

The Oregonian

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Portland, Tuesday, June 18, 1912.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

Comparison of the forecasts of the Taft and Roosevelt platforms enables us to determine the issues on which they are prepared to go to the people.

Roosevelt's declaration in favor of initiative, referendum, recall and direct primaries was to be expected, but his proposed admission that many of these agencies can be employed only in the states is in reality an admission that they have a National platform.

The differences between the two proposed tariff planks are no greater than the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. Both men favor a tariff board, but Roosevelt is dissatisfied with the present board.

Most significant is the difference between the two planks dealing with the trusts. Taft will stand by the Sherman law, but recommend that it be clarified by definition.

The issue between the two men is really personal. Had not Taft removed Pinchot, had he not prosecuted the steel trust, had he placed one or two men of Roosevelt's choice in his cabinet, Roosevelt would have found it difficult to execute his ambition in supporting Taft for a second term.

A BLIGHT ON INVENTION.

The corporation which monopolized strikes into inventive genius is now situated in the top of the shoe machinery trust, which is now under prosecution by the Government.

Thomas G. Plant, a Massachusetts shoe manufacturer, undertook to "buck the trust." He could not do so without machines for every process of the industry and he must avoid the least appearance of infringing on any one of the trust's patents.

them, and they refused him the loan. Finally, in 1908, when Mr. Pinchot met his obligations and needed \$1,000,000 in all. He failed in his last attempt to raise the money at 8 o'clock one evening, and by 5 o'clock next morning had closed a deal to sell his entire shoe machinery system to the trust for \$5,000,000.

No regulation, supervision or control from thus blighting industrial progress. It pays them better to buy a new invention and kill it than to buy it and substitute it for machinery in which they have invested millions.

The Oregonian prints today a letter from Christian Anderson, the secretary of the Oregon branch of the National League for Medical Freedom. Two or three points in the letter require a little comment, perhaps, in order that the reader may obtain a perfectly fair view of the subject under discussion.

Some interest is being manifested in flax culture in different sections of the state, though not nearly so much as the importance of flax growing both for seed and fiber seems to justify.

With the advent of high prices, however, which in flax seed was represented by the difference between \$1.35 a bushel in the Fall of 1909 and \$2.45 in the Spring of the following year, flax growing has reappeared to some extent in localities where its cultivation had long been abandoned.

Following the expression of his fear lest the hospitals become "mere slaughter-houses," Mr. Anderson proceeds to boast that his league has successfully fought a National health statute, and that the poison trust has successfully fought the pure-food law.

Almost before we are aware June has passed again into June and its counterpart has already brought us again to the annual fete day of pioneers as designated by the Oregon Pioneer Association.

The occasion throughout is one to which hundreds of men and women who are passing down the sunset slope of life look forward with pleasant anticipation throughout the year.

To have lived in the transition age between savagery and civilization; to have been moving factors in the great drama that has been so wonderfully staged; to have witnessed the growth of a state in homes and schools, in philanthropic institutions and churches, in agriculture and commerce, in trade and industry, in transportation and invention, is to have been constant attendants upon a moving picture show, the stages of which were the years, the themes of which are summed up under the general terms, development and change.

part of it, our pioneers have passed. If the labor of the day was at times arduous, its compensations were generous; if its privations were many, the years have made restitution; if its sorrows were heavy, joy followed and lightened them. It is thus that our guests of the present week come to us with hearts full of tender memories of the past, even while they enjoy the present, and look forward to a grand future for their children and their children's children in the continued growth of the commonwealth that they themselves founded.

Reformers and revivalists are well acquainted with the way in which the mind, and therefore they seldom want to waste much energy upon adults. The age of adolescence is the proper period of reform and habit-forming. Build up a series of good habits, then, says Dr. Stanley Hall, and you will have a man made of them.

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Throughout this era, themselves a part of it, our pioneers have passed. If the labor of the day was at times arduous, its compensations were generous; if its privations were many, the years have made restitution; if its sorrows were heavy, joy followed and lightened them. It is thus that our guests of the present week come to us with hearts full of tender memories of the past, even while they enjoy the present, and look forward to a grand future for their children and their children's children in the continued growth of the commonwealth that they themselves founded.

ment to the intellectual life of the state used in former years to smoke a dozen cigars a day, and strong ones at that. One morning as he was about to light the first of the series it suddenly occurred to him that he was smoking too much. The thought stayed his hand. He paused, deliberated, and decided not to throw away the cigar, but neither did he light it. In his pocket there were the daily dozen which he had been in the habit of consuming for the stupefaction of his intelligence. He did not throw them away. Everything remained exactly as it was within him that morning, nor did he light one at any other time. A resolve with that man was a resolve. Once made, it was kept. From that time to this he never has used tobacco again.

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POLITICAL SITUATION GRAVE. So Says J. H. Wilson, Who Speculates on Party Future. CORVALLIS, Or., June 18.—(To the Editor.)—I notice in an editorial in the Oregonian, the question "Can the Party be Saved?" indicating that it seems to be more of a personal matter than one of principle.

I belong to that section of the Republican party sometimes misnamed dependents. We like to do our thinking but nevertheless when the time comes to vote we usually line up for the party candidate. In the case of Bowerman vs. West, quite a number of us supported West, not because there was anything in West to be supported, but because the section of the Republican party usually designated the "old guard" undertook to jam an unsatisfactory candidate down our throats, and mud slinging in the campaign became a bit too fierce for us to stand by.

Mr. Taft is undoubtedly a man of great and unswerving fidelity to the cause he represents and I do not believe for a moment that he would desert his supporters to buy a delegate. But can he control a "quicker" delegate? Mr. Roosevelt, who for a "quicker" delegate believes the things he has been saying and would like for his supporters to believe, is a man of great individual feelings on the subject.

When the Government develops the Shiloh irrigation project, which it no doubt will before many years, Harney will produce a world of alfalfa, and from her immense ranges and her big hay stacks, will go to market more alfalfa than any other county in Oregon. The high price of cattle of last year has been a great boon to the county, and now there are thousands of acres of the choicest range and worlds of natural meadows are going to waste.

The people know exactly where they stand. At the present writing there is no other candidate whom they think likely to be elected of whom they are not so sure. The Socialists are altogether too radical. Their programme is revolutionary. They have a splendid hope and clear idea of what they want to do.

Portland, June 18.—(To the Editor.)—Your recent editorial reference to the National League for Medical Freedom is of such a nature that it should not go unchallenged. The league has been in existence for less than two years, built up a bona fide membership in the United States of more than 300,000; in Oregon alone more than 100,000.

Portland, June 18.—(To the Editor.)—A local paper has an account of the Hopkins Estate cutting down 300 acres of the largest timber tract in Oregon, and the advice of a so-called expert in order to destroy the bugs and grubs under the bark. After felling these giant trees of work peeling them and the bark is burned. Isn't that simple? The paper didn't say it was a Government expert that advised the burning of the bark to kill the rats.

Portland, June 18.—(To the Editor.)—I understand he can ask more questions in a day than the whole family can answer in a week. "Yes, he's going to make a fine hand on an investigating committee one of these days."

Portland, June 18.—(To the Editor.)—Please advise me to whom I should apply for a position with the geological survey party. Yours respectfully, PRESTON KUHN.

POTENTIAL WEALTH IN HARNEY. Visitor Proclaims Great Future for Big Eastern Oregon County. BURNS, Or., June 14.—(To the Editor.)—Although I have seen most of Eastern Oregon, this is my first trip into Harney County, and after traveling several hundred miles in an automobile in company with County School Superintendent L. M. Hamilton and then only seeing a small portion of the county, I am impressed that it is a great county of magnificent distances.

When this valley is once put under water, there will be no more crop lands of acres that will grow the finest of alfalfa, and a large part of the valley is well adapted to grain growing. Some of the higher lands are subject to late frosts, but it is generally believed that that will be lessened when the country is put under cultivation.

Mr. Bretthaupt has just selected another ten-acre experimental plot near the new townsite of Harriman, which is located by the Oregon State Agricultural Experiment Station at Corvallis. Mr. Bretthaupt has also done a lot of co-operative experimental work with the farmers in different parts of the county. Everyone who has seen the work done by Mr. Bretthaupt and he seems to be the right man in the right place and will no doubt accomplish a great deal of good for the agricultural interests of the county.

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The Convention Cauldron

(Scene: Chicago.) Curtain rising. Shows a turmoil most surprising; Taft and also Theodore. And also Polk, who is soar. Round the big convention pot, With confusion boiling hot, Mixing politics they go. Which is it? Taft or the cauldron—so; Brewing up a charm and mix'n' Dope McKinley pulled, or Dixon, Or some other gink who picks And for the sake of the cauldron, General Public, in the right, Watches them with all his might, Wondering just what is doing, In the cauldron where they're brewing.)

Taft and also Theodore, And La Follette, sing and roar, While the fateful charms they mix In the pot of politics; "Double, double, toil and trouble, Fire burn and caldron bubble; In the fumes disintegrate The contested delegate, Rumble, rumble, crush and crumble, And for the sake of the cauldron, All of this we've got to do, When convention charms we brew, Higher, higher flames the fire; In the pot we eat a 'lar.' Which is it? Taft or the cauldron—so; That are old, stout campaign beta, Stir into the steaming mess, Dope sheets fresh from off the press, Each with the statistics in it, Simmered right down to the minute, All of this, and more we've got In Chicago's campaign pot—" Fuses and worry, strife and doubt Are mixed in. What will come out? General Public, in the right, Answers prompt, what all might. In the meantime firmly looking At the dope that they are cooking; "All that I can answer thee Is that I'll be in the right, But before this mystic riot, Simmers into peace and quiet, There will be, I'm here to state, Something doing, sure as fate."

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of June 18, 1862. The several Chinese organizations in San Francisco and in the state are making a list of Taylor, Walla, about the Chinese tax law.

The Los Angeles News has private letters from Tucson, Walla, Walla, about the Chinese tax law. "By the 31st of May the Stars and Stripes will wave over Fort Stanard, Tucson and Buchanan. Then off we go for the Rio Grande. Colonel West took possession of Tucson on the 26th inst. without firing a shot. The Confederate troops stationed in that city fled across the Rio Grande on the 26th inst. and the town of Tucson who were imbued with Occident proclivities made tracks for Sonora."

The Walla Walla Statesman is advocating the construction of a railroad from Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 31 miles, and estimates that the cost of the road complete, including running order would be about \$600,000.

The advance train of the Yreka emigrant train, which left Yreka, June 1, the earlier trains had a hard trip and lost most of their cattle by starvation. They were compelled to shovel the snow from the trail. They came to the Rio Grande at Deschutes and the Warm Springs reservation. The route is only practicable for pack trains.

From Lewiston—We learn from men first down from this place that the water is from two to three feet deeper than was usual in the spring. "Fevit" building the water is eight feet deep, and the greater part of the town is submerged. Ross, Dempster & Co., a firm from San Jose, Cal., have just completed a new building.

Four more convicts escaped night before last from the penitentiary at this place.

We notice that Mr. Knott has made considerable improvement to his wharf at the corner of Taylor street, and that the city now presents quite a lively appearance, as all of the shipping and transportation of goods to and from the city is carried on in that vicinity.

Probably the city would be pardoned if it were to take enough of the corner for having the burdock and other noxious weeds removed and the old rags that are there burned.