The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Pos ates-Invariably in (BY MAIL)

luded, one year..... luded, six months... luded, three months. luded, one month... Sunday, one year. Sunday, six months. Sunday, three months. Sunday, one month... Weekly, one year... (BY CARRIER.)

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p 25 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents;
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Eastern Rasings, Office.

natern Business Offices—Verre & Conk-natern Business Offices—Verre & Conk-New York. Brunswick building. Chi-l. Stager building. a Francisco Office—R. J. Bidwell Co., Market street. 12 Market street. No. 3 Regent street, S.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1912.

THE IN-AND-OUTERS.

Senator Poindexter wires to some one in Spokane the pleasing assurance that he is not a bolter from the Reupblican party. He proposes to prove his loyal and unquestioning support of the party by favoring the ination of Roosevelt Presidential electors and opposing the Republican That is all. The Senator will thus demonstrate his party fidelity by opposing its candidate, repudiating its platform and contributing with all his power and influence to its defeat, and in time standing for reelection in a Republican primary on

his record. In South Dakota the Republican convention has adopted the same incourse of bolting without liting by nominating Roosevelt electors. The California Republican orunder the direction of the Johnson, will do the impeccable It is the Roosevelt game Wherever it is possible to control the Republican organiza-tion it will be used to defeat Mr. Taft's; otherwise the men who have adopted for their slogan the impressteal" won't steal anything from the Republican party.

oindexter and Johnson will take the open and manly course of the Republican party, and forming a party of their own, because they fear the ultimate consequences to themselves. They want to stay and do as they and all like them have done-repudiate all Republican candidates who do not betheir faction and vote the of a united party for election of candidates who do belong to their ction. It is a two-edged sword that they alone have wielded. They hate to lay it down.

ALL TURN UPON BRYAN.

The fight for the Democratic nomination at Baltimore has left almost as many sore spots in the Democracy as the fight at Chicago left in the Republican party. The friends of Clark are angry and disappointed and will not be comforted. Unlike Roosevelt's they pledge support to Wilson, but they openly say that Clark was slandered and betrayed and they oint to Bryan as the guilty man. On this point men usually as far apart Watterson and Hearst are of one mind. They mingle lamentations over the rejection of Clark with denunciations of Bryan as the man who worked his undoing.

colitics without exacting alent, is particularly bitter, for visions of a seat in a Clark Cabinet or of a future nomination for President have een blotted out by the choice of Wilson. Loudly asserting that it has been progressive in advance of the Democratic party, his New York American declares that "the improper methods and the undemocratic spirit" of both the Democratic and Republican conventions will be made an argument for the abelition of conventions and the substitution of direct nominations. It calls Bryan's assault on Clark demagogic and says "his false accusations or insinuations" rankle in the hearts of Clark men. It turns upon Underwood with the essertion that the states controlled by the interests were for him and that their votes were withheld from Clark when they could have given him the ination. It retorts to Bryan's atack on Clark for accepting the aid

and to say that the nomination of Governor Wilson was finally made possible by the support of Taggart in Indiana and of Ryan in Virginia and Sullivan in Illinois and Tammany in New York is not only a reflection upon Governor Wilson, but an all-sufficient vindication of the standard Speaker of the Democratic House.

It says that this support of Wilson by the interests reflects on Bryan. It scuses him of hypocrisy, of sitting silent, sullen and insincere" when Taggart transferred Indiana and Sullivan transferred Illinois to Wiland on, although he had made the transer of New York from Harmon to Clark a pretext for turning Nebraska Wilson and halting Clark's march to victory. It passionately affirms the reality and genuineness of Clark's Democracy, but holds Wilson guiltless of any understanding with the inter-

Bryan is accused of having through ut his career played politics of a very practical kind; of owing all his prosperity to politics; of having grown rich out of the disasters he has brought on his party. He is accused of having schemed at Baltimore -either "to eliminate all other candidates to make for his own perpetual candi-dacy" or to "make impossible the election of any Democratic President November, lest that President should destroy Bryan's prestige and obliterate Bryan's dictatorship in the

Bryan is the "fall guy," the scape-goat for all the disappointments of the Clark men, the Underwood men, the Harmon men. Should success be achieved by Wilson, whose nomina-tion is thus directly attributed to the evil machinations of the Nebraskan. honors he may confer on Bryan, yielding to Bryan's influence, will call forth shrieks of protest from the Clark men. These "betrayed" and embittered innocents will always have knives concealed up their sleeves. union during the campaign. If the foes of Bryan should smother their resentment until November and victory should perch on the Democratic banner, the flames will only break out more flercely when Wilson comes The statute was enacted for a purpose, knew that the Southern aristocrats

to distribute the rewards and feels called upon to remember his political

AN ABSURD DEVICE OF THE ENEMY. The answer of the Republican National Committee to the absurd movement among insurgents in Congress to call upon President Taft to withdraw is to elect Hilles chairman and organize for the campaign. For Taft to withdraw would be a base desertion of his party; it would be a confession that the convention which nominated him was not truly representative of the party; it would deed be a tacit admission that harges of fraud brought against the

convention were well founded. Taft has proved that he is not the nan to desert his army in the face of the enemy, to turn over the comnand to the leader of a band of mutineers. He stands as the representa ive of recognized Republican princieles and as such it is his duty to lead his army in the electoral battle. He believes that the charges of fraud are false and is prepared to face the traducers of his party before the people disprove them. He maintains that his administration is truly progressive and has made a more earnes and successful effort to redeem its platform pledges than any preceding administration. He denies that administration or the convention He denies that his the platform is reactionary. He is the n standard-bearer of Republicanism

this movement originated Had among Taft's own supporters it might have been entitled to some attention from him. But it sprang from the ranks of his bitterest opponents and detractors and was branded as scheme of the enemy not only by its parentage but by the dishonest tense that it came spontaneously from both wings of the party. It, there-fore, deserves only to be ignored.

TRYING A JUDGE AND JURY.

The Oregonian has been favored with a copy of the brief filed before the Supreme Court by the attorneys for George Humphrey and Charles Humphrey, the brothers convicted in Benton County of the murder of Mrs. Eliza Griffith. The group of attor-neys representing the two Humphreys contains five well-known names, and they subscribe to a powerful legal argument against the methods employed at the trial to procure a ver lict against the defendants. The sole reliance of the prosecu

tion, it is declared, was the confes-

sions made by the Humphreys at different dates. It is charged that those confessions were secured wholly as the result of the "sweating" process by the public officers, for the Humhreys are "men of a very low degree of intelligence and small mental capacity, and in the habit of merely answering questions and conversations and accepting the opinions of other people without discussion." Many errors are alleged by the appellants to have occurred in the trial in the examination of jurors and in the instructions to the jury and the closing argument of the District Attorney. But it does not appear that these allegations are more than the formal offerings of lawyers, purely technical and always to be found in such cases. The attorneys for the Humphreys give greatest weight to the methods oursued t get the confessions.

The Oregonian holds no brief for the Humphreys nor against them. It will not discuss what the appellants' brief contains, but it feels that it may without impropriety say a word about something the brief does not contain. There is to be found therein no allegation of the innocence of the Humphreys. No effort is to be made to Hearst, who never gives anything save the necks of men charged with

they did not commit it; only that they were not properly tried. Are these lawyers engaged in a persistent endeavor to save the lives of those men because they believe they are innocent? Or have they dismissed from consideration all question of guilt or innocence and sought a final determination of the case on the purely abstract question as whether the substantial rights their clients had been invaded? the former, why did they not say If the latter, what is this appeal but a trial in the Supreme Court, not of the Humphreys, but of the lower court, including judge, prosecutor and

THE HANFORD CASE.

The propriety of a thorough investigation of the personal habits of Judge Cornelius H. Hanford by the House committee now sitting in Seattle can hardly be questioned. Drunkenness was one of the charges preferred against him. If Judge Hanford has sat in court when intoxicated, or is habitually under the influence liquor, he is not fit to remain on the Federal bench, and should be removed. The committee is an inquisitorial body and its duty is to seek evi-

dence on this phase of the case, But the real inspiration for the in quiry should not in the meantime be overlooked. The proposed impeach. nent of Judge Hanford arose from the rendering of an order by him revoking the naturalization papers previously granted to Leonard Oleson, a labor So-cialist. The charge that he exceeded his authority and established a dan-gerous precedent in this respect seems to have been given as yet but perfunc-tory examination. Those whom it of-fended should not be permitted to subordinate it wholly in an effort to "get"

Judge Hanford. Regulations and restrictions are prescribed by law for the admission of allens to citizenship in he United States. An applicant for papers is required to make oath that he is attion of the Unit. States and well disposed to the good order and happi-ness of the same. To prevent the admission of the Nation's enemies to citizenship further safeguards have been established. The Federal stattes contain the following provision:
That no person who dishelieves in or is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such dishelled in or opposition to organized government . . shall be naturalized or made a citizen of the United States.

The law also coniers jurisdiction or the Federal Court to declare void the final order admitting to citizenship persons who have obtained that order by violation of the provisions of the act. The Socialist Labor party advo-cates the establishment in America of an industrial commonwealth. In or-holders. Compelled to work for his residy to stick into the peerless leader an industrial commonwealth. In orat every opportunity. There is not that brotherly love among the Democracy which would argue well for the tion would be required. The Oregonian does not now say that the pro-visions of the Federal statutes cited are sweeping enough to exclude from citizenship allens attached to the principles of the Socialist Labor party.

however, and it should be given some

efinite and final interpretation.

It would not be meet for Judge Hanford to be removed from his office because of his personal habits without some procedure or action upon the decision that originally gave rise to the sent investigation. An implied Federal Judges should not be warned against giving honest interpretation of the naturalization laws by procedure that delves solely into matters extraneous from the real issue. The commit tee's investigations and its charges, if charges are made, should cover the whole subject fully and completely.

WILDCAT INVESTMENTS.

Various agricultural and financial publications throughout the country are decrying the ways of the orchard boomers who are promising investors such enormous profits. But these promises are of a sort that do not bind the promiser—they are not a bond by a long shot. It seems from a general purview of the articles pubshed that the planting of great apple. near and peach orchards is going of n every section of the country, from Massachusetts to Florida, from New York to the Tacific, up and down the coast and thence east again to the

In one instance an advertiser in Connecticut shows by his literature that profits of well over two thousand dollars per acre can be made from apple orchards which he is planting the Nutmeg state-orchards which he offers for five hundred dollars pe acre, to be delivered without further expense when they come into bear-ing in six years. "The returns the ing in six years. seventh year," says the circulars, "will undoubtedly pay the first cost and a hundred per cent on the investment."

Just as wild statements are made about orchards in Missouri, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Califor-nia, Maryland, Michigan, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virin fact, almost every state has the best apple land in the world.

No doubt immense sums are being nvested by those wh- do not know the first principles of fruit growing and the game will go on for several years yet. It will go on until a few hundred fallures take place and a few nundred promoters flee the country or land in fail.

If an advertiser would publish and circulate literature promising profits of several hundred per cent in a banking or commercial enterprise he would find few takers, because such ventures are as a rule conducted along conservative lines; yet many of the same persons who would turn down such offers bite at orchard bonds the business has as yet not assumed normal conditions.

The sooner the bottom drops out of the illegitimate speculations the better it will be for the honest promoters and landowners and the communities where they reside. This is particularly true of the favored fruit sections of We have much to the Northwest. gain by honest promotion, much to ose by dishonest methods.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S ILLITERACY.

There has been some recent discussion in various periodicals over the reputed illiteracy of President Andrew Johnson. According to a few authorities he was barely able to read, and if he could write his name it was only in the hand of a plowboy. These stories are disgracefully exaggerated While Johnson was not a learned man in the technical sense he was far from ignorant. His reading was sufficiently wide for the duties which fell to his lot and his state papers and speeches show not a little capacity for thought No doubt renewed interest in President Johnson's character and career has been aroused just at this time by commanding the attention of the country. He was the only one of our Presidents who has been impeached This gives him an unenviable sort of distinction among the mediocrities who have in some small part occupied the White House and his narrow escape from conviction in the Senate adds romantic excitement to the affair. It was only by one vote that the issue was decided in his favor.

Andrew Johnson was born in Ra-leigh. North Carolina, on December 29, 1808, just on the verge of the

annis mirabilis which saw the birth of Lincoln, Darwin and a dozen other pre-eminent men. He was a poor boy, but there is no foundation for the current tales of his excessive indigence. They arise from the love of extremes which is so characteristic of the public in this country and every other. If a man is rich people not satisfied until they have made him a billionaire in their imaginations. If he is poor nothing short of Job at his worst will appease their fancy. Johnson was apprenticed, like other boys at that time. This is no evidence of excessive poverty. It simply proves that his friends wished to provide an honest livelihood for He served out an apprenticeship of seven years, during which he showed more than ordinary ambition by teaching himself to read. When he was ready to go into business for himself he moved to Greenville, Tennessee, taking with him his mother, who was at least partly dependent upon him for her support. There is nothing in the whole story of Johnson's youth which is not praiseworthy or, to say the worst of it, excusable If he loved drink and sport more than is allowable today he only followed the fashion of his time.

In his new home Johnson promptly displayed political capacity. By the time he was 24 years old he had been Alderman and Mayor of Greenville and a member of the State Legislature. A little before his 50th year he was elected to the United States Senate after serving as Presidential elector. Congressman and Governor of Ten-nessee. As far as public service goes it will thus be seen that he was better qualified for the office of Vice-President than most men who have occudent than most men who have occupied that position, while his scholarship and general acquaintance with human affairs were adequate. The stories of his boorishness and vulgarity which are often related are nothing better than libels. The pot is black enough without daubing it with tar.

Johnson's troubles arose, not from any lack of literary education, but from his ungovernable temper, combined with an extraordinarily ferocious class hatred. Coming himself living, he felt himself the object of their secret scorn, even when the exi-gencies of politics compelled them to treat him politely. No matter how high he might rise in the public serv-

would always despise him because he

was born to poverty and toll.

After Lincoln's assassination, when
Johnson became President, it seemed to him that the opportunity had come at last to wreak upon the prostrate aristocrats that social vengeance for which his soul craved. He hated hem, not because they had betrayed their country and shed rivers of blood to establish a slave empire, but bemember of their class. Poor as they were, defeated and fugitives, they could still smile at him with the in-vincible contempt of the high-born for the peasant and he would gladly have defeated and fugitives. hanged every one of them for it. The Republican radicals in Congress were perfectly willing to hang the defeated slaveholders, too, but not for Johnson's reasons nor by the same pro esses. His temper was so violent that he could not compromise a point and his enemies in Congress, who were numerous from the beginning, used his infirmity for their own purposes. In this way a struggle arose which had no foundation except a malignant disposition on one side and political trickery on the other, and little by little Johnson was forced, or thought he was, to take sides with the Confederate leaders, though he had no sympathy with them or their cause. Out of this shameful wrangle grew the botchwork of reconstruction which has brought a heritage of misery upon the south and corrupted the public life of the whole Nation.

The Washington Post has an inter view with Senator Bourne in which that eminent statesman identifies himself once more with the anti-Tafters

as follows:

My attitude toward the re-election of President Taft was publicly announced many months ago in an open letter to the voters of my state. I then declared that if Mr. Taft should be renominated in a fair and lawful manner, in accordance with the expressed wish of the Republicans of the country. I would support him, but if he should be nominated by the steam-roller methods that had too often prevailed in the past. I would oppose his election.

By no manipulation of figures can Mr. Taft demonstrate that he is the choice of a majority of the Republicans of the United States. He has chosen to force his renomination by using the Southern delegates. Let him look to them for his election. as follows:

Yet we do not hear from the Sena tor that he has joined the Roosevelt third-party third-termers. Not yet. But perhaps soon. There may be several new parties before the snow flies, and there is time for the Senator to join them all.

The expressed purpose of the pro moters of the Oregon Presidential primary preference law was to have proportional representation. To make sure that plous policy they imposed the improper disqualification upon every elector that he should not be disqualification upon permitted to vote for the entire deleration but only for a single member thereof. The scheme worked. The Republican delegation at Chicago had four Taft members, four Roosevelt members and two La Follette members. Yet we hear that there is dissatisfaction in the Boosevelt camp with the actions of the delegation at Chicago. First they provide that a delegation shall inevitably be made up of quarreling and discordant elements; and second they complain about the lack of harmony and unity which they so carefully and thought-fully provided against. What did they really expect?

Alient Dr. Adolph Myer, one of the expert witnesses for Thaw, obtained his professorship in Johns Hopkins University through the friendly aid of some of Thaw's relatives. Therefore it is suspected that his testimony may not be sincere. In other words in eminent man of science is supposed to be willing to stultify himself out of gratitude. Expert testimony someimes looks wondrously like expert

Alienists appear to be more than ordinarily prone to err. Had not the at Stellacoom wrongly decided that Pinch or Pence was cured of his insanity, Emery would not have been shot. This should serve as a warning to the court which is trying the question of Thaw's sanity. If he should be released and use his liberty to kill another man, those who released him would morally share his guilt.

The patriotic fervor of the Wash-ington office-holders who want President Taft to withdraw is truly touching. If he is not elected, they fear they will lose their offices, hence their petition. Is it not sublime? Arnold Winkelreid gathering a rheaf of spear points into his bosom to break the Austrian ranks is a sham hero com-pared to these Washington lovers of

The splendor of Portland's electric pageant, illuminations and decorations of the streets and buildings is acknowledged by visiting Elks to surpass anything they have seen in other cities. Whatever we do, we do well.

Portland amusement houses set example to other cities by discriminating in favor of, instead of against, Uncle Sam's uniform. They have be gun the right kind of a revolution.

Portland's standing as a convention city is established by its entertain-ment of the Elks, and they will noise the city's fame through the land. Then others will come. If the Mexican rebels wish to pro-voke the United States to intervene,

they are going the right way about it. The only thing lacking is the pres-

and that is their misfortune. All the crazy people are not in asylums. A number loose in the East are asking Taft to withdraw.

Royalists in Portugal emulate the Elks. They took a town the other

Entertainment requires hard work, but the workers are finding joy in it. Bear in mind every Portlander is a gentleman today.

Yell for the lodge from the old De not count the bands, just listen

Good-bye, old Oregon, and come

Anything goes and everything is all Give the children the front places this forenoon.

Go early and get into the crush.

Stars and Star-Makers

By Leone Cass Baer.

There's the most artistic reproducion of a painting of Cathrine Countiss on the front cover of the current San Francisco Dramatic Review. Miss Countiss is depicted as a Gainsborough study, the wide hat sweeping in curves from the serious face below it, the lovely drooping shoulders and back ground of soft shadows making a particularly effective portrait. Miss Countiss, like all returning pilgrims to our shore, is amazed at the growth nd development of the city she left behind her seven years ago, when she was in the height of stock popularity

"I can hardly believe my eyes." she says, "although I was prepared to see much that was new and beautiful. The transformation is startling to one who has not witnessed the gradual develop-ment. It is like the sudden shift of a kaleidoscope. Believe me, I am proud of the city that I have always held of the city that I have always held in tender remembrance. I hope the people will still like me. It was their enthusiasm and encouragement that first gave me heart to follow the rough and thorny path of my profession. Whatever I may have accomplished since is largely due to that cordial and kindly spirit. I have never forgotten it for a day and have longed for the time when I might return. It is good to be here, and, for myself, the stay will be only too brief. Surely I will do my best to please the old friends and to make new ones." old friends and to make new ones.

Billy Pennington, whom Portlanders will remember for his Book Reviews and who has since been playing with the Alcazar and Ye Liberty stock comne Alcazar and Ye Liberty Stock com-panies, has been engaged to play Octavius in the all-star cast of "Julius Caesar," which William Faversham is to produce at the Lyric Theater, New York, in October. Mr. Faversham en-gaged Mr. Pennington on his last visit to the Coast and invited him to as-jet him in selections at the coasservasist him in selecting stage accessories. Other members of the cast will be Frank Keeman, Tyrone Power, Julie Opp and Suzanne Sheldon.

Wilton Lackaye has achieved the summit of masculine human ambi-tion. He's had a Pullman car named

Texas Giunan, who is regularly in-terviewed each season on how she pronounces her name, has stepped down from star of her own traveling company to prima donna in Fischer's Lyceum at Los Angeles. Jane Urban, who last Summer was ingenue with the Max Figman stock at the Heilig is of the Fischer cast also.

Lillian Russell denies that the minister faltered in reading the ceremony she prompted him.

With Kolb and Dill at the Majestic in Los Angeles is that fine old actor, John Burton, of the Baker stock last

Another former Portland Thomas MacLarnie, is with the Belasco stock in support of Jack Barrymore. Mrs. Barrymore, who is known pro-fessionaly as Katherine Blythe, is playing very small bits in her hus-band's company. Frances Starr is leading woman for this special Sum-

This week at the Tacoma Theater Thurlow Bergen and his players are presenting "Old Heidelberg." Elsie long a favorite here, is his leading woman.

Sunday night, July 21, has fixed as the opening date of the great light opera company which is to pre-sent the Gilbert & Sullivan comic operas in revival at the in San Francisco for an gagement of four weeks. "Pati Cort operas is to be the opening bill, and "The Mikado," "Pinafore" and "The Pirates of Penzance" are to be given. The company, which is to be brought here direct from New York, includes De Wolf Hopper, Eugene Cowles, Arthur Cunningham, Richard Temple, Arthur Aldridge, George J. MacFarlane, Blanche Duffield, Viola Gillette, Josephine Jacoby, Alice Brady

Portland is an old port of call to nearly all the members of the cast of David Belasco's "Drums of Oude" at the Orpheum. Three members of the executive staff of the production also have been here frequently, and even the two Hindus who beat the tomtoms off stage have been connected with productions presented here. Jack Standing, who takes the part of Lisutenant Alan Hartley in "The Drums of Oude," was leading man for Grace George four years ago when she ap-Standing, who takes the part of Lieutenant Alan Hartley in "The Drums of Oude." was leading man for Grace George four years ago when she appeared here in "Woman's Way," and later he supported Fanny Ward here in The Star." Patrons of many moving-picture houses in Portland recognize Standing. For a year he acted before the camera for a big film company in New York. He is a brother of Guy Standing, an actor who has achieved great success and who played here in stock about eight years ago. Harry Rose, stage manager for "The Drums of Oude" and who also takes the part of Sergeant MacDougail in the little play, appeared in Portland in 1887 with William Gillette in "Held in y the Enemy," and later he supported Annie Russell in "The Royal Family" in a visit to this city. W. S. Phillips, who takes the part of a Hindustani servant, is the son of Adolph Phillips, a Portland banker, who re-Phillips, who takes the part of a Hindustani servant, is the son of Adolph Phillips, a Portland banker, who resides at 352 Lincoln street. Phillips and Harry Rose were with Ethel Barrymore last season. Matty Pursell, technical director, was in Portland with Blanche Bates when she broke ground for the new Heilig Theater, and Press Wilson, chief electrician, was here with Elsie Ryan when she played "The Blue Mouse" at the old Lyric Theater, when the trust fight was at its height. George Downing Clark, manager of "The Drums of Oude" company, was the personal representative of David Belasco, with Mrs. Leslie Carter in that actress' visit to Portland eight years ago, and E. J. Ratcliffe, leading man, supported Mrs. Carter in one of her early visits to this city. Kire and Naide, the Hindu tom-tom musicians with "The Drums of Oude," visited Portland with Barnum's circus, and Naide with Gertrude Hoffman in her recent appearance here. pearance here.

Explanations Not Required LEBANON, Or., July 9.—(To the Editor.)—I have been a reader of The Oregonian for 22 years and hope those National delegates and committeemen that were at Chicago will give the readers a much needed rest, as everyone knows who reads the papers all about their actions, whether geod or bad. If they did honest work everybody knows it, and if they did "dishonest tricks" they cannot rub them out.

W. H. BOOTH.

A Warning to Gregon Girls.

New Orleans Picayune.

The Fort Wayne News tells a horrible tale about a young lady who thoughtlessly jerked back her head so suddenly to keep from being kissed that it broke her neck. This should be a warning to girls not to jerk back. In fact, it would be better to lean a little forward.

Yonkers Statesman.

"Job was supposed to be a most patient man." remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "but we never heard of anyone seeing him trying to get a lively eel off a fishhook."

QUESTIONS STILL UNANSWERED. Constituent Criticises Thomas McCus-

ker's Course at Chicago. CORVALLIS, Or., July 8 .- (To the

Editor.)-At the risk of entering the 'little dog" class, the writer craves permission to make some observations upon the lengthy letter from Thomas McCusker, published in The Oregonian. As one of the "simple-minded" constituents of Mr. McCusker there are several troublesome questions that are too enotty for him to unravel and his 'weak intellect" would greatly appreclate enlightenment. First, how could sively submitting his case to a convention whose roll had been formulated with but one end in view and that to give a majority to his opponent with no consideration given to equity? Second, is precedent the sole guide to action in a great question of right and wrong? Third, how many of the 22,000 voters who supported La Follette in the primaries does Mr. McCusker think favored Taft as a second choice?
As to No. 1: This statement about the

temporary roll call is not the product of a "scrambled brain" nor is it based upon assertions of the New York Mail, Philadelphia North American, Pittsburg Leader, Chicago Tribune, Kansas City Star, Spokane Spokesman-Review, Los Angeles Tribune, or other "narrow-minded," "selfish" newspaper "followers minded, "selfish newspaper followers of Roosevelt," but is based upon an "editorial letter" in that stanch Taft organ, The Oregonian, in which, writing from Chicago over his own signature, the editor says in substance that the only excuse that could be offered for the National committee's action on certain contests is that "they tion on certain contests is that "they needed the votes." It must be clear even to Mr. McCusker that in making that roll, the committee gave no attention to merit, but was actuated solely by a desire to secure 540 votes that would be at its bidding. At that time its mem-bers did not know that they could count

on Mr. McCusker.

It is noticeable that Mr. McCusker, like other supporters of the President, is careful not to state that all the decisions were just, but attempts to becloud the issue by much speaking about the contests that were without merit, apparently oblivious to the fact that even after Chairman Root had counted two alternates from Massachusetts in the presence of the regular Roosevelt delegates, Taft had but 21 votes more than a majority of the convention, whereas at the lowest possible estimate 40 votes were fraudulent.

But, says Mr. McCusker, no contest should have been made against Root; no opposition should have been offered until the credentials committee made

its report. If this course had been followed, Roosevelt would surely have been nominated. This is very clear— to Mr. McCusker. A fellow with "simple mind" would naturally think that when the convention, with Mr. McCusker's approval and assistance, had permitted these fraudulently seated delegates to these fraudulently seated delegates to pass upon their own credentials or on one another's credentials, which is the same thing, they would confirm their own titles to seats, and when so confirmed would not fail to assist the minority of rightfully seated delegates whose wishes were the same as their own. As a matter of fact this is exactly what did happen. The plan of Mr. McCusker and Mr. Root was carried into execution despits the protest of a majority of the legally elected delegates. The contests went to the credentials committee composed as Mr. McCusker wished to have it composed, were passed upon by that committee and decided as everyone—save Mr. Mc-Cusker—expected them to be decided. The report came to the convention and was there adopted as everyone—again excepting Mr. McCusker—knew it would be adopted. Will Mr. McCusker explain to a "scramble-brained" "little McCusker wished to have it composed, explain to a "scramble-brained" "little dog" how Roosevelt's position would have been bettered by becoming a participant in this prearranged little plan?
But Mr. McCusker talks much about

But Mr. McCusker talks much about there. Captain Angel came out in the Spring "precedent," "precedent," "precedent," "Captain Angel came out in the Spring Captain Angel came out in the Spring of '53 and took up a ranch near Jackson with four years ago and now misrepresenting their constituents, as clearly his pack train loaded from Crescenting their constituents, as clearly his pack train loaded from Crescenting their constituents. four years ago and now misrepresenting their constituents, as clearly shown by the present convention, to formulate a roll that under present form of procedure has power to control applegate, horseback. Mr. Pinney is the last person that ever saw Captain

shown by the present convention, to formulate a roll that under present form of procedure has power to control form of procedure has power to control every act of the convention, turning a minority into a majority, must we submit to that "precedent". This masem logical to an into "weak mind" of Mr. McCusker the major ment for a citizen of Oregon.

Again, if Mr. McCusker thinks that the 22,060 voters who expressed a preference for La Follette in the Oregon a primary, were panting for the nomination of Taff in the event that their favorite could not win, he would better take a vacation and go out and tall with the savors of "trickery" Does it not show that Rossvelt, seeing that the only of the opposition forces, determined to sacrifice his own favorite for a known that Rossvelt, seeing that the only of the opposition forces, determined to sacrifice his own favorite for a known supporter of Senator that the product of the constitution of the opposition forces, determined to sacrifice his own favorite for a known supporter of Senator that the major that he salve the consummate its designs, he assisted in furthering La Follette's prospects, he would better take a course in practical politics.

Again Mr. McCusker that waid its designs, he assisted in furthering La Follette's prospects, he would better take a course in practical politics.

Again Mr. McCusker befogs the issue in his remarks about the choices reports are will am he made a choice of a National Committeemake word for word for word for the convention.

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Again Mr. McCusker as added the major has a consensual to the convention of the co

The Medern Way.

G. Norbrey Pleasants.

To love a maiden with success is new becoming quite a task.

For 'tisn't all a sweet careas.

And mushy words they new days ask.

If you would held your ideal's eye intently on your humble self.

And hope to win her by and bye Put ancient maxims on the shelf. The Modern Way

And be creative, something new, Den't let her see that you belong Unto that soul-despairing crew That strives to win by prayer or song. Just like a mighty genius be And have a style all of your own, So that when you approach her she Will feel your presence near her thron

Don't let her know that you are but A common man, although you are. Arise from out your lowly rut and sweep the heavens like a star. She craves diversion, and it's up To you to gratify that sense. Plant Joy within the crystal cup If you would have your recompense.

But e'er into the race you've ran-Fil say just this if I may dare-Prove to her that you are a man On land, at sea, well everywhere, And then if you can ope her eyes To realize your every charm Well, maybe you will win the prize, And if a farmer—hang it—farm!

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of July 11, 1862. Florence City, July 2.—Many claims ontinue to pay rich, yielding as high s 100 ounces and more to a claim. Some of the richest, however, are no yielding as they have. Water is fail-ing rapidly, and, as the richest dirt is valueless without water, the failure of water is creating quite a panic among the miners. To remedy this among the miners. To remedy this evil, a company proposes to conduc water from Meadow Creek, some four miles distant, to the different gulches.

A man and woman were attacked in ed last night and the woman badly bed last night and the woman badly beaten and the man nearly killed by blows from a revolver, as supposed. The house was robbed. Somebody pressed regret today at this state things, "Oh! damn it!" s
"let them kill. It only
grub for the rest of us," "Oh! damn it!" said a fellow ion was unanswerable and all quiesced. Such is life here.

Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation announcing that for every Union man captured or mal-treated by marauding bands, five or more prominent rebels shall be arists destroyed, ample remuneration shall be made to them out of the property of such in the vicinity as have given aid, comfort, information or enparties committing couragement to such depredations.

Colonel Baker made a remarkable prediction last Winter while sojourning in Philadelphia. He said that it was his firm belief that the Stars and Stripes would wave over New Orleans by the 27th of April. Strange to say that the prediction has proved to the very letter, our force occupyof the month.

Perhaps at no time since the settle-ment of this city has the demand for houses to rent been so great as at the present. We have had a little ex-perience in this demand, and after traveling the city from one extreme to the other have been unable to find a single dwelling house of suitable dimensions comfortable conveniences for small family.

The steamer Multnomah is advertised for sale.

In Nashville business houses and hotels keep posted placards inscribed: "No Southern money taken here," and Confederate notes are valued about as much as the same amount of brown paper, but the United States treasury notes pass at par in all transactions

BOISE ELK TELLS OF EARLY DAYS

Pioneer Regrets Inability to Revisit Scenes of Youth, BOISE, Idaho, July 6 .- (To the Ed-

itor.)-I very much regret that feeble-ness and old age would not permit me to go from Boise to Portland Sunday morning with the antiered herd, for two reasons: First, they could celebrate my 86th birthday July 12; second, Brother O. B. and I landed where Portland now stands August 20, 1851. That was before there was any Portland; nothing but a wharf there then for clipper ships that made the trip around the Horn in 150 days to land goods.

I well remember Captain Angel, with his little tug, the Blackhawk, transported all these goods up to Oregon City, 12 miles, where he butted up against the rocks, could go no farther. Oregon City in the early '50s was the commercial center of all Oregon. Wil-lamette Valley was but sparsely set-tled then. Umpqua Valley then had but few settlers. Nothing south of tled then.

there.
Captain Angel came out in the Spring

A few facts in the case are, that for A few facts in the case are, that for three or more years boys anywhere from 16 to 21 or 22 have gone into the orchards of Mills College grounds, broken trees, helped themselves to fruit, marked up the railway station with knives and pencils, gone into the lake in one corner of the grounds. They have been told by the director of the grounds repeatedly not to trespass, and notices have been posted up. The station has been repainted and still this company of boys continued to come without regard. They had become disobedient and troublesome.

obedient and troublesome.

The Mills College campus of 150 acres
is within the city limits of Oakland. is within the city limits of Oakland. Some time ago I reported to the Chief of Police these encroachments and violations of the law. They sent a plain clothes man out here one day last week, who arrested eight young men, one of them over 20, who had already been arrested for some other violations and had escaped and they were unable to find him. I knew nothing of the arrest until it was over. I was not in the grounds, no young women are here, no riot call was sent in, no blankets were brought. I suppose none of the boys was under 13. was under 13,

LUELLA CLAY CARSON.