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POBTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1912

### REFORMING THE LEGISLATURE.

For the benefit of those who painfully peruse the communication from C. W. Barzee, published today, it ought to be stated that Mr. Barzee is discussing Mr. U'Ren's mathematical constitution-that wonderful reform which, by means of nicely balanced quantitative relations and complicated calculations in proportion, is to dispose of the evils of the existing legislative system. That fact is clear to us, though it might not be to the casual reader of the daily newspapers. But further than that, we are in some doubt. Mr. Barzee's reasoning is intricate. It winds and twists from Salem. Or., to Washington, D. C. One well be puzzled at his first broadside.

The proposed amendment would the State Senate. Mr. Barzec is a socialist and socialists would abolish the National Senate. Mr. Barzee begins by seizing an argument against maintaining the upper house of Congress, and he applies it ruthlessly in support of the Oregon amendment. Special interests, he implies, have gained control of the Senate at Washington because the members of that body are not elected directly by the Therefore the State Senate should be abolished. This remarkable logic is weakened by the fact that the members of the State Senate are now elected and always have been elected the lower house are chosen. Choice of each is now protected by the direct primary. Each is subject among the less exacting vocations. to the recall. Our election machinery is now warranted by Mr. U'Ren to op erate only for the common people. The special interests haven't a chance to run it. We can only conclude that Mr. Barzee, walking in his customary of theory, has become lost,

There is no good reason for taking up Mr. Barzee's questions and arguments in chronological order. Most of them can be answered with the statement that both his letter and the amendment are founded on a false It is asserted by the supporters of the amendment that each legislator elected under its provisions would be the proxy in the Legislature of a definite constituency and would carry out that constituency's will. Yet are to limit each candidate to a twelve-word platform. He may get his votes from any portion of the state, but each voter may vote for 000 votes cast in the election, the sixty members are to poll that many votes various measures considered. The legislator who has received one number depending on his strength at The result must be that legislator would represent only numbers except, perhaps, as to the views he expressed in his twelve-word platform, though he might expend the money necessary to buy space in the state's campaign pamphlet and extend his pledges. But he is to be elected for four years. The sessions of the Legislature are to be held annually. Hundreds of bills would be presented at each session on which his constituents would not have been informed as to his opinion. We hold no political conventions. There would be no party platform to which he would owe allegiance. He could not ascertain the views of the voters who elected him. If he could, he would not find them uniform. He would not represent any particular section of the state. He would not be bound by the opinions of his home people. He would be the spokesman in the Legislature of widely scattered men whose identity he would not know and who might hold as many different ideas on new legislation as there were numbers in

Yet if his "constituents" happened to number one-tenth of the state vote, he would have the voting power of six legislators elected under the present method. The power would be his to do with as he liked. He might happen still be recalled by men who did not vote for him. The proxified legislator in practice would therefore keep or to make himself politically popular. The minority would be represented only in theory. Consequently there is no cause for discussing Mr. Barzee's question as to The Oregonian's belief

in minority rights. amendment was the tendency of its and practices. The way can be paved promoters to copy after somebody or for a broader humanity to the men something. A good many of our reformers are atavistic. They experitice of arbitrarily ordering the soldier ence a primeval tendency to ape others who are doing something out of with his esthetic nature can be This they call progres- undermined. siveness. The framers of this amendment have employed the essentials of the mutinous quintet in their contena scheme of election practiced in some tion. Then their names will go down Eurogean countries where government is by groups. Here, where governas been by parties and groups are unknown, it would destroy what an effective army. What a splendid little we have left of party governand bring about a rule by individuals who would be uncontrolled discipline and substitution of a miliand have no definite responsibility. The scheme would overthrow all the which might well be added a recall of good, all the checks and balances of officers. the present system, and correct none

of its evils. Answering Mr. Barzee, The Orego nian will say that it has condemned

money than sixty members drawing \$3 order to the test of popular vote.

per day for sixty days annually. The The same principle could be ca arithmetical problem is too simple to e disputed. sions give us better quality in the personnel of the Legislature. More likely the reverse would occur. The kind of men the Legislature needs will not bind themselves to abandon busi- the activities of the enemy should be months each year for four years for a per diem of \$3. Moreover, the need for legislation is not so great that annual sessions are required.

In brief the amendment is not alone the most radical measure presented It is complicated, undesirable, visionary, impracticable, and it presents no important change that is or the good of the people.

#### PRECEPT AND PRACTICE. Compare the Roosevelt precept with

he Roosevelt practice. In his conession of faith the Colonel said: The nomination of Mr. Taft at Chicago was a fraud upon the rank and file of the tepublican party; it was obtained only y defrauding the rank and file of the earty of their right to express their choica-In the Southern states the negroes compose a large proportion of the rank and file of the nascent Progressive party. The edict has gone out from Oyster Bay that white men be put at the helm of his party in those states. In compliance with this order negroes were excluded from the conventions and after they had held separate conventions, the steam roller was ruthlessly run over the delegates

they elected.

practice, which hardly agrees with the Roosevelt precept. That the negro is not slow to resen his departure of the new party from its professions in the very moment of its birth is apparent from the action of the Colored Men's National Progressive Association. Roosevelt may succeed in suppressing the negro vote of the South, as the Democratic party has done for decades, and he wean away a certain proportion of the Southern whites from their old political allegiance, but he has already allenated the Northern negroes. His treatment of the blacks will also drive way from him thousands of Northern white men, who cannot fail to resent his desertion of the principles of the great emancipator, whom he is so fond of quoting.

#### WOMEN IN HEROIC ROLES.

We are used to associating woman with the milder and subtler things of life. She has taken her place in the civilized world as complement and ministering angel to that creature of in the same manner that members of supposed sterner stuff, man. Convention has assigned her a place at the cradle or in the drawing-room or

Yet unfathomable woman rises now and again to show her adaptability to life's most vigorous roles. History continually records her appearance where only the highest order of courage may be looked for. She has led great armies into battle, even as she has screamed or gone into hysteries at sight of a mouse.

Coddled in the comforts of city life. she usually is noted as going into collapse when anything trying on the nerves occurs. Now and then she contradicts this reputation by killing a burglar or smashing a masher. Put into the vigorous life of the frontier, though, her courage quickly adapts itself to the harsh requirements. We have in mind the case of Mrs. Decker. wife of a Snake River rancher, whose exploit, as just recounted in the dispatches, is merely characteristic of the woman placed where self-reliance only one candidate. If there are 100,- and a high order of courage are demanded.

William Morgan, gunfighter and all-around bad man, walked in on her, covered her with the customary sixtenth, one-twentieth, one-fiftieth of shooter, and demanded his breakfast. the total vote is to poll on each meas- Instead of developing hysterics or sufure 10,000, 5000 or 2000 votes, the fering a nervous collapse, she coolly cooked him a breakfast, served it, and with nice calculations waited until he was lost in greedy enjoyment of With a bad man's long-delayed meal. contempt for femininity, Morgan doubtless felt himself entirely safe until he was requested to elevate his digits, the request being emphasized by a gleaming little gun backed by a cool, collected and very determined woman. The lady then exhibited an admirable discretion in such matters by applying the famous "hog tie" to the bad man, after which she telephoned for the Sheriff.

While the record doesn't state, it is probable that she proceeded thereafter o wash the dishes, scrub the floor, change the children's clothes, put dinner on to cook and, since it was Monday, finish the week's washing.

### POPULAR GOVERNMENT FOR THE

Why not introduce the principles of opular government into our military establishment? The opportunity is now at hand and by siding with the five Oregon militia officers who mutinied at field maneuvers the basis can be laid for an evolution of tactics such as will give the humble man in the ranks more to say.

Having got into trouble by refusing to obey the orders of General Maus, to please his shadowy constituents and the staunch and stubborn quintet is now finding fault with a second order of the Oregon military staff mustering their battalion out of the service. They insist upon a public hearing. main contention put forth by them is that the order they disobeyed was cruel and unjust.

Here is a splendid opportunity for the investigating committee. The opening wedge is at hand for a com-The inspiration for presenting this plete readjustment of military laws who carry the guns. The present practo do things that may not harmonize

> By all means we should stand by in history for having overthrown the ancient and obsolete idea that discipline is necessary to maintenance of spirit of untrammeled independence might be built up by elimination of initiative and referendum

It will entail a complete revision of the manual of arms and all other regulation books, but think of the improvement that can be effected. The some of the vetoes entered by the change might start with the manual Governor. It has done more than of arms. When the company com-It has condemned some of the mander, wishing to have his company acts of the Legislatures. It does not shift their pieces from the ground to that mistakes made by their shoulders, stated his desires in the chief executive call for abo- that direction, he could do away with lition of the veto power, any more the harsh command, "Right shoulder than errors by the Legislature call for arms" as now in use. Instead, he renews his former recommendation of abrogation of the law-making power. could be required to call forward the a National Industrial Commission, Answering another question, The first sergeant, whose designation which should control corporations, Oregonian asserts that ninety legis- might be changed to resolutions-ser- restrict issue of securities, prevent or

days blennially would receive less up a formal resolution. Then put the The same principle could be carried on through the firing manual, the tools of monopoly, and would establish Nor would annual ses- manual of guard duty, field service regulations and embodied in the textbooks on security and information.

When, in time of actual warfare

ness, profession or trade for two met with an offensive movement, he could be required to put the matter to a vote of all the troops participating. The bright minds in the ranks would be allowed to stand unless the workwhether or not the General's orders concurred with him, and had not been captured during the period of debate, discretion of the majority. If they did clined to disagree with them, then ent Tariff Board as unsatisfactory, ig-they could exercise the military recall, noring the fact that Taft secured it as reduce him to the ranks and elect the

> with possibilities for setting in motion the wheels of military evolution.

#### PARTNERS WITH VICE.

Ex-Mayor Northey, of Huntington, is not hurt in the least, it appears, by the summary demand of West that he resign his official position and his place as cashier of a Huntington bank as well, for the public good. But he gracefully remarks that the Governor is a dandy, and gets From which it is evident that That is the Roosevelt the ex-Mayor and ex-cashier is a philosopher as well as an associateofficially-of grafters, macquereaux, gamblers and the riffraff and offscourings of a wide-open frontier town. We draw this interesting conclusion from Northey's own remarks and from the record as furnished by the Governor.

There has been a gross defiance of decency and law at Huntington for many months. The officials have done nothing to protect the public and it is evident that they have actively countenanced gambling, prostitution and all sorts of vice, and have not been vigilant in the prosecution of other crimes growing out of these shocking conditions. The plea is made that it is a railroad town and these things annot be prevented.

Then Heaven help the town and the railroad men. The facts are—they always are in such cases—that the sa-loons and gamblers and the scarlet vomen were in a partnership of lawless effort to get the money away from the railroad employes and any others; and the conspiracy extended to the business community, or a part of it. The money was "circulated" and The money was everybody got his little bit. Shame on such rotten business.

When a mayor or town marshal or sheriff tolerates the infamous collusion between whisky, gambling and prostitution, and decent people are helpless, Governor West is right in chronic disorder or persistent and no-National Guard.

### THE NEW CONFESSION OF FAITH.

Colonel Roosevelt's confession of aith begins with an argument that both the old parties are under the domination of the bosses, that neither offers hope of salvation, and that in the Progressive party alone lies deliv-He proceeds to reassert the right of the people to rule and to commend the Presidential primary, direct election of Senators, the short ballot and the initiative, referendum and recall as the means of rendering that right secure. Incidentally he places the blame for boss rule on the people themselves by saying:

Then he tells once more how he was defrauded" of the Republican nomination and asserts that the action of the Republican convention "does no bind a single honest member of the party.

He proceeds to contend for popula vote on the confirmation or reversal of judicial decisions dealing with constitutional questions, on the ground that "the people should have power to deal with the effect of the acts of all their governmental agencies," courts as well as executive and Legislature; that "the people must be the ultimate where their agents differ, must decide etween them.

He next takes up what he considers eeded legislation in the cause of jus tice to the wage-worker. He holds "the public has a right to complete knowledge of the facts of work" that the public can formulate minimum occupational standards; that all industrial conditions which fall below such standards should come within the scope of governmental action and control. To these ends he would require all employers to file with the Govern ment wage scales and other data as to wages, deaths, injuries and disease due to industrial operation; he would establish National and state minimum wage commissions to determine the minimum standard of wages, and would immediately establish minimum wages for women; he would establish minimum standards of safety and sant tation and of compensation for accidents and death; he would define a living wage; he would limit hours of labor and restrict employment of women and children; he would grant pensions or insurance for old age sickness or unemployment.

He would grant women the suffrage, but where there is doubt how they stand he would refer the question to a vote of the women.

He would combine in one department enforcement of the pure food law, which he would strengthen, care of public health and the quarantitue service.

Roosevelt proposes that farm life be made more attractive, that Government co-operate with the farmer to nake the farm more productive, that the farmer be helped to co-operate in order that he may secure a larger share of the price of his products whill the price to the consumer is reduced

Much time is devoted to the subject of the trusts. The Colonel sists that destruction of all big busiwould destroy prosperity, that combination has come to stay, and that revival of competition on the scale on which it formerly existed is unwise and impossible. He con-demns the manner in which the oil and tobacco trusts were dissolved as travesty of justice and is severe in his criticism of the Democratic anti-trust lank as proposing to abolish all busi ness of any size or any efficiency. He renews his former recommendation of

all its devices, and enforce publicity. He would so amend the patent laws as prevent patents from becoming the parcels post,

Roosevelt declares his belief in protective tariff, but "from the standpoint of the interests of the whole people," not as "a bundle of preferences the commanding general decides that to favored individuals." the people desire protection "primarily in the interest of the wageworker and consumer," and that "no duty should able to determine promptly ers receive their full share of the benefits." His plan of carrying out were well-timed and prudent. If they this policy is practically Taft's policy of scientific revision-difference in cost of production as the basis of the the advance could be conducted at the tariff, a permanent tariff commission to ascertain facts and revision by not concur and the General were in- schedule. Yet he condemns the presa mere beginning and has constantly Obviously the present agitation about unfair marching orders teems into the most widespread in a with possibilities for setting in

He makes the high cost of living the text for denunciation of both old parties as advancing false remedies. remedies are elimination of the middleman, legislation to bring about closer relations between farmer and consumer, action by his proposed In-terstate Industrial Commission to do away with arbitrary control by com binations of the necessaries of life; action by Nation and state to make the farmer's business profitable, good roads, reclamation of arid and swamp land. He denies that the tariff or the trusts have much to do with the high cost of living, but he says that the industrial commission should not shrink from regulating conditions that create r determine monopoly prices, that the whole subject should undergo inquiry by a nonpartisan body of ex-

Roosevelt suggests that the Issue of urrency be taken under direct control of the Government and be regulated to expand and contract with the needs of business

He reaffirms his former definition of onservation by saying it contemplates that our children should have a land that is more, not less, fertile; that the forests and grazing land be handled in the interest of the actual settler, and that the Nation develop and control the Mississippi River. He would have the Government construct, own and operate railroads and telegraph lines n Alaska, and lease the coal lands. A new departure he proposes for that territory is "to try a system of land taxation which will, so far as possible, remove all the burdens from those who actually use the land, and will operate against any man who holds the land or speculation, or derives an income from it, based, not on his own exertions, but on the increase in value due to activities not his own."

As to the Panama Canal, he assert our right to exempt coastwise vessels from tolls, but denies that we car taking a hand. If he cannot suppress grant any favors to vessels in foreign commerce without violating the treaty. torious vice, except by calling out the He reaffirms his well-known opinions National Guard, let him call out the in favor of a strong Army and Navy and against the Taft arbitration treat

> The friends of Becker in New York are more reluctant to contribute money for defense than for tribute. They can expect no protection from a grafter who is in fall, and have no cause for gratitude to him, even were they capable of such a sentiment, which is doubtful. No man is more friendless than the grafter who has been found out.

Anent Pastor Corby's plea for the nmuzzled dog, it may be said the vicious brute is owned generally by a man who will go to the limit in fighting for him, while the harmless We have permitted the growing up of a ling for him, while the harmless and affectionate cur has no friends but the resentative institutions into a means of this defense. So this kind of capital the strength of capital the strength of the his defense. So this kind of canin must suffer.

> Belasco drama is adapted from the work of another popular playwriter, it falls to a New York jurist to sit through a production of both plays. Retribution appears to be visiting itself upon the bench.

Having failed to recall the Oakland fficials, the Workers may now retire from politics. Their services are urgently needed in the harvest fields. Any of them who fall to answer the makers of their own constitution," and call to work may feel the heavy hand of the men they could not recall. Socialists and Industrial Workers

> tempting recall of Oakland officials. The administration slogan, "The American Flag vs. the Red Flag. stood for something and won. Some idea of the perils of aerial navigation may be gained from the ex-perience of the Portland amateur avi-

> The policeman who refused to lead ow to the pound acted within his rights. That is work for the mounted officer, who might as well be useful

> Becker, Crooks & Co., while not listed in Bradstreet's, appears to have been one of New York's most flourishing closed corporations for some years

Portland has had to draw on California for an extra corps of telegraphers to handle a heavily increased of business. Crop orders, no

doubt.

Would the mutinous Second Battalon be too tired to help Governor West in clamping the lid down on Hunting-

That boy at Bandon was quick on the trigger and not old enough to realize the sorrow that is coming to him

The demonstration lasted fifty-sever

minutes, and included that number of

varieties of cheers. Failure of the rice crop across the Pacific means consumption of more American flour.

More glory for the Scot. Statistics prove he averages heaviest of the empire's subjects.

Huntington's primal cause of depravity is in being too much of a Why not settle the colored Bull

Moose trouble with plenty of watermelon?

The Roosevelt hook is baited to lators drawing \$3 per day for sixty geant, and have that non-com draw secure punishment of monopoly and catch anything from sucker to shark. When they wish to be

NEW CONSTITUTION IS DISCUSSED NATURE IS NATION'S PARTNER Mr. Barsee Tells What He Thinks Lat-

est U'Ren Scheme Would Do. PORTLAND, Aug. 5.—(To the Editor.)
—Under the title, "Revolution in State,"
we have before us your editorial on the U'Ren proposed amendment to article 4 of the state constitution. This amend-ment is denominated by you "the most radical measure submitted to the people of the state." As such we wish to dis-cuss it and trust you will not deny us the right of publication of the same

We designate your editorial by subject and number for brevity. 1. Immediate abolition of the Senate. Special interests are to be no longer tolerated by a people with the full right of franchise. There is no other reason for two houses in the legislative body but to defeat progressive legisla-tion in the interests of the common people. The people of Oregon have already taken to themselves the power of that body to serve special interests by the direct election of United States enators, and it is but a sittle farther go to abolish the Senate entirely Since it is shorn of its power it be nouse our legislators and make them truly representative of the people. Why cannot the same men be chosen in the one body and equitable service be ob-

The Veto Power of the Governor-Has not The Oregonian frequently critolsed the acts of the Governo: toing measures? Why should he have exclusive power over that body aside rom joint effort in the enactment of

Majority vs. Minority Representation-Do you believe in majority representation only? Would you deny the minority the right of petition? The which is all there is embodied in this proportional representation measure, as the majority elected members to the Legislature would have, also, the maority of votes.

Direct Vote and a Short Ballot-Legislators would be elected by the vote of individual citizens, and would carry their vote into the assembly on a direct proxy. Nothing could be more just and efficient. It is enough that a voter be represented by one man and not by many. His vote should be counted but once.
5. Unrepresented Districts—No dis-His vote should be

trict would fail of representation, because if but one vote is cast for a candidate, who is not elected, the proxygoes to the ex-officio Governor of his party. It is his business to attend to that section, as he naturally would. 6. Proxy-Voting, Representation—

Would make each member responsible to his constituents and his recall would force him to be truly representative. The Governor's (ex-officio) proxy representation might "represent voters than all the regularly el Representatives." Surely, if this should be the case, the regularly elected Representatives would be justly a representative minority in the state and

S. Governor (Elect) Sole Right to derangement of business is apt to in-finance Bills—Would it not be ver/ probable that the Governor would prop-ery finance his own administrative. ery finance his own administration of affairs? Would not the power of the ecall compel respect of every worthy institution and eliminate logroiling?

9. Time-Honored Distinction Between
Executive and Legislature—Has not the Governor now the right, and is it not thousing the next the Legislature, the necessities of the state? Could he exercise more authority

without the veto than with it? without the veto than with it?

10. Death of the Governor—Has not the Governor recently been absent from the state and does not the law provide for his substitute already?

11. Annual Meeting of the Legisla-

-Would this be more expensive or cumbersome than the calling of a spe-cial session of the Legislature, or the meeting of a double body each two years? Would it not afford greater years? Would it not alrord greater conveniences? Have not the majority of the state electors, represented by their representatives, a right to assemble themselves in special session?

Now we admit that the offered changes in the state of t

are extraordinary. We are living in an extraordinary age of invention and progress. The revolution of France from kingdom to republic was extraor-linary. So was the overthrow of the linary. So was the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty of China. Our achievements are the result of extraordinary conditions. We are living in an age of self-government. C. W. BARZEE. self-government.

#### SENATOR LA FOLLETTE'S POSITION Progressive Movement Should Be Kept Within Republican Party.

In a signed editorial in his weekly magazine, just out at Madison, Wis., Senator Robert M. La Follette makes a Senator Robert M. La Follette makes a plea to progressive Republicans to sacrifice everything to maintain the progressive organization within the Republican party. The Senator makes no suggestion as to which of the Presidential candidates deserves the support of this wing of the party. He devotes nearly half of the editorial to show that Roosevelt is not the real progressive that is needed for President. He mentions Taft, and that in the same paragraph with Roosevelt, saying that paragraph with Rossevelt, saying that neither he nor Rossevelt helped the progressive cause while in the White House. Of Governor Wilson he says the election of a Democrat would carry mail assurance of the advancement of

small assurance of the advancement of the progressive cause.

La Foliette says: "In no partisan spirit I repeat that the progressive movement began with the Republican party. It rapidly advanced its control, shaping the policies of state administrations and stamping its impression on National legislation as a distinctly Republican movement, and upon this fact in recent political history I appeal to progressive Republicans everywhere to maintain their progressivism within the Republican party." received a solar plexus blow in atator who was painfully injured by a hydroplane without leaving the earth's the Republican party."

the Republican party."

After the statement that Roosevelt while President was openly on the side of the reactionaries, the Senator continues: "Not until about five months his so. go did Colonel Roosevelt make his s ago did Colonel Roosevelt make his so-called declaration of principles. But, ignoring issues, he lured the President into a campaign so bitterly personal that by the time of the Chicago convention the frenzy and passion aroused subordinated everything to a fierce scramble to seat delegates and secure nomination. And upon this mad squabble for office between two men, squabble for office between two men, under whose administrations the Republican party had made the trust, tariff and special interest records for which it is most severely criticised, it is proposed to destroy a sound and vital progressive movement which already goes far to nationalize itself within a great and powerful organiza-

your own cooking."

A Dreadnought Wife Birmingham Age-Herald.
"I was talking to Diggby this morning about the latest Dreadnought. He didn't appear to be much interested." "I should think not! Diggby married

#### Political Baths of 1912. Judge.

Knicker-Is Jones in politics for his health? Bocker-Not unless mud baths are healthy.

ot even tip your hat.

Disapproval of Tips Exchange.

He—I don't approve of tips.

She—It has been noticed that you do

Not as People Say.

Henry Clews' Letter, August 3.

Henry Clews Foresees Greater Prosper ity Growing From Good Crops.

The United States seems to have tak en in Mother Nature as a special partner, and once more the country prom ises to be favored with good harvests If present calculations are realized, we shall garner a 700,000,000-bushel wheat crop, a 2,960,060,000-bushel corn crop and a 1,200,000,000-bushel oats crop-The yield of potatoes and hay is als likely to be considerably ahead of last year. The total value of these five crops is estimated at \$3,600,000,000, or about \$200,000,000 ahead of last year In all probability the aggregate of all agricultural wealth produced this year will be about \$9,000,000,000, as against \$8,500,000,000, the figures of the De partment of Agriculture last year. What this annual production of new wealth means to this country may be estimated when it is remembered that the capital stock of all railroads in the United States is placed at \$8,470,000,000. An increase of \$500,000,000 in agricultural products in a single year cannot

but be a powerful stimulus to business.

Bankers in all portions of the West are agreed that the crop situation is satisfactory, that business is in more promising condition than for several years past and that the business men of the interior have decided to eliminate politics from their calculations. This is a practical expression of increased confidence based upon positively improved intrinsic conditions. The money market reflects increasing business activity. Commercial paper is more plentiful. Time money is harden-

ing and the increased demand for funds being felt in all directions.

Among the reasons why New York has been less sanguine than the West is the tremendous output of new curities during the first six While the distribution the year. While the distribution of these has been much more successful

than might have been expected, never-theless the local market is somewhat congested by such excessive offerings of high-grade securities. Wall street Is also somewhat con-cerned about the future of the railroads, arising from the persistent de-mands of labor. Should the engineers obtain concessions in the recent arbitration case, it is expected corresponding demands will follow from other classes of railroad labor.

In the steel trade business continues The last quarterly report of active. the United States Steel Corporation was fairly encouraging. Steel prices constantly advancing in all directions and the results of the next quarter should show a much more liberal profit Other lines of industry have given evilence of prosperity.

So far as politics are concerned, it can safely be said that from now on they will be less and less a disturbing facmost emphatically, and the East is not likely to be slow in following this wholesome example. For this reason, if for no other, it is likely that the tariff question, to which business most sensitive, will be handled ca tiously. Whichever party succeeds in the next election, no radical changes need be anticipated, although some reductions will inevitably be made in excessive rates, as a concesion to public opinion.

#### WHEN EVERYTHING COMES EASY Then, Says the Philosopher, All Things Are All Right.

PORTLAND, Aug. 6.—(To the Editor.)—"I see be th' papers that they's shuck up th' sleeping law up there a av our liberty that we shud blow into a flame," said the Irish critic while

ius bulgariticus.
"They tell me ye can find almost anything at Salem that ye can blow into a flame or a fit or a moving pitcher show av Napoleon Bonypar crossing th' desert over into Idyho. "I never take a dhrink in th' town meself.

th' larned gintlemen had pur flight av stairs, they might have discovered a bake oven or a forest fire in the columns of The Oregonian for a man, a really human, far-seeing man, thim up stairs agin quicker 'n blazes and this morning I found him. His their investigations

ry fiddler.

"Ye see evr'y man's rights before a jury is invilate f'r ye on'y need an at'turny, an' evr'y man's rights is sacred before th' Coort, but ye must have a lawyer, but how th' divil can ye tall enything about it until it' hattle tell anything about it until th' battle av th' lip is over. "Foley says what's y'r rights this

shrewd Hint to a Wife.

Houston (Tex.) Post.

"Why don't you marry him: he is rich and old?" "Old? He may live for 10 years yet!" "Marry him and do your own cooking."

hobody satisfied. All have too muca postibility, nebody attain their ambition. Cost of living getting higher, because so many stop producing to quarrel over what is right division of others' productions. Nobody satisfied with his rich and old?" "Old? He may live for 10 years yet!" "Marry him and do your own cooking." strong nation take hold and rule America with iron hand.
UCHIDA HIRATA.

#### A Fierce Mexican Charge. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"And did you really get close enough to see a Mexican charge?" "Oh, yes." "Was it fierce?" "I should say it was." "In a big battle?" "No, in a little ho-tel."

# Washington (D. C.) Star. "Are you a favorite son?" asked the

visitor of a South American. "No: I have just been defeated for the Presidency. Last year I was a favorite son. This year I am a prodigal son.

Prodigal Son Turns Politician.

Baltimore American.

"I am very observant, sir, and from the way you winced when I stamped Women are not so frail as people on your foot, I conclude that you have are pleased to say. They are frail only pedal afflictions." "Say no more. I acknowledge the corn."

## The Unexpected (?)

By Dean Collins.

"Is it not wondrous how the People's Will Gets busy, seeking 'mong the good and great, By long elimination stunts, until

It drops upon The Only Candidate?" Thus mused I to myself, while half asleep.
I had nought else to do-and musing's

Who could foresee, some months ago, when Ted Fingered his hat beside the seething

That, ere the cycle of six months had fled. The Moosers' party might its spotlight fling. Flashing upon his glasses, crying: 'Gee'

What premonition could a man have

What a surprise! The man we seek

When modestly into Chicago's hall came Theodore and tenderly did spo-The delegates as: Thieves and llars,

all! That a new party might be imminent, Possibly boosting him for President.

"When the wild protest, by the Bull Moose crew Rang through the land, and named a special day. When (for the People's sake) the gal-

ray Who would have thought that, ere the thing was o'er, They might call forth the Sage of Saga-

Should, in Chicago, form a new ar

Yet it is rumored-yea, some dare to That on this day will go the summoning call.

And, blushing like the modest violet.

Will Theodore be led into the hall, To hear th' astounding news that he's been picked To lead the Mooser's fight-mayhap, be licked.

'Past finding out are the dark ways of Fate For the poor people going to the bat The Moosers seek a likely candidate, And sudden, think of Theodore—like that:

And unexpected, call him thus away, From the secluded haunts of Oyster Bay."

### Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of Aug. 7, 1862. Mr. Brents, the expressman, left the South Ford of John Day on the 30th uit, and from him we derive much information relative to the mines. A large number of miners have come in from Powder River, with others who have gone in, swell the population in the mines to fully 1000.

Washington, July 28 .- It seems to be the impression that drafting will be sorted to in most of the border states.

A dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn. says that Morgan sent a special courier to headquarters, stating that he has taken II cities and towns and heavy quantities of army stores.

Memphis, July 28.—Advices from the South say 10 ironclad gunboats, built in England and fully equipped, have ar-rived at Mobile. Three more are exnected.

City Council.-Communication was re-

ceived from the Mayor relative to the insafe condition of the city.

Southern part of the city.

The sawmills near the city are now running constantly and still the demand running than the supply. Lumber is is greater than the supply. Lumber is readily sciling at prices ranging from \$17 to \$35 per 1000 feet, according to quality and finish. Lumber for build-

clusive evidence that our city is fast improving. DOGS AND WHY THEY GO MAD Don't Get Water to Drink, and There Is

ng purposes is in great demand, which

Nothing Else to Do. PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 6 .- (To the Ed-

chune av 'everybody's doin' it.

"I don't know what th' facts av th' case is that made th' coal on th' altar so smotherin', but that's nawthin' t' do with th' law, f'r evr'y man that case is that made th' coal on the airar so smotherin', but that's nawthin' t' do with th' law, f'r evr'y man shud have a fair thrile on the argumint or th' pallajium av our liberities won't have any more stateliness than a country fiddler.

The statement of the If a little of the money spent in these frenzied outbursts to exterminate dumb animals were expended in measures to make them comfortable, there'd be ne

mad dog problem. All honor to Mr. Corby's church for tell anything about it until th' battle av th' lip is over.

"Foley says what's y'r rights this year may be ye're wrongs next year, fr everything is right whin ye have a job an' everything is wrong whin ye haven't. Somehow or other th' altar av our liberty is a deserted spot whin things are comin' aisey."

J. H. M.

TOO MANY CHOCOLATE SOLDIERS

Veteran of Japanese War Comments on Muntty of Militia.

PORTLAND, Aug. 4.—(To the Editor.)
—Your honorable news columns have lately self much about certain of year.

PORTLAND, Aug. 4.—(To the Editor.)
—Your honorable news columns have lately said much about certain of your honorable militia not obeying orders from a high officer to march a short distance of five miles. The excuse of honorable officers, that day was hot, road was dusty and men were of sore feet and lame joints, makes a veteran of Russo-Japanese War to laugh softly much.

I ask your honorable paper if in Gregon such "chocolate solders" are paid money of taxpayers? In Russo-Japanese War never one soldier not obey orders, and many times boys, when shot, say "not hurt" and march five miles with blood flowing every step as march. I ask your honorable paper if no too much politics in militia? Looks like officer first see what honorable men want to do, then he give orders for them to do that thing.

like officer first see what honorable men want to do, then he give orders for them to do that thing.

In United States nobody happy and nobody satisfied. All have too much postibility, nobody attain their ambition.

Cost of living yetting higher hearing.

HOUSEWIFE.

## Why Is It?

Almost every man needs a certain amount of exercise each day. The following are a number of things a man is perfectly willing to do to keep himself in good physical trim: Pay \$25 for a course in physical cul-

Swing dumbbells and Indian clubs crawi on his hands and knees and

roll like a dog. Climb a tree and behave "just like a boy."
Turn handsprings and somersaults.
On the other hand, there are things scarcely as difficult which would give him just as much exercise; but his wife him just as much exercise; but his wife

can't get him to do them. Some of them Spade gardens Feed the furnace Pump water into the attic tank. Beat the carpets.

Mow the lawn. Walk the floor with the baby.

London Tit Bits.
"Say, what was that story about Elvira?" "Well, can you keep a secret?"
"Sure." "So can L"