed. Senator Milt Miller has the faith

nd the hunch that "call the turn" occasionally. The Southern delegate now considers himself the most important person

Give the best positions on the curb to the women and children during the

Parmalee also was one of the "safset" aviators, the class invariably killed.

Only a week more until there will be something doing in the Rose City.

United States Rubber has stretched

Correspondent Suggests Course He Be-

Heven Will Bring Harmony. PORTLAND, Or. June 1 .- (To the Editor.)-A split in the coming National Republican Convention, as now appears, is not ony possible but probable. But it seems to me that this may be avoided by a clear understanding all around, and fair, unselfish conduct. If personal ambition rules, disaster is likely to follow. If action taken is based on principle, and precedent followed only so far as it is founded on reason and diness, success may be attained. The steam roller cannot be hrought into the convention with safety by anybody. It must be kept out to insure success at the polls next November.

Any party must have machinery, It ist have executive officers, and these They are in no sense leaders or rulers, but are charged with the duty of car-rying out the wishes of the majority. They ought not to attempt by power of might or opportunity to impose measures or men on the party that are distanteful and unpopular. They have no right to choose between proposed can-didates for office in any action they may take prior to a pending convention. It is their business to be fair and equal with all candidates and provide for an equal and unobstructed opportunity for

Take the National Republican Com-mittee of 53 members, for example. They were elected four years ago and They were elected four years ago and conducted the campaign of 1908. This year it was their duty to call a National Convention and fix the time and place for heiding it. They have done that, and Chicago is the place, and June is the date of meeting. On June 5 the committee will meet in Chicago and make out a list of delegates who may be entitled to seats in the convention. Some 300 delegates are entitled to seats beyond question, and these unquestioned delegates have a right to seats, and to be considered the National Republican Convention for 1912, and to take part in the temporary organization take part in the temporary organization of the convention. So far the National Committee may go in determining who are members of the convention, and no further. Contests for seats must be decided after the preliminary organiza-Committee. The proceedings would

The hour of noon, June 18, having arrived, and over 800 unquestioned delegates being seated in the convention hall, the chairman of the present National Committee raps for order and announces that the hour for opening the convention has arrived and that it is ready for business. He has no moral right to name a temporary chairman, and he ought not to attempt it. To do that is to take an advantage that does not properly belong to him. That right belongs to the convention itself, and must, in all fairness, remain there. The porary organization of a conven-n is very important, indeed. In control of the temporary organization of a convention, a few adroit men who un-derstand each other, and work for a common purpose, can run it in spite of a majority, and control results. What the chairman of the old National Com-mittee should do after he raps for order, would be to say that motions for temporary chairman were in order. A ballot should then be taken by the uncontested delegates and these votes was over, and he had made his speech of thanks, the chairman of the old Na-tional Committee should step to the front and notify the convention that the labors of his committee were at an end, and that the business of the convention thenceforward was wholly in its

It seems to me that from this on the work of the convention would be easy and harmonious. A secretary would be elected. The members of the new and harmonious. A secretary would be elected. The mambers of the new National Committee would be reported from the state delegations, and this committee would ultimately pass upon contested seats, subject to revision or amendment by the convention itself, and then the regular work would go on without confusion, heated battles or heartburn afterward.

A. I. MASON. heartburn afterward.
The reason of it all, though some-

for one? If there are any what contrary to precedent, is that each convention is a new birth, a new each convention is a new birth, a new child in the household, and that it ought not to be put at a disadvantage by the mistakes and grouches of the past. It must be allowed to choose for itself. It must enter on its own responsibility with a clear conscience and a pure heart, if such a state of things can be thought of in connection with political parties and their acts. The new National Committee must carry on the campaign to success, if it can, and it must not be burdened with the sins of the past, or the unseemly aims of the present. It must not have a candidate thrust upon it that it does not want and cannot earry through to victory, and it does not want to be loaded down with a platform that does not commend itself to the great public hody to whom it must appeal for support. For this reason the old committee must let go, and leave the field of action, with the calling of the convention to order, and as soon thereafter as the new\_commit-tee can be called together, it must take hold and enter upon the new campaign, with a new slate before it, and all the sins of the past forgiven, so far as may be possible. The convention isself must be free to carry out its best judgment without being gagged or hobbled by a presiding officer not in sympathy with it. At the best that can be said the convention will have diffin thereafter as the new\_com said the convention will have diffi cult problems to selve, and a warm and complex campaign is before it. To secure success, as I see it, those having axes to grind had better leave them at home when they start to the Chica convention. LEVI W. MYERS.

### Marriage by Contract.

PORTLAND, June 1 .- (To the Editor. Can one person hold another to a con-tract marriage? Is it considered bind-ing in any state and how about Oregon? The case in mind is one in which two persons wrote an agreement in which they then and there, with God Almighty as witness, took each other to be husband and wife for all time. Can they hold each other to this pledge? Were they, by this agreement, married or not?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Validity of common-law or informal marriage according to the latest available data is recognized in Alabams Arkaquas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Wisconsin, but not in Oregon. As reforms in marriage laws have been none. lar in the last few years persons interested should not rely too closely on compiled data, but seek information direct from the state in which the contract was entered into.

Why Not Rubber Day?

PORTLAND. June 1.— (To the Editor.)—There is so much said in the papers about benefits for the different homes and charitable organizations, why don't Portland have a rubber day? I know of other cities where thore are two or three days in the late Spring set aside for the collection of old rubbers. In fact, all rubber articles that can be sold are deposited in harrels and the proceeds are given to some baby home or orphanage. Stray pennies also find their way into the barrels. I have been in Portland two years and have never heard of this being done here, so hope my suggestion will not come amiss.

A SUBSCRIBER. Why Not Rubber Day?

the Texas Pacific, the St. Louis & PRACE PLAN FOR THE CONVENTION | GRANGE ROAD POLICY DEFENDED.

Non-Vielding Spirit Declared to Be Side of Good Roads Association.

ROOD RIVER, Or., June 1 .- (To the Editor)-A few days age an article appeared in a Portland evening newsof the Oregon Good Roads Association of the Oregon Good Roads Association, of Portland, relative to the attitude of some of the members of the Oregon State Grange upon good roads legislation. Mr. Frail attempts to answer Brother H. A. Darnall's very comprehensive argument published a few days previous. Did he answer him? Far from it. On the contrary, he tried to belittle the efforts of many sincere members of the Grange who have been members of the Grange who have

arrying for the last six years to get bet-ter road laws for Oregon.

At this time I shall not attempt to offer any argument for or against either set of road bills now before the public, but only answer some of Mr. Prall's sarcasm, ridicule and meanest statements. He says:

statements. He says:

A certain element of the grange is prepared to die in the couldle of a muddy road it used be, but harmonies never. Porish the thought. In the bright lexicon of these men there is no such word as "harmonies." In the last session of the Legislature, in the deliberation of the statuwide and harmony committees, in fact, whenever and wherever the question of road laws comes up. there will be found these champions of a narrow and restricted policy stubbornly insisting on their idea with no thought of harmony.

Friend Prail's memory must be very poor, At the last session of the legislature the Oregon Good Roads Association, of which Mr. Frail is now president, and the State Grange, each had their lobbyist at Salom to work for their particular road bills. Judge Lionel R. Webster was their chief representative during the campaign pre-

nel R. Webster was their chief repre-sentative during the campaign pre-vious to the election and during the entire Legislature, and he was ably assisted by Banker A. H. Albert of Salem. At least 10 days before the Legislature adjourned there was a com-promise made and scepted by these gentlemen and the representatives of gentlemen and the representatives of the State Grange, with the result that four road bills passed both houses of the Legislature and were afterward vetoed by the Governor. Mr. Prall should search the records, and tell us who asked the Governor to veto the four road bills passed by the

yet in face of these facts he is now trying to make the public believe we are "narrow minded" and "stubborn." Yes, the State Grange of Oregon met the association half way at the last Legislature. We were fair, reasonable, and accepted a compromise with their representatives. And now I ask Mr. Prail to tell the public who stood true to that compromise, the Oregon State Grange or the Good Roads Association of Portland? The State-wide and Har of Portland? The State-wide and Harmony committees were very wisely selected in order to force us Grangers to compromise their way. But in face of this fact, the Grangers accepted a compromise with the Harmony committee. A letter stating the terms agreed upon was sent to the Governor and was published in both The Oregonian and the Journal. This agreement was signed by all five of the Harmony committee. But the next morning after mittee. But the next morning after this agreement was signed up the Pres-ident of the Harmony committee made

ident of the Harmony committee made this statement:

"I have been called up nearly all hours of the night and told we have compromised too much, so we have decided to initiate our own bills."

While we are handicapped to get all of our actions before the public in the filter will reveal it all. While we are handicapped to get all of our actions before the public in the daily press, time will reveal it all. "Truth" though crushed to sarth, will rise again." Yes, we have compromised, especially at our last Legislature, and twice have we been fooled. Such articles as this one answers are not of as much interest to the public as the discussion of the true merits of both sets of road bills. Our whole difference may be easily discovered by comparing the two sets of bills. It can be told in about one sentence: "Who shall locate the roads upon which

A. I. MASON.

### RIVERVIEW ENTRANCE CRITICIS

Difficult Steps at Cemetery.

PORTLAND, May \$1. - (To the PORTLAND. May 31.— (To the Editor.)—I would like to call the attention of the Riverview Cemetery authorities to the poor arrangements made for getting into the grounds from the streetcars terminus. Years ago the streetcars lauded passengers on the higher parts of the grounds, from which all sections were easily accessible. At the present time, as then, the majority of the graves are in the higher portions of the graves are in the higher portions of the graves are in the inglest portions of the cemetery. The only way now to get to the upper plateau is by climbing a most uncomfortable and poorly arranged series of steps or by taking the long winding road. Either is difficult or impossible for elderly or feeble

Everyone cannot afford a carriage of automobile, and, as it is not likely the streetcar company will build a line to the upper portlons, the cemetery offi-cials should improve the steps in order to make the climb less difficult. This can easily be done by selecting a new and less steep route and by putting in occasional landing stages and benches. The crowd on Memorial day was the largest, probably, that ever visited the cometery, and there were innumerable complaints about the unhandy and difficult stens that led up from the street

### HAIL THE WORLD, HAIL.

Hail to the world—the world all hail, Come forth and meet Pacific's sun, Where wealth and beauty shall not fail To have their noble work well done. Behold the stately redwood tree, Behold the flower gardens, rare Where exchide bloom exquisitely And wonderment is everywhere. The orange tree and apple bloom That 'rise from lore of virgin sod Still resonant in twilight's gloom Bespeak the kindliness of God. And magic spell of fertile plain That bursts with treasures for mankind Proves life will not be lived in vain With grain to sow and reap and bind. Upon the pasture's gentle slope The great herds browse till day shall

cease.

Pulfilling e'en the wildest hope
Of joy and happiness and peace.
The mighty hills that meet the sky
Like tow'ring battlements of old
Inspire, at sunset, every eye,
With robe of purple and of gold. Here Bacchus might be well content And Sappho trill her grandest lay. Here is the realm of batterment For tired humankind, So come, pray, come in countiess throng and tread Pacific's golden sand, Where fortune wakes the heart to song And scatters wealth to every hand G. Norbrey Pleasants, Yambill, Or.

### Marriage Laws.

AGNESS, Or., June 1.—(To the Editor.).—Is there a law in Oregon probib-ting the marriage of whites with In-dians—fail blood, half or quarter? Is it unlawful for a man legally au-thorized to perform the marriage cero-mony to perform the same for his

Marriage between whites and Inllans of more than half blood is prohib tted in Oregon.

A person legally authorized to solmnice a marriage may perform that service for relatives.

#### The Amateur Waiter By Denn Collins.

Twas a grill in New York, I went it and was soated; The waiter came round with the menu to me.

And very distinctly, three times, I re-peated

The names of my order, before he could see. sald "pomme de terre" and he gasped. a token

That it was a new one on him; but I It sev'ral times over. "I thought you was jokin'-You want come pertaters," my waiter man said.

worked with him long, all aroused to a furor And drew him beside me to sit or my bench; My knowledge was poor, but the wait

er's was poorer—
it took me three hours to instruct
him in French. At last, when he grasped it, with zeal fairly itchin' To prove himself not what I thought him—a dub—

He plunged through the wide swinging doors to the kitchen,

And hawled at the chef my long order for grub. But when it was brought, in deep ire did I mutter. And called his attention to what he

had done-"Hey garcon, see there, that's a hair in the butter." He looked and he hollered, "Great

Scott, there's just one."
And then, to my bitter and deep disappointment.

He bowed with a suave and tonsorial air.

And gan to discourse on some won-

derful olntment.

Which same he averred was a fine thing for hair. "What's that?" I fumed, as I glared at him coldly. "Have I stumbled into a bughouse, chance?"

He balked in the speech he had started so boldly, And, all of a sudden, came out of his

Forgive me, kind sir, and please est your pertator; My mind for a moment was discom-You see, sir. I'm not just a regular waiter.
But a barber called in here to serve

through the strike."

# Half a Century Ago

Portland, June 3.

From The Oregonian of June 3, 1862. Victory is ours! A good day's work! dultnomah all right! The whole Union ticket elected by an overwhelming ma-jority! We rejoice to record the fact that the Union ticket has been elected by an overwhelming majority without doubt. Multnomah County has given a clear majority of at least 400 for the glorious cause of the Union and en-forcement of the laws, for sustaining the Administration in its efforts to sup-press treason and crush rebellion. Orethe Administration in its efforts to suppress treason and crush robellion. Oregon has undoubtedly proven herself sound and true. We give as much of the result in Portland as could be had at 1 o'clock: For Congress—John R. McBride, Rep., 470; Aaron E. Walt, Dem., 209; majority 261. For Governor—Addison C. Gibbs, Rep., 493; John F. Miller, Dem., 177; majority 216.

Clackamas County—At 4 o'clock yesterday evening the Union ticket was 125 ahead and gaining. Linn City gave all but two for the Union ticket. Milwaukle was unanimous, giving a Union vote of 72.

vote of 72. Washington County - We hear from two precincts on the Tuelatin. One

the other 43 Union votes, Since the commencement of the present year the rebels have lost an aggregate of nearly 600 large-sized guns and artillery pieces.

We visited yesterday afternoon the soap manufactory of Messrs. W. B. Mead & Co. on Front street, opposite Mansfield's auction house, and were pleased to find that these sentlemen are engaged in a commendable enterprise that should be patronized and enouraged by every citizen in Oregon.

Two hundred thousand dollars-Late Portland papers announce the fact that the above amount of treasure arrived in that city a short time since from the Salmon River mines, but they for-get to state that numbers of "dead broke" and disheartened adventurers were returning every day and leaving the country in disgust.—Victoria Press, Will you be kind enough to inform us, Mr. Press, how many "dead broke" adventurers daily return to your city from the Cariboo and other localities in British Columbia?

### As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

A woman never returns from a visit to the cemetery without abusing some man for the way his wife's grave is neglected.

There is a big stick of which every

When a man dies, and people say: "He is better off," it is a sign that they don't care much. We all know how much trouble we have, but we fall to realize how much

trouble others have. Never work one friend in the inter-

of another friend.

When a number of men "chip in" to raise a fund, a mean man is sure to develop who will not give his share. If you are determined to ruin your stomach, do it with gravy and ple, instead of with whisky.

If the men who are going to the devil would go more promptly, and make less trouble on the way, people would be better satisfied.

About half of the women seem to be named Mary.

Anyone who has cried over "Uncle Tom's Cabif" is believed to have a good heart.

The Quality Kind of Feelings.

Indianapolis News. the manner in which she was being treated by her elders, who were teasing her for something she had done.
left the room and sought solace in
nursery, where her father found
whimpering a few minutes later.
"I don't care," she cried, "none

# you care anything about my feelings and and—they're good feelings, too."

Unimproved Values in Tasmania. Baltimore American. There are in Tasmania 60 landed estates, having average values of over \$60,000; 22 estates averaging \$35,000 to \$60,000, and 136 estates averaging \$25,o to \$35,000. These are unimpro-

### The End of a Courtship,

Chicago Tribune.
"Myrtle, can you cook?"
"No, Lionel; can you afterd to keep......"

values.

"No, dear." So they did not marry, and they lived

happily ever afterward