The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1914.

REVOLT READY TO BREAK OUT.

Last Christmas President Wilson's Administration reached the height of its power. The President, through his sole influence, had put on the statute books three great measures, two of which were acclaimed by almost undivided public opinion and the third accepted as an experiment to be tried in the hope of settling the endless tariff controversy. Congress willingly did his biddling, took its programme from him and obediently set to work to carry it out. The President was all-powerful.

Less than five months later how changed is the situation! Open division has broken out in the President's party on repeal of canal toll exemption. We are trembling on the brink of war with Mexico and the President has clutched frantically at the detaining hand of South America. Secretary Bryan has committed us to make an apology and to pay an indemnity to Colombia and to sustain a despot in control of Santo Domingo. We are held in such light esteem by foreign powers that Germany calmly proposes that we consent to control of Haytian revenue by her and another European power. The Federal reserve banks, which were hailed as a triumph of non-political legislation, have been handed around as political prizes to favored cities. In place of the clock-like precision with which Congress took up one item at a time of the President's programme and put it through, we see a haphazard, running fire of debate on canal tolls and Mexico. This expenditure of time on new features injected into the programme has caused important measures to be dropped in order that Congress may adjourn early and that its Democratic members may hurry home to save their imperiled seats.

Their seats are in peril. The bungling in Mexico, the surrender of the canal, the shame of the apology to Colombia, application of the spoils system to reserve banks and the depression following on the new tariff have solidified the previously divided opposition and have rallied to it all who are not bound by party trammels to blind support of the Administration. A rumbling of popular disgust has reached the ears of Congress. Members resent the tight rein which the President holds on them, the secrecy as to the reasons for his policies and the pedagogic demand for blind obedience. As evidence of his fallibility accumulates this sentiment finds expression in more and more articulate murmurs. But for the fact that he has deferred filling two-thirds of the appointive offices, perhaps with the purpose to keep his followers in line with the prospect of favors to come, the voice of discontent might speak louder. How strong is this undercurrent may be conceived from the following excerpt from a Washington letter of James Creelman:

> I have never known such a condition of suppressed dissatisfaction among the Democrats in Congress since the memorable days preceding President Cleveland's demonstration of executive power in forcing a secretly unwilling Congress to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and thus producing Democratic chaos.

If, as now seems certain, the Democratic majority in Congress should be greatly reduced next November, open revolt against the President's domination is likely to break out and to be all the more violent because of long suppression. Men of force and ability who are leaders in their own community do not submit willingly to being treated like schoolboys. As long as all goes well and their leader seems to lead to victory they may submit, but when he leads to defeat they will revolt with the more ardor because their pride has been wounded and their feelings have been long suppressed.

That the consciousness of failure has already penetrated Mr. Wilson's inner councils is apparent from the fact that search for a "goat" has begun. A few months ago friends of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan were each claiming for their idol credit for the Administration's glorious achievements. Now they are trying to shift the blame for its disastrous blunders, and Wilson and Bryan factions are developing under cover. The defeat which awaits the Democracy at the polls will serve to take off the lid and to expose to the whole world the discord which it hides.

THIRTY-FOOT CHANNEL A FACT.

Formation of a thirty-foot channel across the Columbia River bar off the end of the south jetty is the combined effect of the jetty and of dredging. It proves that the plan which is now being followed will produce the desired results. The dredge Chinook with her new and larger pumps will surely add to these results, probably giving us a 35-foot channel before Winter, wide enough to give a ship ample sea-room. As construction of the north jetty advances it will aid the dredge and the south jetty by adding to the scour of the river current and the tides.

With a thirty-foot bar channel it is necessary to make as deep a channel up the river to Portland that no obstacle may exist to ships coming to Oregon's greatest port, which is the natural outlet to the ocean for all products of the Columbia basin. The Government and the Port of Portland Commission are awake to this necessity, for each has three dredges available for deepening and widening the channel. Width is second only to depth in importance, for the big ships which now come to Portland need ample room to turn. No effort should be spared this Summer to make the river channel as deep as the bar channel. The Chinook having proved the efficacy of dredging, attention should be turned to Congress, that an appropriation may be obtained next Winter for a big dredge capable of quickly attaining and constantly maintaining a 40-foot bar channel.

The Chinook and the river dredges may safely be expected to excavate a channel deep enough for the largest vessel likely to enter the river this Summer. Before Fall, however, ships will be regularly passing through the Panama Canal and next year the largest ships will traverse that waterway. They will come up the Columbia if the way is cleared for them; otherwise they will pass by this port. They will demand depth and width to spare; the deep-sea skipper above all likes plenty of water under his keel and plenty of width for his ship to turn and to swerve without running aground; he hates to be crowded or cramped. It is policy to humor him, for he is an expert "knocker" when things don't suit him. His words have weight with shipowners and he passes the word around among others of his craft.

Now that we know we are on the right track, it behooves us to go ahead confidently and persistently in making a broad, deep, fairway into the Columbia River and up to Portland.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL.

The primary law of the state, under which the two major parties and the Progressive party are today to hold an election, is the first direct product of the Oregon system. The initiative and referendum were adopted in Oregon in 1902; and in 1904 two important bills were submitted and adopted under its provisions—the direct primary and local option.

The primary law has not been modified in any essential provision. The widely-exploited Statement One provision, indeed, has become obsolete through the adoption of the popular election of United States Senators. But all candidates for office in state, county and Congressional elections are yet named in precisely the manner prescribed ten years ago.

All recent compilations of the election laws of Oregon omit for some reason the preamble of the act. It is a clear and straightforward exposition of the purposes of the law, an authoritative interpretation of its intent.

"Under our form of government," declares the preamble, "political parties are useful and necessary at the present time. . . . The method of naming candidates for elective public offices by political parties and voluntary political organizations is the best plan yet found for placing before the people the names of qualified and worthy citizens from whom the electors may choose the officers of our Government. . . . Every political party and voluntary political organization has the same right to be protected from the interference of persons who are not identified with it as its known and publicly-avowed members, that the government of the state has to protect itself from the interference of persons who are not known and registered as its electors. It is as great a wrong to the people, as well as to the members of a political party, for one who is not known to be one of its members to vote or take any part at any election or other proceedings of such political party, as it is for one who is not a qualified and registered elector to vote at any state election or take any part in the business of the state. . . . The purpose of this law is better to secure and preserve the rights of political parties and voluntary political organizations, and of their members and candidates, and especially of the rights above stated."

The Oregonian submits this proper and official definition of the primary law for the benefit of all concerned.

JUSTLY RESENTED.

There are doubtless a great many people in Oregon who share with Judge Stephen A. Lowell a just resentment against the descent by the Portland Journal into personalities concerning John P. McManus, a Pendleton journalist. The best way to judge the qualifications of a candidate for office is by inspection of his record. Dr. C. J. Smith offered himself as a law-enforcement candidate and in his public statements invited attention to his record as Mayor of Pendleton. The record was inspected by Mr. McManus at the request of The Oregonian, and a matter-of-fact, uncolored statement of what he discovered was submitted by him and printed.

There is no more legitimate way in politics to combat the aspirations of a candidate than to disclose the weakness of his record in office. It is the highest order of political ammunition. Mr. McManus performed his work without animus. He acted in the capacity of a newspaper man. He subjected Dr. Smith to no kind or character of personal abuse. But the record he supplied was irrefutable. No attempt was made to deny it. It could not be denied. So the guns of vituperation were turned on Mr. McManus.

The best-known and usually the most-respected rule of newspaper ethics was flagrantly violated, and this by a newspaper notoriously free with its criticisms of other newspapers' methods. Old charges of which Mr. McManus had been promptly acquitted were resurrected. A man who had shown his force of character by living down earlier indiscretions and who had demonstrated his mental capacity and unflagging energy by rising high in the estimation of his neighbors was vilified and treated as though he were a scoundrel merely because he had dared to supply the official records bearing on the fitness of the Journal's candidate.

The Portland Journal, which has thus put a stigma on journalism, has long professed a holy horror of the underhanded political manipulations of machine politics before the days of the Oregon primary. Yet no worse infamy was ever perpetrated by any political ring in Oregon than this. The agency which, when legitimately cornered in political warfare, seeks to tear down and defame the reputation of a worthy citizen in order to cloud the issue, has descended to the lowest depths of self-dishonor.

SETTING A FASHION.

The Independent is one publication which frankly admits that it does not know which will work the better, the one-chamber or the two-chamber legislative system. It is quite willing, however, that Oregon make the experiment with a uni-cameral Legislature. It is not afraid that Oregon will be any the worse if the change does not work out well, but fears that there will be so little difference discernible that other states will not know whether to follow Oregon's example or not.

Yet if one were to believe all one reads about Legislatures as now constituted, a change that worked less effectively would be looked upon as a genuine calamity. But perhaps the Independent's equanimity is due to a knowledge of Oregon's robust character. If you are going to try something on the dog it is wise to pick out a hearty animal.

The implied compliment is appreciated, but we have our doubts that other states would wait to observe the effect if Oregon sets the lead. Government changes spread without sound reason. They are epidemic and made virulent by the rising politician's need of a new and catchy issue. Changes in governmental methods and machinery have become fashionable. Whether they are practicable or not is quite beside the question. It is sufficient indorsement if some other state has adopted them. Oregon in a legislative hobble skirt would be copied even though she fell and bumped her nose.

THE VOTE TODAY.

The state registration for the primary election today is 226,924; but it is not probable that the vote will exceed 150,000 and will likely be less. It is interesting to compare the registration for the primary of 1914 with the 1912 primary registration. The 1914 figures are:

Republicans	134,557
Democrats	59,984
Prohibitionists	11,177
Socialists	6,278
Progressives	8,253
Miscellaneous	6,676
Total	226,924

The registration for 1912 (primary) was:

Republicans	92,070
Democrats	28,417
Prohibitionists	1,652
Socialists	4,128
Miscellaneous	2,810
Total	131,080

The women now vote in Oregon for the first time at a state election. But the most significant increase in the registration figures is the Democratic total. It is more than twice the total for 1912 or any previous total. The reason is not that there are more Democrats, however. It is that the Democrats are voting more generally in their own primary than heretofore.

The Prohibitionists and Socialists have no primary today; but the Progressives have a primary. Though the Progressives have but 6255 votes—less than one-thirtieth of the total registration—they must hold a primary, because they have a political party within the meaning of the law, having cast more than one-fifth of the total vote for President in 1912.

A DEPARTING NUISANCE.

"Swat the fly" is going the way of other nuisances. As an erudite contemporary remarks, it is not the fly that needs swatting half so much as the human being who allows fly-breeding rubbish to accumulate. Had we no decaying garbage heaps, we should have no flies. This would be a misfortune from one point of view, since it would deprive a goodly army of hygienic heroes of their occupation. But they might be pensioned or elected to some office.

It is of no earthly use to swat flies. When an old monster is slain a million young ones come to her funeral. The doctrine that we can kill all the progenitors by industrious swatting in the early Springtime and thus prevent fresh generations from being born is a piece of professorial superstition. Nothing of the sort can be accomplished. Prizes to children for killing flies not only engage the young in an unlovely occupation, but they actually tempt the wretched little things to immoral practices. We have heard of youngsters who started fly farms on the strength of these prizes and established a thriving but sadly iniquitous business.

The direct attack upon the flies is not the most effectual. We might say the same of a hundred other evils. They are best assailed indirectly. To eradicate them we must go back to the causes upon which they depend. This is a slow way to proceed and often toilsome, while the direct attack is brilliant and promises speedy results. The trouble is that such promises are usually delusive. Flashy success sometimes attends flashy methods, but in the long run they come to nothing.

So far as flies are concerned, we shall never be rid of them until we reach that degree of civilization which demands clean surroundings for the house, the stable and the store. There is scarcely a piece of land in Portland which does not contain some heap of material nicely adapted to breed flies. Every house has its fly incubator. Some houses have dozens of them. Every stable sends forth its winged swarms daily. In conditions like these it is nonsense to expect any great benefit from "swatting flies."

A SPIRIT RETURNED.

Often and often before the late W. T. Stead departed this life he promised his intimates that he would return from the other world if he could and communicate with them. He went down with the Titanic and since his unfortunate death many have patiently expected the fulfillment of his repeated promise. Reports have arisen from time to time that he had visited some living person, but none of them seem to have been trustworthy. A "spirit" calling himself Stead would appear, of course, but he always gave the impression that the truth was not in him.

Thus matters drifted along until very recently. Expectation that Stead would really return to the scene of his terrestrial activities grew faint and finally almost vanished, and then, as it were in the deep darkness just before dawn, something really happened. A band of the faithful gathered at Cambridge House in London to perform the invocations to the departed spirit which had failed so often and this time they did not fail. Mr. Stead made himself manifest in the flesh. To convince the most skeptical that it was himself and no other he wore on this return voyage from the evergreen shore the same garments in which his friends had habitually seen him when he was one of us.

Since we may take it for granted that there are no looms or tailors in that bright realm, it seems to follow pretty conclusively that coats and trousers have spirits which are capable of revisiting the earth and assuming material form. In what other way could Mr. Stead have obtained his attire? An account of this remarkable seance has been rendered by Sir Alfred Turner, who was present. Since he is a Major-General in the British army, it is impossible to suspect either his veracity or the accuracy of his observations.

We are therefore obliged to believe that Mr. Stead has revealed himself at least once and there is nothing to prevent us from expecting him to come again. Since he has finally overcome the initial difficulties of materialization we may even hope that he will resume his public activities and not only write articles for the magazines, but deliver lectures. In his present unincumbered form he can cross the ocean as often as he likes without any danger of drowning.

Rufus Holman is a candidate for re-election as County Commissioner. He ought to be re-elected. He has been Commissioner, by appointment from the Legislature, for a year or more, and in that time he has entirely reorganized the county's methods of doing business, instituting practical methods of efficiency and economy. He has made numerous enemies, but all in a good cause—the taxpayers' pocketbook. A determined fight is being made on him, but it should not succeed. To renominate him is to show that the citizen values real public service, honestly and courageously administered.

Grumpy old bachelors dwelling in town despise the rural telephone because everybody can hear everybody else's conversation over it. Intolerable as this would be in town, it is a social luxury in the country. The lonely housewife ties on her telephone receiver when she sits down to sew or knit of an afternoon and enjoys hour after hour of gossip without stirring from the house. So highly is this privilege prized that a rural community near Chicago has voted against an invention that prevents neighborhood listening.

M. Heroult, the Frenchman who gave the world cheap aluminum, has passed away before his time. Science and philosophy usually mean a peaceful life and a green old age, but M. Heroult died at 51. When he began to experiment upon aluminum it was worth $20 a pound. He reduced the price to 50 cents. The secret of his improved method was in the use of the electric furnace, which afforded him the intense heat he needed at a moderate price.

Some of the most worthless books in the world are the most valuable as far as money is concerned. No doubt the Morgan collection of works "on ornaments and architecture" includes books of genuine merit, but most of the volumes are probably high-priced on account of their rarity, sumptuous binding or some other irrelevant feature. Morgan paid $200,000 for the lot. It is now to be sold again and is as likely to bring a million as not.

The high school at Halsey has caught the good roads inspiration. The boys will apply their muscle to the gravel cars on May 22, while the girls will spread a bounteous feast. Good roads day ought to become a great school holiday never to be passed without hearty observance. We shall expect some of our young poets to compose appropriate songs for it before a great while. What worthier theme can they find?

Driven to the wall by harsh inquisitors, Mr. Mellen lowers darkly and threatens terrific revelations. The more he tells the better. If he discloses the secret manipulations by which his monopoly was formed and the great New England railroads wrecked the country will forgive him everything he may have done personally.

Now that the rebels have taken Tampico it is up to the Administration to decide whether or not they will be permitted to import ammunition. If permitted, Huerta, from his viewpoint, will have a serious objection to enter with the mediators. The tangle, entering upon its final stages, becomes more interesting and involved.

Ohio women have presented a demand for modest modes. But modest modes would seem to be assured without protests, inasmuch as everyone is now pretty well stocked up on the other kind.

Illinois farmers object to individual lines, preferring the old party line. Under the new system, how could they keep informed on Si Hopkins' private affairs.

An aeroplane ferry has been established between San Francisco and Oakland. Another decade and we'll all be traveling that way.

Electrical storms in Portland are so rare the novelty never wears off. The translated Easterner is reminded of "back home."

The man who doesn't take the trouble to vote, and vote intelligently, really belongs in Mexico rather than Oregon.

Father, no doubt, will mark the sample ballot for mother, daughter and the maid. How they will vote is another matter.

No doubt every candidate would be satisfied to know that the women will vote for the handsomest men. Egotism is a strange deceiver.

In the morning many will wonder what on earth has happened.

Cleveland teachers will form a union. A demand for shorter hours will meet universal popularity in the juvenile world.

With watermelons at $4 each we will try to struggle along on strawberries for the time being.

What is a mere nomination compared with the honor of Queen of the Rose Festival?

Does a man violate the law by taking his wife to the polls in his automobile?

The deep water candidate will today revise his plan of campaign for 1916.

The English geographers are trying to put Teddy in the Doc Cook class.

We can now cleanse the landscape of unsightly election cards.

The agony in the fight for nomination for Coroner is at end.

Get the market basket ready for tomorrow.

Vote—but vote wisely.

May the best men win.

EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY NEEDED

Reasons for Indorsement of Legislative Ticket Set Forth.

ENDORSED LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

65 S. B. Cobb.
70 John Gill.
74 Oscar W. Horne.
76 S. B. Huston.
79 Louis Kuehn.
81 D. C. Lewis.
82 E. V. Littlefield.
89 Ben Selling.
90 Andrew C. Smith.
92 Plowden Stott.
93 Loyd J. Wentworth.

An Address to the Voters of Multnomah County and the State of Oregon:

This is at once a statement of conditions that confront every citizen and a call to public duty.

We take this method of bringing to the general attention the pressing need of appropriate steps toward measures of relief from the oppressive burdens of increasing taxation, and for introducing in our Government more prudent and effective methods of economy, industry and accountability. We have the faith in the destiny of our state that is common to all patriotic citizens. But we feel that there is an imperative necessity that our present welfare be protected and our future prosperity be assured by the assumption of the responsible duties of Government in the Legislature by earnest, careful and experienced men. We have no purpose of making war on any group of men or class or system or of advancing the special interest of any political party, but we have been impressed with a growing sense of apprehension over the universal trend toward public extravagance and we are certain that something must be done to put on the brakes. It is our purpose in this manner to solicit a number of our well-known citizens to become candidates from Multnomah County for the lower house of the Oregon Legislature.

It is a startling fact that the total cost of government in Oregon in the past decade has increased from threefold to five-fold; and it is also a fact that state, county, city and school district have alike shared in the increase. The total taxable valuation in the State of Oregon in 1905 was $309,000,000, with a population of less than 500,000. The total taxes paid to the state in that year (not including the public schools) was approxiamlety $1,000,000. In 1913, with an estimated population of 800,000, the assessed valuation of all property is $954,000,000, and total taxes paid by all counties for state purposes is $4,165,000. This is the direct tax upon our people, and does not include the public revenues from automobile licenses, corporation taxes, inheritance taxes, fish and game licenses and the like.

We append a statement as to the taxes collected in Multnomah County in 1903, 1908 and 1913:

In Multnomah County in 1903, taxes were as follows (not including state or state school):

County	$ 326,645
County roads	107,180
Library	10,207
Port of Portland	138,621
City of Portland	437,803
School district	299,549
Total	$1,320,005

In Multnomah County in 1908 taxes were as follows (not including state or state school):

County	$ 708,563
County roads	229,102
Library	50,704
Port of Portland	276,917
City of Portland	1,424,520
School district	1,034,723
Total	$3,704,591

"In Multnomah County in 1913 taxes were as follows (not including state or state school):

County	$ 597,563
County roads	614,636
Library	153,650
Port of Portland	616,887
City of Portland	2,418,614
School district	2,371,333
Total	$6,772,712

We are obliged to say that we have seen no satisfactory sign that taxes in state, county, city and school district are soon to be materially reduced, though we are willing to assume that all public officials are anxious to do what they can to alleviate this serious situation. But they are face to face with laws which require large expenditures, and with a system which calls for many—far too many—employes on the public payrolls. We are convinced that there is a lack of co-ordination between the various branches of our government and much unnecessary duplication of service and effort by various commissions, bureaus and boards, and the waste of much public money in unprofitable activities. We are aware that the state tax is by no means the largest tax paid by the citizen, but we believe that an example of caution and great deliberation in state expenditures by our Legislature will be followed in county and city; and we are sure, also, that laws requiring retrenchment in the expenditures for state, county, city and school district may be, and should be, enacted by the Legislature.

The County of Multnomah has 12 members of the Representative branch of the State Legislature. We intend no reflection upon any member of our past Legislature or upon any candidate for the forthcoming Legislature; but we are firmly persuaded that, if our representative form of government is to survive there must be confidence in the Legislature and respect for its members; and we are within the bounds of moderate statement when we say that the Legislature has in recent years declined in the common regard. It should not be so; it must not be so. The Legislature may be restored to its proper position of importance, dignity and influence if its deliberations shall be marked by a sincere and intelligent regard for the general interest.

We believe that the only way to bring about this desirable and necessary condition is to elect to the Legislature citizens of demonstrated capacity and known repute. It is of the highest importance that Multnomah County send to the Legislature as representatives 12 men having common aims, and a common understanding, rather than 12 men with divided purposes and individual ambitions, and with no definite or generally acceptable plans for remedial legislation.

To that end we invite the following citizens to become candidates before the Republican primary for Representatives in the Legislature from Multnomah County on the platform of retrenchment in public expenditure and of greater efficiency in the public service, and we pledge to them our diligent and continuous support in procuring their election and our co-operation if they shall be elected in every plan for the common benefit.

Signed by more than 100 representative citizens of Multnomah County.

(The ticket that finally resulted from the foregoing address is printed on this page).

Training as Nurse.

PORTLAND, May 14.—(To the Editor.)—I am a girl of 17 years and am in the first year in High School. I desire to become a trained nurse and want to know what are the qualifications and what preparations I must make and where I can study and about what the expenses would be. KATE.

The chief essentials are adaptability for the work and hospital training. A hospital usually has a corps of apprentices. Apply to any such institution.

VENOM OF NEWSPAPER RESENTED

Judge Lowell Declares Attacks on Mr. McManus Unjust and Unfair.

PENDLETON, Or., May 12.—(To the Editor.)—It is entirely immaterial to me whether the Democratic gubernatorial nomination goes to C. J. Smith or otherwise, but it is important to all of us who love fair play that the people know that the vicious, unjust and vindictive attacks of the Oregon Journal upon John P. McManus, appearing alike in its news and editorial columns, and in its cartoons, do not meet with the approval of the fair-minded men and women of Pendleton, the home of Mr. McManus and the former home of Mr. Jackson, the editor of the Journal.

Dr. Smith resided here until a short time ago and has a large circle of friends. Naturally his candidacy has been a subject of some local interest, and differences of opinion consequently arise regarding the fitness of the man for Governor. Neither he nor the paper which is his sponsor ought to object to an examination of his public record. It is a subject at this time of proper discussion. The discussion does not necessarily signify personal hostility to Smith. Many men who are his friends question his adaptability for the Governorship at this time.

Mr. McManus has always been personally a friend of Dr. Smith, and although of different political faith, supported him in his candidacy for Mayor of Pendleton years ago. In his capacity as a newspaper man he has given, through the columns of his own paper, in a calm and conservative manner something of the Smith public record, and at the request of The Oregonian he has transmitted interviews and records, open to all, for publication in the columns of that paper, just as your correspondent in Washington transmits at your request the record and work of members of the Federal Congress. Why, under such circumstances, Mr. McManus should be made the target of political and newspaper venom it is difficult for our people to understand. It is unfair and unjust.

Mr. McManus has been a resident of Umatilla County for more than 20 years, in the newspaper business. He is a brilliant writer, perhaps the best in the eastern counties of the state. He is an Irishman, and like most of that remarkable race, he is a hard fighter. Therefore he has made enemies. In his earlier days, too, it is an open secret that he was addicted to drinking intoxicating liquors, and to occasional indulgence in poker playing. No one, however, ever accused him of dishonesty in his dealings or in his journalistic work. The charge of larceny against him referred to in The Journal was simply a dispute over some grain. There was never an element of larceny in it. McManus was right in the dispute unquestionably. The trial of the unfortunate homicide resulted in the prompt acquittal of the defendant. It seems to me that the Journal's resurrection of the ghosts of the past is ghoulish and uncalled for. Mr. McManus is not a candidate for public office. He is attending to his business as a newspaper man.

For many years Mr. McManus has refrained from drink and from gambling. His personal influence and that of his newspaper has been on the side of morality, law and order. He stands for those things which make for a better community and a better state. I want the people of the state to understand the situation, hence this letter, which is written without the knowledge of Mr. McManus, and upon my own responsibility.

STEPHEN A. LOWELL.

WHEN WAR SPIRIT IS ABROAD.

Extract From an Unpublished Article, Written by Mark Twain.

New York Evening Post.

Dr. Henry Neumann, in an address at the Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music a few days ago, quoted from an unpublished article by Mark Twain on the subject of war.

"A few years before his death," he said, "Mark Twain wrote an article entitled 'The War Prayer.' It describes how a regiment gathers in a church before it departs for the war and prays for victory. As the prayer concludes, a white-robed stranger enters the church and says:

"'I have been sent by the Almighty to tell you that he will grant your petition if you still desire it after I have explained to you its full import. You are asking for more than you seem to be aware of. You have prayed aloud for victory over your foes, but listen now to the unspoken part of your prayer and ask yourselves if this is what you desire.

"'Then the stranger speaks aloud these implications of their words:

> O, Lord, help us to tear the soldiers of the foe to bloody shreds with our shells; help us to cover their smiling fields with the pale forms of their patriot dead; help us to lay waste their humble homes with a hurricane of fire; help us to wring the hearts of their unoffending widows with unavailing grief. Blast their hopes, blight their lives, water their way with their tears.

"Mark Twain never published this article. His friends told him it would be regarded as a sacrilege. Is it really sacrilege to say that men cannot pray for victory in war without asking for these inevitable implications of their petition? What would it mean if we remembered this when the war spirit is abroad?"

Two Dr. Smiths.

RAINIER, Or., May 14.—(To the Editor.)—There seems to be a considerable number of people laboring under the belief that the Dr. Smith seeking nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket is Dr. Andrew C. Smith, of Portland. I have had a number of them ask me for information, and, if others have a like experience, it seems to me there will be a large number cast their votes for Dr. C. J. Smith thinking they are voting for Dr. Andrew C. Smith.

I am simply calling your attention to this condition. H. A. HARRISON.

An Old Proverb.

WHITES, Wash., May 14.—(To the Editor.)—In a news report in The Oregonian the quotation, "Consistency, thou art a jewel," was used. Kindly inform me who is the author of same. We have had considerable controversy regarding it and have been unable to locate it. JOHN B. LOCKE.

It is an old saying, the origination of which is unknown.

Enquiry of a Bride.

Philadelphia Record.

"Fred, do you remember where you were in 1910?" asked the bride of a few months. "Why, no, dear; I don't remember exactly," replied the young husband. "Why do you ask?" "Why, I was reading today in the paper that it is said that in 1910 one person in every 800 was in prison."

Son-in-Law-to-Be.

Houston Post.

"He looks like a fool." "But, papa, he has asked me to marry him." "He has? Well, don't ever tell me I can't size up people."

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of May 15, 1889.

Elections of delegates to constitutional conventions were held yesterday in Washington, Montana, North and South Dakota.

PARIS, May 14.—Clinton Ferry, the Tacoma millionaire, today met LeClerc, whom he charges with undue intimacy with Mrs. Ferry, and was angered at seeing LeClere with his (Ferry's) young son Clinton in his arms. Ferry ordered LeClere away from his lawyer's office and a war of words led to the contest. In five minutes the "young un's" windows were closed, while the "old un" had only a few scratches and was fighting in fine form. In the last round, however, the young salesman got in a savage blow with his heavy boot, which fractured Ferry's rib. The most unique feature of the fight was the calm and indifferent manner in which Mrs. Ferry viewed it from a hansom cab.

San Francisco, May 14.—Senator Stewart today addressed the Chamber of Commerce on free coinage of silver.

Louisville, May 14.—Spokane defeated Proctor Knott in the Kentucky Derby today.

Washington, May 14.—The Senate committee on irrigation of arid land will begin a tour of the West on August 1.

The East Portland Y. M. C. A. will give an entertainment at Oddfellows' Hall tonight. Those on the programme are: East Portland Male Glee Club, Misses Augusta La Kamp and Beatrice Halsey, Mesdames Wetsell and Soden and Messrs. Miller and Soper, Professor W. A. Wetsell, Miss Grace Davey, Miss Maud Glen and Miss Dora Humphreys.

The work of laying track from Sunnyside to Mt. Tabor was commenced Friday.

John Collins has sold his stand and gone out of business. This will be joyful intelligence to bad debtors.

Last night after drill Company K was surprised with a supper by the lady friends of its members.

Coroner A. P. DeLin yesterday returned from Bridal Veil after having buried the body of the drowned man.

C. L. Baker & Son, the Oregon Condensed Milk Company, have begun the manufacture of preserved and cream milk at the Stott farm near Troutdale.

Very Rev. Prior Adelheim, of the Benedictine monastery, Mt. Angel, accompanied by Brother Conrad Richards, is in the city to solicit subscriptions for the new college at Mt. Angel.

Rev. John Rosenberg, for many years rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, was found dead in his bed at his home, 246 Clay street, yesterday.

United States District Attorney McArthur is back from The Dalles. He brought down the antlers of an elk and the huge horns of a mountain sheep, trophies of his prowess as a hunter.

Effie Ellsler will appear at the new Park for a week beginning Monday in a repertoire including "Hazel Kirke."

The hold-over Fourth of July committee decided to have a celebration this year. W. P. Olds, F. R. Mellis, W. M. Killingsworth and W. S. Newberry spoke to that effect and a new general committee was appointed.

In The Sunday Oregonian

Roosevelt Tells

WHY THE FLEET SAILED 'ROUND THE WORLD

It was a dramatic voyage and the whole world wondered why Roosevelt gave the order. In the final chapter of his autobiography Roosevelt tells the whole story for the first time.

Harrison Fisher.

The famous illustrator, in the second drawing of his newest series, "The Greatest Moments of a Girl's Life," presents "The Trousseau." The drawing, in wash, occupies a full page.

Women in Prison.

This is an unusual article from The Oregonian's Paris correspondent on the woman's jail at St. Lazare, where some of Europe's great adventuresses have been imprisoned.

"Pancho" Villa.

Some inside facts about the most picturesque of Mexican bandits, now a leader of the people's cause in the torn republic.

Bird Homes.

Many kinds of pretty songsters are being coaxed into the cities. They are an added attraction and with proper treatment they repay all kindnesses and attention bestowed upon them. A full page of the widest interest. In colors.

Cheaper Living.

Facts and figures, presented in an interesting way, on the high living cost problem and the practical experiments that are being made with the end in view of reducing household expenses.

Wood and Funston.

The story of two adventuresome figures who have been picked for stellar roles should a march on Mexico City be made necessary by the stubborn dictator, Huerta.

Moods of Genevieve.

In the fifth mood of this bright series Genevieve has a touch of mannishness.

Mary's Lamb.

A new version, with illustrations. A full page of features for the children.

Rockefeller.

Elbert Hubbard visits the richest man in the world, plays golf with him and interviews the oil king. Illustrated with photographs.

Prince of Graustark.

Chapter nine in George Barr McCutcheon's great novel.

SCORES OF OTHER FEATURES

Order early of your newsdealer.