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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914.

WILL MEDIATION SUCCEED?

The way to mediate is to mediate. If through concession and intercession we may have peace with honor

American mediators with impossible ceed?

clear that we shall in advance have his boyhood. ourselves deliberately defeated the whole purpose of mediation. Yet we have intimated to the world that we will consent to no interference in Mexico, and accept no result that does not do away with Huerta. We will not give the mediators a free hand. We will not confess our cardinal blunder in dealing with the entire Mexi-can situation. We have failed to crack the Huerta nut, and we propose that the A. B. C. mediators, acting for the United States and for Huerta. shall at the outset do for us what we have not done, and were unwilling to do in the only way it could be doneby force.

If mediation fails, doubtless we shall find a way to blame it all on Huerta. We do not seriously expect Huerta to enter into mediation with honest motives, or to accept in good

Yet it may be questioned if our of confidence in the sincerity and integrity of Huerta is sufficient diation with conditions that insure us decision in advance, and therefore he is not at all likely to ac-

RUFUS MALLORY.

Rufus Mallory was a fine example of the old-fashioned American who raised himself by his own efforts from humble beginnings to renown and great usefulness. He was born on a farm in Western New York some eighty-two years ago. Conditions were primitive in that region then and the Mallory family had no advantages over their neighbors in opportunities or culture. The boy be life, as so many other distin-Americans have done, by working on his father's farm, secur-ing an education at odd intervals. Mallory differed from the other boys of the neighborhood only by his unusual gifts and his resolute ambition. say that he "always lacked self-confidence and never had exerted him cessful man severely criticising his own career. Young Mallory did not fall to make opportunities for himself, as every man of commanding ability always will. He earned by hard work the money to pay his way through one of those excellent old academies which flourished before self as he ought to make opportunithe day of the public high school, and afterward attended a teachers' col-His youthful ambition was to prepare himself to teach in the public

He belonged in that very large and estimable class of our notable men who have made schoolteaching a step to something higher. They taught to make both ends meet while they were reading law, studying for the ministry or laying the foundations of a medical education. It is a question whether the schools did not thrive better under such management than they do now. The contact with reso ambitious personalities was an excellent thing for the pupils, young There were no grades. the boys and girls studied and recited in the same room. The little ones were inspired to effort by the achievements of the more advanced. The teacher led them all forward by a judicious neglect. Young Mallory probably applied in his schools the fundamental Montessori principle i Much should be left to his own This was the crowning merit of the old-fashioned country schools in which Mallery earned the money that paid his fare to Oregon In his westward progress he dwelt for a time in Iowa, but Oregon was the goal of his amount of alloce which had 1859, he reached the place which had flowed in his youthful visions all the beauty of a promised land. In those days there were three call-ings to which an ambitious American might look forward with the hope ation bill. of earning honor and leadership, law, sons stated in general but extrava-medicine and the ministry. Young gant terms. The extraneous items in Mallory had chosen the law, and as the bill which he said were there but soon as he had found an agreeable did not indicate in his veto message

that town became his home until he ury he has done nothing but bark. moved to Portland. the year 1866 he prosecuted the

ter. Mr. Mallory was an utterly open-

pretense and of the most liberal opin-

minded man without a shadow of

central circumstance was a spot of blood on Beail's hat. Haif the spot was missing and the hatband was also missing. The band stained with a bloodspot which exactly fitted the mark on the hat was found on a tree near the murdered man's dwelling. This was the foundation of Mr. Mallory's case, which he prosecuted with such eloquence and legal acumen that he was ever afterward acknowledged to be one of the greatest lawyers in

Political honors followed. He was ent to the National House of Repreentatives and might have gone to the Senate had he desired, but his genius called him in another direction. By native gifts Mr. Mallory was a lawyer d he presently forsook politics to yote himself to his profession. In and he 1883 he entered the old law firm of Dolph, Bronaugh and Simon, of which through all changes he rean active member until his One of his greatest cases was nained

won in his 81st year. It was an ac-tion for damages for breach of promise to marry. Mr. Mallory's analytical power shone as brilliantly in this action as it ever did in his life, his eloquence was copious and powerful and his logic so convincing that the Huerta, or if peace may be restored in Mexico through concillation and intervention, the duty of the United States is plain. Our interest and our and character remain without a state is plain. between the United States and jury gave him a verdict for \$50,000. Huerta, or if peace may be restored it was the natural decline of old age an example and inspiration. "Oppor-But if we shall hamper the South tunity," said he, "stands waiting for merican mediators with impossible all who have the courage and energy conditions, how can mediation suc- to seek it." He had both the courage and the energy and the success he If we shall stipulate, for example, gained in his long career was as pure

TO ENLIGHTEN AN IGNORANT NEIGH-

BOR. The Portland Journal desires to be informed what a Governor can constitutionally do to stop state extrava-gance beyond exercise of the veto The answer is simple. Through his power of appointment he can compe many boards and commissions to spend less than the amount they authorized to spend by appropriation He can stop wholly the expenditure of other sums by removing members of commissions and refusing to ap point their successors. He can avoid other expenditures by refusing to appoint newly created commissions. All this has been done by Governors in other states.

There has been expended from the state game protection fund since Governor West was elected more than \$300,000. In 1913 alone the expenditures aggregated as much as they did n the six years from 1905 to 1910, inclusive. The commission that expends the game protection fund is under the thumb of the Governor.

Had this fund been conserved, the alance could be diverted by the 1914 Legislature to the general fund. It could be used, for example, to repay the \$40,000 appropriated out of the general fund for bountles on wild beasts which prey on game as well as domestic animals. It could thus be used to wipe out one of the extraneous items in the general appropria-tion bill because of whose presence there the Governor ostensibly vetoed the measure.

THE BARKING WATCHDOG

Between the lines of Governo West's address before the Jackson Club may be read his idea of functions of a state executive. T Club are two and that is about all. One is to veto bills, the other is to call out the militia. It must be admitted that the Governor has lived up to his own notions.

been remarkable from the standpoint

Just now he and admiring friends are trying to demonstrate that the vetoes were inspired by desire for economy. gave an unfortunate illustration at the Jackson Club meeting. That was Board law in 1911 with its \$50,000 appropriation. This bill was pass over the Governor's veto in 1913. The Governor lets the incident rest but the bald fact is that in 1913 the Governor announced that he at time no longer objected to the adop-

tion of the law. The trustworthiness of his statements are further illustrated when in one breath he remarked that never had the support of The Orego-nian in a constructive piece of legis-lation and in the next breath claimed credit for his administration for the adoption of the puble utilities which The Oregonian supported and

earnestly defended. Of the same caliber is his state-ment that Senator Chamberlain never had the support of The Oregonian in a piece of constructive legislation, gonian has commended and indorsed time and again Senator Chamberlain's Alaska railroad bill.

Governor West's nature is entirely one of extravagance. The man who is extravagant in speech and extravat of his ambition and, in the year gant in acts is generally extravagant in the reached the place which had in the expenditure of money. The Governor is no exception to the rule His vetoes do not bear the test economy. The most striking example was his veto of the general appropri-That he vetoed for rea practice. The people appreciated his great abilities and were charmed by the modest frankness of his characters, Mr. Mallery was an attachment by the modest frankness of his characters, and indicate in his veto message have never been pointed out by him. He does not dare to do so. There are extraneous items in the bill he could ter. Mr. Mallery was an attachment of the saved to the state of the saved to t

ing its passage over his veto. The duties of a Governor do not end with holding the Legislature in It was inevitable check and in commanding the Nathat a man of his popular qualities should enter politics. The Douglas County people soon sent him to the The Governor has in his control the Legislature and by doing so lost their saving or the expenditure of a large most eminent citizen. Before his term part of it. Governor West has exertmost eminent citizen. Before his term expired an attractive law practice fell into his hands at Salem, he was presently elected District Attorney and that town became his home will be a watchdog of the treasure of the expenditure of a saving or the expension of the saving or the expension of the e

In the year 1866 he prosecuted the celebrated murder case which demonstrated to the world his unparalleled abilities as an analytical lawyer and firmly established his reputation. A wealthy farmer. Daniel Delaney, had been short down at his continuous had been short down at his continuous to do with the demand for had been short down at his continuous to do with the demand for had been short down at his continuous to do with the demand for had been short down. A weating farmer. Daniel Delaney, had much to do with the demand for and wished to continue to shirk, had been shot down at his own door compensation laws, which are in effect in twenty-two states. Many conclon fixed itself upon one George Beall. Around this malefactor Mai-designed to guard the makers against tervention which alone could remedy

lory wove a web of circumstantial lawsuits in the event of disputes. evidence so perfect in every part that More and more are lawyers em-there was no escape for him. The ployed to advise clients how to keep out of court. The mass of law has become so great that the risks o overlooking some point have grown to serious proportions and it is re garded as a good thing to avoid. Lawyers may find it necessary to the pres-ervation of their profession that they lead a movement to reduce the volume, the cost, the delays and the uncertainties of litigation.

THE NEW CANCER HOSPITAL.

The adequate supply of radium new cancer hospital at Cornell has secured will be a boon to the afflicted. The treatment of caner by this element has heretofore sadly hampered by the lack of sufficient quantity to produce the ef-fects desired. The radium acts by fects desired. destroying the anarchistic cells whose irregular growth causes the cancerous condition. But the same time it destroys the healthy cells also and great care must therefore be exercised in applying it. Enough radium must be the malignant tumor, while at the same time the surrounding tissue must be protected from its radiations.

It is apparent from these facts that great skill is needed to obtain the curative results and at the same time avoid injury to the patient. we see the necessity for a hospital like that at Cornell where cancer alone will be treated. Such specialization will permit the management to train a highly efficient working force and attract physicians of un-usual expertness. We have no doubt that the new hospital with its fine equipment and the competent scien tists whom it is certain to attract will draw cancer patients from the whole

At present these unfortunates have only two remedies to depend upon, neither of which is by any means in When a cancer is detected early in its development the surgeon' knife should always be used. To thi rule there are no exceptions whatever operation is possible. Of course the umor is sometimes so involved among the large blood vessels that surgery is impossible. In such cases radium is the only hope, even at the beginning of the disease

The effects of radium are thus far omewhat uncertain. Now it eradicancer completely; now it falls entirely. There are cases of record which it is said to have made Worse. But upon the whole physicians are gaining confidence in radium, as the foundation of the new hospital at Cornell demonstrates Whatever radium may or may not do, It is certain that the knife, early enough, effects a radical cure.

LIMITING OUR JUSTIFICATION

If the refusal of Huerta to salute the American flag at Tampico were the sole cause for the armed occupa-tion of Vera Cruz, what occasion would there be for the mediation of for the prolonged sessions of the Ambassadors of those nations to arrange terms of mediation? Such prolonged negotiation would not be necessary to decide whether a salute was due and how it should be fired.

The fact that mediation is offered and accepted, and is undertaken with such gravity and deliberation, the further fact that it is to cover all points at issue between the United States and Mexico, prove that Senator Root spoke truly when he said, in supporting the Lodge substitute for the resolution justifying our warlike to beed action, that "the insult to the flag is Huerta? but a part—the culmination—of a long series of violations of American rights. made possible by weakness of government" in Mexico.

Mr. Root said:

Mr. Root showed that if the insult to our flag had been the only justification for our intervention, the difficulty could have been adjusted amiably, as a like difficulty would have been adjusted with a first-class power. He asked, if that were all, how can we in the arrogance of power justify treating this weak neighbor with a peremptory harsh-ness that we would not think of using toward a powerful nation?"

The House resolution simply de-clared the President "justified in the mployment of armed forces to force the demands made upon Huerts for unequivocal amends for affronts and indignities." The Senate committee simply added a disclaimer of "hostillty to the Mexican people purpose to make war upon Mexico. The Lodge substitute gave as justifi cation "the state of unrestrained violence and anarchy which ex-ists in Mexico," the murders and spollation of Americans which have resulted, the impossibility of obtaining redress, and finally "the unproupon the flag and uniform of the United States." It concluded with this broad assertion:

That the self-respect and dignity of the fitted States and the duty to protect it itizens and its bisernational rights require hat such a course be followed in Maxico burg Government as to compel respect an observance of its rights.

The House resolution

The House resolution implied plainly that the Government might punish the insult to the flag and then withdraw. The Lodge resolution required that the Government proteits citizens and its international rights. That would impose on Mr. Wilson a far broader obligation, which could not be fulfilled by the occupation of one city. It would require protection of American rights everywhere throughout Mexico, which would require occupation and pacification of

The Government minimized the cause for intervention because it was unwilling to accept responsibility for the inevitable consequences of its own policy of diplomatic war on Huerta. That diplomatic war weakened Huerta and drew down on Americans the hos-tility of the people in the parts of Mexico under his control. Many Americans were murdered robbed, but no move was made to obtain redress. Had those wrongs been specified by Congress as caus for intervention, responsibility fo provoking them would have been fas-tened on the Administration and the duty would have been imposed upon it of doing that which it had made necessary but which it had shirked and wished to continue to shirk. The President wished Congress to

the evil brought about by the long train of events of which the Tampico incident was only the culmination. And Congress did as it was bid.

One American who has come out of Mexico with flying colors is Nelson Shaughnessy. There could hardly be a more difficult position than the of diplor atic representative to the government of a ruler whom his own government did not recognize and whose country was torn by civil war, especially when the government which sent him was weakening the ruler's ability to subdue his foes. Mr O'Shaughnessy has filled that position and has done good service for his Government while keeping on the right side of Huerta. To do that requires diplomatic genius.

The Homiletic Review has ished a book entitled "The Church the People and the Age," which un dertakes to explain the modern in difference to the church. The opin ons of 105 men are collected in volume, among them being such au g it. Enough radium must be thorities as Rudolf Eucken, Adolf act upon the entire extent of Harnack and David Starr Jordan. They all agree that "the church invites indifference by its remoteness from life, the unreality of its teach ing and its chilliness toward science and social activities."

> It is agreed on all sides that poetry s becoming popular again after fifty years of neglect and many explanaions of the phenomenon are offered most ingenious comes from a publisher who reminds us that poetry has escaped the competition of the shows. You cannot get oetry into the moving picture for he says. You must either take it in its own form or leave it, and the public seems just now to be in the mood for taking it.

The Ulster aristocrats continue to "big" to the British government. Sir Edward Carson's tone reminds one disagreeably of the slave oligarchs on the eve of the Civil War Morally he and his fellow conspira tors stand just about where Toombs and Davis did. Their talk about "reis pure hypocrisy. They dread home rule because it would shake their seats on the backs of the people.

New England is facing a problem connection with her immigrants which bothered Wisconsin and Minesota years ago. They are herding heir children heir children in private schools there no English is taught, so tha the youngsters grow up as alien to our institutions as their parents are. The solution is difficult, since the forun-American vote holds the balance of power.

In the last Mexican War we em ployed about 84,000 soldiers, of whom about 1500 died in battle or wounds and 10,800 from dis-About 12,000 were discharged from for disability or other causes. Modsanitary Improvement three South American nations and greatly reduce the death roll from our troops should go on

> The one drawback to success of public market is the disdain of the average farmer for gardening, which he leaves entirely to the women and the farmer's wife is not a market gardener.

American refugees from Tampico harge that they received no protection from the American fleet there. Did Mayo permit his pedal extremities become chilled after balting

Cook given a gold medal by Congress. some recognition should be

The soldiers drowned off Fort Stevens are heroes as much as those who fall in battle. They lost their lives while obeying orders.

given the most stupendous fraud of

There is one very fertile danger in mediation—that its possible failure will be laid to the attitude of the United States.

Out again, in again, Americans with interests in Mexico are kept on the jump by the shifting winds of "watch-

The Pacific Mall Company showed the proper spirit when the passengers on the Siberia were in peril.

It begins to look as if Huerta will have to give us another kick or two to save himself from Villa.

Having heard of the minimum wag law in Oregon, Chicago have struck for \$8 a week. Chicago waitresses

Reyal chinook salmon, fresh from Columbia, is now due on the bill of fare. With rise in temperature comes the

old fear that some will sprinkle the

lawn out of hours.

The next vessel on the rocks will ear the name of Mediation, or we miss our guess.

The Portland teams will get into their stride when the weather is warmer.

The Colonel is on his way home. Hold back the dogs of war until he arrives! The man in a straw hat yesterda

was conscious of looking different. Young John D. is being threatened. It's cruel to scare that mollycoddle.

The Rose Festival is beginning to om up on the horizon. The eleventh-hour crowd broke the registration records.

Politics is still unable to speak Did you let indifference disfran-hise you?

The straw hat is back on the job. This is nothing short of Summer.

Half a Century Ago

(From The Oregonian of May 2, 1884.)

(From The Oregonian of May 2, 1884.)
The St. Joseph Herald recently noticed 66 wasons crossing the river on their way to Idaho. On one wagon from Maine were the following "discribing": "Bound for Bannock, the Jordan's "Bound for Bannock, the Mormon Fig." The St. Joseph Herald recently nother way to Idaho. On one wagon from Maine were the following "discribing": "Bound for Bannock, the Jordan's "Bound for Bannock, the Jordan's

was the subject of great attention yes-terday, and was crowded with visitors. mediatery after the recent vote was taken, which, though reaching a ma-jority vote, lacked the necessary two-thirds vote. It is contended the amendment was forced to a premature vote, against the expressed wishes of

The United States Steamboat Inspec tor, Mr. Burnett, has finished the work of testing bollers in this vicinity and is stopping at Astoria.

It seemed as though everybody not devotionally inclined took a hand in pleasure rides and excursions on the river yesterday.

John R. Foster & Co.—This old and well-established firm, situated on Front street, have a full assortment of hard-ware and tools.

APPEAL TO FELLOW UPLIFTERS Forget the Fly and Swat the Mexican, Says a Radiator.

EUGENE, Or., April 80 .- (To the Editor.)—These be, indeed, sad days for us uplifters. The lecture hall no longer MR. GEER'S REPLY MISCONSTRUED attracts and eloquence is gone to a dis ount. Yet the fly is only half swatted, and eugenics and sex problems remain True, the ambulatory professor still ambles out his schedule, but really the ig is up. Grim visaged war has butted in, and George Bernard Shaw, the crotic play, and the whole emotional pro-gramme, to use the expressive words of Dr. Mary Walker on another occa-sion, "have been ruthlessly thrust We are in the dumps, but our grief

should not be self-centored, for there are others. What of our helpers from the educational institutions who so kindly took upon themselves the task of being instructors and advisers general of the second of the eral of the state and the inhabitants hereof? Have we no thought of them. thereof? Have we no thought of them, they who with lighted faces have gone from one end of the state to the other preaching the awful ravage of the house-fly? Yet, indeed, and appreciation, too! We can well understand the absolute improaching the absolute improaching of the send that bsolute impossibility of the soul that absolute impossibility of the soul that has once thrilled to the applause of the lecture-room and the appreciative sighs of the ladies' club going back to the humdrum work of trying to pound German and geology into a restless crowd of young people whose interest is mainly in football and social func-tions. It cannot be done, unless, per-haps, with a very considerable ingress

Mexicans at Vera Cruz are delighted with American control. The more the Mexicans see of American civilization the more they will be dissatisfied with their own brand.

Carranza's reply to armistice overtures was the order for attack on Tampico and Saltillo. Evidently he is one man who still thinks actions speak louder than words.

Crowd of young people whose interest is mainly in football and social functions. It cannot be done, unless, perhaps, with a very considerable increase of salary. And will the state quibble over a few paltry deliars?

But I wander. What I really want space for is to impress upen my fellow uplifters the impracticability of trying to stem the war tide. It is far better, for the time being, to go with the current. It will afford us, too, an opportunity to demonstrate the versatility of our accomplishments. We ought not to put all our intellectual eggs, so to speak, in one basket.

speak, in one bagket.

Merely to illustrate: I thought I could sing only of uplift, but last night I laid aside the shovel for the pen; result, the following war poem, which is really not so worse as I feared:

"Treason" Well Defined.

"Treasen" Well Defined.

PORTLAND, May 1.—(To the Editor.)—Now that the front page is not quite so full of war news, will you allow me to animadvert briefly upon some of the pearls of thought which our doughty hero. Colonel Martin, recently threw before us? According to the Colonel, those of us who dare to suggest that "rich American land owners have been stirring up an agitation for the uncalled-for war with Mexico" are traitors. It is a good thing for some of us that the Constitution of the United States defines so carefully the crime of treason, otherwise any one who would precipitate what ex-President Taft calls "a terrible calamity" would be haled before the courts by the galiant Colonel.

I am glad to hear that Andrew Carnegie and Norman Angell "come from a different school than" Colonel. wure it is.

Would it not be as well when you go for a vis.

To step to the closet and take from the shelf

regie and Norman Angell "come from a different school than" Colonel Martin. So did Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson and Woodrow Wilson. It is interesting to note that "They (i.e., the peace advocates) are using strenuous efforts to avert war, as is illustrated by the present mediation resolutions." by the present mediation negotiations" which the Colonel knows will prove futile. It had been my impression that the mediation was proposed by the governments of the A. B. C. powers, but perhaps I was mistaken and it was the nefarious work of Andrew Carnegie, Norman Angell et al. Norman Angell et al. Norman Angell et al.

In conclusion, would it "smack of treason" to hint at the remote possibility of a motive back of the desire for war on the part of the soldier by vocation or avocation?

HERBERT B. AUGUR.

THOSE VAIN REGRETS. Said Woodrow to William, said he:
"That Huerta mightly bothers me;
He's on my nerves both night and day,
If he'd but obligingly fade away!
But he doesn't fade!"

Sald William to Woodrow, said he: "Sure, sire, I'm as sorry as sorry can be, But I guess the thing's ordained that Way.

What else can a Presbyterian say?

What else, indeed!"

Said Woodrow to Williams, said he:
"If only I'd known how set they be.
That peppery crowd in Mexico,
I think I'd given old Huerta more show
Yes, I really do!" Said William to Woodrow, said he:
"Your drift is apparent now to me;
With Congress so easily bowled over,
You quits misjudged the nerve of the
soldier.

In fact, you misjudged it a whole lot!" And, parting, each went his troubled

Yours on a war footing.

U. P. LIFTER,

This statute has been construed many times by the various courts of this state, but it has never been questhis state, but it has never been ques-tioned. I suppose the reason that it has never been passed upon by the Supreme Court is that no one ever thought there was any question about what the words meant. Some of the hoys in this locality are thinking of puiling off a fight and the question of the lexality of the proposition natural-ly came to my mind. A. LAYMAN. And each of the other at heart did say: "He bungled the thing to the last de-Why didn't he leave it all to me?"

SUFFRAGE BILLS ARE COMPARED Mrs. Duniway Upholds Original Susan

B. Anthony Draft.

The Anthony amendment follows

grown strong enough to fly with independent wings.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY.

Prohibition Party Was Not Asked to

Shouldn't that be sufficient for a men and women? T. T. GEER.

WHAT SHALL WE TALK ABOUT!

There is a saying I've heard very many

You've heard it, I know. Have you never been told?
"Well, people will talk."

If this saying be true, and I'm quite

A budget of sayings about your own

Or if in that musty and dusty old place Of that fearful old bundle you find no a trace.

'Twill answer as well for the purpose

To pick up some scraps of something

A tale of some past indiscretion will

Maybe you've saved some choice bit of

Such things are not to our memor;

But the listener is always so eager to hear.

I say, my dear triend, if you're dying to tell

A nice bit of scandal, you love it so

Ransack the old closet, the uppermost shelf,

Find a budget or scrap about your own self. —N. S. Keasey.

"Prize Fight" Needs No Definition.

"Prize Fight" Needs No Definition.

DALLAS, Or. April 36.—(To the Editor)—Several days ago I observed in The Oregonian that Judge Webster Hoimes, of Tillamook, held that prize fighting under our statutes is not unlawful. The Judge gave as his reason that the code did not define what prize fighting is and therefore dismissed four indictments.

It appears to the layman that the words "prize fighting" simply mean fighting for a prize, but I suppose when there is applied our many technical and abstruse principles of law it might mean most anything. In view of the above decision, our young "white hopes" will take courage and we may expect to see all sorts of scraps for the edification of the public.

scraps for the edification of the pub

well.

Tell it out straight; let it ring true.

PORTLAND, May L.—(To the Editor.)—Two different National wings of the Woman Suffrage Association are now before Congress in advocacy of different equal suffrage amendments From The Oregonian of May 2, 1889. Walla Walla, May 1.—T. C. Griffith, of Spokane Falls, obtained from Judge Langford a restraining order against the building of a new Courthouse at Colfax, Whitman County.

Twenty-five Years Ago

Port Townsend, W. T., May 1.—Frank McKee, brother of President Harrison's son-in-law, has been appointed Deputy Collector of Customs, vice Walter Bowen, William F. Learned has been appointed Inspector, vice Thomas Delaney. laney.

Salem, May 1 .- F. H. Ogie, a young married man, well and popularly known, was shot this evening by W. E. Hawkins while walking on Commercia street near State with J. H. McNary,

San Francisco, May i.—A speech by Frank Pixley last evening opposing foreign immigration caused shouts of dissent from a part of the audience When the mass of the audience rose noved to charge against the ers, they subsided.

London, May 1.—The direct examina-tion of Charles Stewart Parnell before the Parnell commission was concluded

Last Sunday the 5-year-old son of Otto Kleemann was fearfully bitten by an infurlated cat.

Miss Grace Browning, of Lewis River, is visiting Mrs. E. L. Thorpe.

Mrs. Catherine Scott, widow of the late C. C. Scott, yesterday filed a petition with the County Court asking that Edward A. Post, surviving partner of Scott & Post, proprietors of the Gilman House, show why he should not give her a monthly allowance of \$250 out of the receipts of the house,

The employes in A. Anderson & Co.'s printing and lithographing establish-ment have organized an employes' in-vestment association.

C. D. Riley, one of Oregon's early pioneers, who lately removed here from Idaho, was among the visitors on April 30. Mr. Riley was in Portland 25 years ago, when the city was a comparatively small town. He said the only decent building at that time stood on the corpor now occupied by Leda & Tillonder. vote, against the expressed wishes of its advocates, who asked a postpone-ment of the vote till sure of the nec-essary majority, but were overridden by advocates of a new amendment, containing the unconstitutional joker aforesaid, with many others for which the limits of this article have no space. The Anthony amendment follows: pank, occupied by Ladd & Tilton's The Anthony amendment follows:
The right of citizens of the United States
to vote shall not be denied or stridged by
the United States, or by any state on account of sex.

The consolation suffragists draw
from noting these divisions of forces
lies in the fact that the movement has
grown strong enough to fly with independent wings.

Everybody visits the cyclorama these days. It is one of the main features of attraction.

William Weidner, an O. R. & N. conductor, who was well known in this city, was killed in a railroad collision near Trinidad, Cole

The City Council yesterday read an ordinance granting a franchise to the Transcontinental Street Railway Co., passed an ordinance extending the franchise of the Metropolitian Street Railway Company and accepted a proposition of the Willamette Falls Electric Company to substitute are for incandescent street lights.

Prohibition Party Was Not Asked to Get Off the Earth.

CORVALIS, Or., April 30.—(To the Editor.)—Referring to Mr. E. T. Johnson's letter in The Oregoniar today, permit me to say that he strangely misinterprets my reply to the executive committee of the Prohibition party when he says my position, in substance, asks his party to "get off the earth."

Quite on the contrary, I asked that all parties keep out of the contest for the suppression of the liquor traffic, as parties, in order that individual voters in all of them may unite on the question and thereby win a certain and substantial victory. To the sincere Prohibitionist this should be enough.

My suggestion is to work precisely well paid, Why should they be?

It may be argued that their time is a salary and Albary and Eugene and Prohibitionist this should be enough.

My suggestion is to work precisely as Salem and Albany and Eugene and other cities in Oregon have been made "dry"—not through the lead of the Prohibition or any other party. My suggestion was to make the entire state "dry" by the same procedure as has been followed in every successful campaign so far waged in Oregon, or elsewhere, on this subject. well paid. Why should they be?

It may be argued that their time is valuable and they deserve pay. The coaches of high school teams are always teachers in the school that they coach, so it doesn't seem right that they should be paid any more than the athletes in training. Teachers are not supposed to have any outside business, and it is certainly wrong to pay them and not the athletes. The athletes time is just as valuable as the teacher-coaches, and if one is paid, both should be. Surely it is not right that either where, on this subject.

It shouldn't seriously concern a Prohibition party man as to which method is pursued in this matter, so the principle is after is adopted—no matter where it might land his party. If we

be. Surely it is not right that either should be paid.

One of the conches in a certain high school in this city receives \$400 for the coaching done. Almost all the money of the student body is paid out and as a consequence it is stream electric. a consequence it is simost always in debt. Here's hoping that all paying of coaches will be stopped. HIGH SCHOOL LOVER.

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