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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1914.

PROSPECTS OF THE MEDIATORS.

Contrary to the habits of men with Spanish blood in their veins, the mediators between the United States and the Huerta government of Mexico are hurrying their work. They must needs hurry lest there be no Huerta government to mediate with. The federals no longer show fight, but abandon important points like Saltillo to retreat southward. Their present purpose seems to be to concentrate for a last stand at Queretaro. There the rebels are preparing to close in on them from all directions. But they may not fight even there, for the officers seem not to have much faith in the fidelity of their men and cannot view with equanimity the prospect of being deserted on the field of battle by their troops and of being shot at sunrise, according to Villa's practice. It becomes the mediators to hurry lest the constitutionalists be in practically undisputed control of the whole country before they have agreed with the Mexican delegates and President Wilson on a plan of pacification. If Carranza and Villa in control at Mexico City should inform the mediators that they will pacify and govern Mexico without foreign aid or interference, the gentlemen in session at Niagara Falls would be in a humiliating position.

The Mexican delegates at Niagara Falls figure no longer as representatives of Huerta. They are representatives of the Cientificos, who have been backing Huerta but are now ready to throw him over in order to save what they can for themselves. They are doubtless ready to consent to Huerta's resignation on condition that the interests of their class be guarded. Huerta and his clique being barred from succession to the Presidency, they will hold that Carranza, Villa, Zapata and other rebel leaders be barred also. They may ask that the United States call a halt on the advance of the constitutionalists to the capital pending negotiations, in order that no change may take place in the situation. They may demand that more vigorous effort be made to bring the constitutionalists into the conference and to bind that party to accept its verdict.

Huerta's resignation being contingent on the personality of his temporary successor and on the composition of that successor's government, controversy is likely to arise at the outset. The constitutionalists maintain that Huerta is a usurper, that they denounced him as such on the day after Madero's deposition and while the latter was still alive, and that they are fighting simply to drive out the usurper and to restore constitutional rule. They may fairly say that their military success constitutes a mandate from the Mexican people to take charge of the government until a lawful President has been elected. They may refuse to give the enemy a breathing spell by halting their advance.

Against this position the Huerta delegates may quote President Wilson's Mobile declaration against revolutionists who rise to power by force of arms and with blood on their hands. They may attempt to use the President's disclaimer of territorial aggrandizement against further armed intervention and to ask for a renewal of this pledge as directly applied to Mexico. Then may ensue an effort to find a man for provisional President who is in sympathy with the victorious party but is not objectionable to the Huertistas.

President Wilson's best prospects of success lie in the fact that his principal desire for Mexico is the same as the chief feature in the constitutionalist programme—elevation of the submerged 85 per cent of the population by restoring the land to the people and by establishment of democratic rule by the efforts of the Mexicans themselves rather than under American tutelage. He may fall foul of Carranza and Villa by opposing the policy of confiscating large land holdings which they have followed in the north and by insisting that the holders shall be compensated. At that point he would be in sympathy with the Cientificos, who would protest against being driven out, landless and in poverty, as were the French aristocrats in 1793. On that point the mediators would probably be of one mind with Mr. Wilson, for they are doubtless drawn from and representative of the property-owners in South America, who would not countenance confiscation in Mexico lest it be made a precedent for other countries.

As the work of the mediators shapes itself, the difficulties become apparent, but they seem not insuperable. Carranza has shown a disposition to resent the slightest interference from the United States, but Villa professes friendship for and confidence in this country. The latter has developed from a bandit into a general possessing great military genius and a grasp of affairs which bespeaks native ability despite his illiteracy. His successes have made him the dominant figure among the rebels, even over Carranza. If he can be convinced of the wisdom of compensating the landowners, he may carry his party with him, and the Cientificos may be glad to accept such terms dictated by Mr. Wilson and their victorious foe.

With the agrarian question settled the most fruitful cause of revolution in Mexico would be removed and the republic might become as peaceful and prosperous as Ireland has been since the land-purchase law became fully effective. The oppressed peons have always been a good recruiting ground for the revolutionary forces of disgruntled politicians. Given a stake in the country and a taste of civic order, they may prove the ready means of suppressing revolution at its inception, and may make Mexico as productive as its resources are wonderful.

IS HE CONSCIOUS OF FAILURE?

One by one the fair promises made by President Wilson before his inauguration are being forgotten. We have none of that "pitiless publicity," of doing business in the open, which he promised. He no longer meets newspaper men to talk over public affairs. He confers in secret with party leaders in Congress. Little of the proceedings of Cabinet meetings leaks out.

The explanation is that the President chafes under criticism. He cannot endure to have men "talk back" and ask for explanations. Therein he shows the infirmity of character of the schoolmaster. He has been accustomed to have his class sit mute, drinking in the words of wisdom which fall from his lips, asking questions only to gain more light from the great source of light. To have men calmly assume that their judgment is as good as his, that they may be right and he wrong, is irritating to the pedagogue. If his opinions cannot be taken as gospel, he will not utter them.

These symptoms of irritation, of impatience at criticism, are the outward signs of an inward consciousness that he has failed. They contrast with the serene air wherewith he pressed forward step by step in carrying out his programme during his first year. Then he felt that public opinion was with him and he was fortified by the consciousness that he spoke with its authority. Now he must realize that public opinion is against him on his foreign policy. Then he spoke as the leader of a united party; now his party is divided and some of the severest criticisms of his policies have come from fellow-Democrats.

This being his frame of mind after a scant fifteen months in office, what will it be when his term draws to its close? When the offices have all been distributed and that gratitude which is a sense of favors to come has grown weak; when the account of his successes and failures is being cast up in the public mind and in the speeches of his opponents; when jealous rivals for the succession are giving treacherous dagger-thrusts from behind, will he be able to keep his poise or will he give way, as have others in like position, to those bursts of anger which spring from the thought of hopes blasted, high purpose miscarried, friends proved false, from the weariness of a long and arduous task almost done and from the prospect of retirement from the place of power and conspicuity to the ranks of the people? That time will show of what metal he is made. He seems to begin over early to weaken under the strain.

PROMISES WITH A STRING.

Several of the anti-free tolls newspapers place great stress upon the poll of delegates to the Baltimore convention recently conducted by Senator Gore. It appears that 702 now favor repeal, 127 oppose it and 38 are noncommittal.

But the poll is somewhat belated. It is taken after the President and leader of the Democratic party has in effect admitted the existence of diplomatic entanglements calling for a concession by the American people. Of course all worshippers at the Democratic shrine who once voted for the free tolls plank in the platform are now against it. Nor is it a matter of uncertain speculation as to how they would feel about it if the President were engaged in upholding instead of repudiating his party platform. The 702 delegates want what President Wilson wants; that is all.

But the New York World triumphantly produces the banner evidence against the free tolls plank. It quotes from a newspaper of July 2, 1912, these sentences:

> Chairman Kern, of the resolutions committee, then read the platform. There was so much confusion in the hall that only those within a few feet of him could hear a word he said.

It is a fortunate discovery. The evidence can be used to excuse inaction on other planks in the Democratic platform as well as excuse repudiation of the canal tolls pledge.

There is the Presidential single-term plank. Of course nobody heard it read. Doubtless a poll of the delegates would now show unalterable opposition to it by a great majority, since the President does not seem to approve it.

There is also the plank pledging "immediate" opening of the resources of Alaska. The period defined by the word "immediate," we take it, has flitted with the fifteen months that have rolled by since the Administration came into control. But of course there was so much confusion in the hall that nobody heard this part of the platform read. Besides a poll has not been taken to determine how the delegates now feel about it.

The Democratic platform closes with this high-sounding paragraph.

> Our platform is one of principles which we believe to be essential to our National welfare. Our pledges are made to be kept when in office as well as relied upon during the campaign, and we invite the co-operation of all citizens, regardless of party, who believe in maintaining unimpaired the institutions and traditions of our country.

But it is not to be taken literally. What it means is this:

"So much of our platform as we have been able to hear above the confusion in the hall is one of principles which we believe to be essential to our National welfare. Our pledges are made to be kept when in office provided we do not change our mind after our candidates have been elected."

COLOMBIA'S JOKE CONSTITUTION.

A former deputy to the Colombian Congress writes to the New York Times explaining why Colombia rejected the Hay-Herran treaty giving it $10,000,000 for the canal concession and why the proposed payment of $25,000,000 is just. He says Colombia refused to ratify the treaty because it alienated territory in violation of the constitution and because Mr. Roosevelt sent an ultimatum forbidding amendment. He says the Colombian Senate desired to amend the treaty so as to force the French company to settle with Colombia before transferring the concession and so as to eliminate the clause giving American courts jurisdiction in Colombian territory. He quotes James T. Du Bois, President Taft's Minister to Bogota, as valuing the canal and railroad rights of Colombia at $49,946,000, and then says Colombia is willing to accept half this sum without anything for the loss of her territory or the injury to her commerce.

That sounds plausible until we look into the facts. The Colombian constitution is as great a joke as that of Mexico. President Marroquin, having made himself dictator and set aside the constitution, granted the canal company a six-years' extension of its concession. He sent Mr. Herran to negotiate the canal treaty. He then nominally re-established the constitution and faked the election of a Congress which rejected the treaty. The same Congress, Marroquin's tool, proposed to annul the extension of the concession because the same Marroquin had granted it in violation of the constitution. After Panama revolted General Reyes offered to fake the election of a new Congress, which would accept the American terms.

The Colombian constitution thus proves to be as elusive as the pea under the shell. Now you see it and now you don't. Foreign nations and concession-holders are razzle-dazzled by a kaleidoscopic change from dictatorial to constitutional rule and back again, the same man repudiating as president that which he had done as dictator. This man tries to make the United States a party to his repudiation. When we refuse, his tools reject the treaty he has authorized his envoy to make. When the Panama revolution spoils his hold-up game and leaves him with nothing to sell, he offers to accept what we were willing to pay in the first instance.

To this nation of boastful buccaneers Mr. Bryan proposes that we apologize and pay two and a half times as much as it was willing to accept from President Roosevelt. That sum of $25,000,000 shows that Colombians estimate President Wilson and Secretary Bryan two and a half times as "easy" as they estimated President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay.

A PROMISING SCHEME.

The Governor of Nebraska has recommended to the United States Government a project which will be of wide application if it should ever be carried into effect. It is not an irrigation scheme, although it has the appearance of one at first glance. Everybody knows that an immense quantity of snow falls each Winter on the long eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Their comparatively gentle declivity on that side gives a vast extent to their watershed and makes the Spring melting of the enormous snow accumulations comparatively slow. But whether slow or swift the melting goes on with the approach of every successive Summer and the water flows down to swell the stream of the Missouri and ultimately of the Mississippi.

Mingled with the already surcharged currents of these rivers this additional water does nobody any good but it often does a great many people serious injury. The more water the Mississippi is required to carry during the flood season the graver the peril to the levees on the lower river and the heavier the losses to the farmers and others who dwell along its banks.

The Governor of Nebraska proposes to turn this annual peril into an annual benefit to entire states and thereby to the whole country. The semi-arid regions of Western Nebraska and neighboring states lie at a level of about 100 feet above the surface of the rivers which traverse them. It would therefore be a comparatively easy engineering feat to divert the waters of these streams out over the surrounding country. No doubt the power generated at the necessary dams would more than pay all the expenses of the enterprise if it were properly husbanded.

Now we come to the distinctive features of the Governor's plan. It has been discovered by scientists that the soil of the region under consideration will retain the water which soaks into it for an indefinite period. A supply provided in early Spring will be stored and held with little loss month after month until it is absorbed by the roots of growing plants. Thus the water which would otherwise be worse than wasted as overflow in the Mississippi can be saved by an extremely simple process and utilized to increase the crops of a great region of fertile land. The productive capacity of this land is incalculable when ample water can be supplied to it. The scheme under consideration would provide the water.

One of the principal merits of the project is that it would not interfere with any irrigation plants. The water would be diverted from the rivers long before regular irrigation begins. When the time came for the farmers lower down to irrigate their crops the diversion of water from the upper rivers would have ceased. Thus the Governor's plan would confer a double benefit upon the country. It is now receiving consideration from the proper officials at Washington. A survey is to be made to determine more accurately upon its feasibility and it is within the bounds of possibility that something of the sort may be done upon an immense scale before many years have passed away. The problem of river control in the Middle West would thus be solved in an unexpected manner.

HOPES OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

Republican hopes of success in the Congressional elections of next November are raised high by the blunders of the Wilson Administration and by the disintegration of the Progressive party. The degree to which those hopes will be realized is contingent to some extent on the personal influence of ex-President Roosevelt in the campaign and on the moral effect on progressive Republican and Progressive party voters of the renomination of Senator Penrose in Pennsylvania.

The issues of the campaign are such that both opposition parties will fight the Democrats from the same position. With few exceptions Republicans and Progressives are united on canal tolls, on Mexico and on the Colombian treaty. As to the canal and the Colombian treaty an irresistible appeal can be made to the patriotic sentiment of the Nation. As to Mexico, a successful outcome of mediation may take the edge off of criticism, but the President cannot escape responsibility for having kept the country in dread of war for the past year or for provoking Mexicans to murder and despoil hundreds of Americans by his impotent but irritating meddling with Mexico's internal affairs. Partiality in the schedules, blighting of hopes that the cost of living would be reduced and depression in trade expose the new tariff to just criticism. Perversion of the regional bank system to pork barrel uses is another sin for which the Administration must answer and which will detract much from the credit to which it is entitled for passage of the currency law. Secretary Bryan's failure as a Foreign Minister, his revival of the spoils system in the diplomatic service and his appointment of incompetent men will not escape notice.

Whichever of the two opposition parties is the stronger and has the better prospect of winning will derive advantage from the wounds inflicted on the Administration by the weaker. The natural disposition of the voter who is turned against the Democrats by the combined assaults will be to support that party which has the better chance of gaining power to end the evils of which he becomes convinced. As things look now, such voters will be apt to turn to the Republican party. The shrinkage in the Progressive party vote has been so great and so continuous as to portend the early disappearance of that party as a political factor. Only the combined effect of Republican blunders, the activity of Colonel Roosevelt and the action of the Democrats in putting weapons into his hands can revive its fast-waning strength.

One of the blunders is the renomination of Mr. Penrose. He is typical of all that is worst in the Republican party of the past—boss rule, machine rule, the old guard, standpattism, corporation control. His nomination will probably drive thousands of earnest Republicans out of the party to choose between Mr. Pinchot, the Progressive, and Mr. Palmer, the Democratic, candidate. When they come to make that choice, the redoubtable Colonel will be present to warn them of the National dishonor involved in the canal tolls bill and the Colombian treaty and thus to turn them from Democracy to his third party. The Colonel may be expected to hold up the continued domination of Mr. Penrose in Pennsylvania and of Mr. Barnes in New York as proof that the old party is still under the rule of the bosses and that salvation lies only in his party. Should these appeals be effective in winning a large vote for Mr. Pinchot and in holding together a large body of Progressives throughout the country, the Colonel may attempt to dictate terms for reunion as the price of Republican victory in 1916.

But the Progressive party is obviously the weaker. It rests with the Republicans of boss-free states to make plain the fact that they are truly progressive and that the supporters of Mr. Penrose and Mr. Barnes are a negligible remnant of the reactionaries who brought disaster on the party in 1912. Let them make this demonstration, and the third party will fade away, leaving the way clear for the Republicans to contend for supremacy with the Democrats in 1916.

Senator Gore has canvassed the delegates to the Baltimore convention on the canal tolls plank and has convinced himself that 702 of the 867 from whom he has received replies favor repeal of canal tolls exemption. He calls this "a conclusive answer to those who in spite of the plank against subsidies regard the free tolls plank as binding on the party." It is nothing of the kind. It is a repudiation of one of the conditions on which the Democratic party was given power. It is useless for the delegates to say they did not know the plank was in the platform; they should have known and the party is just as much bound by it as though they had known. To obtain office on a platform and then to repudiate one of its important planks is to obtain office under false pretenses.

The courts are making progress in the elimination of technicalities as causes for new trials or for reversal of verdicts. In 1895 the United States Supreme Court, three justices dissenting, released a convicted man because he had not been asked to plead guilty or not guilty at his trial. The same court, but with changed membership, recently refused to reverse the conviction of Garland in the State of Washington when the same ground was alleged. The second decision was unanimous and the opinion is very similar in language to the dissenting opinion in the former case.

Driven into the last ditch, the repealers say exemption is a subsidy and therefore contrary to a cardinal Democratic doctrine. Subsidy to whom? Not the 92 per cent of our coastwise shipping which is railroad-owned and therefore excluded from the canal, but to the 8 per cent which is in genuine competition with railroads. If exemption be a subsidy to independent ships, imposition of tolls on these ships is a subsidy to those railroad which have always fought the canal.

The clause of the Clayton anti-trust bill exempting labor unions, farmers' associations or fraternal organizations from prosecution is denounced by the New York Tribune as "a cowardly evasion" which does not exempt them at all if they actually restrain or monopolize trade. It seems impossible to devise an effective exemption clause without laying it open to the charge of being class legislation, which the Tribune says the Clayton clause is if it really grants immunity.

The West got what was to be expected when the House refused to consider the bill extending time of payment by settlers on reclamation tracts. The House is dominated by Southern Democrats, who would gladly abolish the Reclamation Service and turn land office receipts into the Treasury, in order that their pork bills may not cause a deficit. The West is being smitten with the jawbone of the Democratic ass.

Really, law seems to be law, after all, and the small or infrequent shipper who thinks the corporations put it over him will cackle with joy to learn that a Spokane capitalist has been fined heavily for deadheading his own freight over his own road.

The mitigating feature of the alleged offense of a man charged with perjury in obtaining naturalization papers is the desire to become a citizen of this great republic to vote for the right man.

Husband and wife should have the privilege of riding on a commutation ticket in Oregon that is extended them in Washington. It means more business for the roads, and traffic is what is desired.

State Printer Harris and the Board are ungallant in placing the $30,000 deficiency as a charge against enfranchisement of women, but Adam's old excuse is always a good precedent.

After lying bound without food or drink for three weeks, Patmont, the kidnaped Prohibition orator, is qualified to talk on a "dry" subject.

Having inherited more than a million, James K. Hackett must proceed to spend it on ideas, just as would others under similar circumstances.

Becker will not sit in the chair until possibilities of multitudinous technicalities have been exhausted. That much is certain.

The Colonel will test his wallop in New York.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of May 25, 1864.

Warm Springs Agency, May 22.—Donald McKay, with a few of the Indians, has just arrived from Captain Drake's command. Donald says that about 80 miles from here his party found the Indians and sent back word to Captain Drake for 60 men. He sent 30, a number entirely inadequate. These troops came up about daylight, when they charged the Snakes with a view to cutting them off from a rocky knoll. Lieutenant Watson, who led the charge at the head of a small body of his men, was shot in the head and subsequently horribly mutilated. By some mistake, Lieutenant McCall, in command, with his party of men, did not get into the fight. One of Donald's Indians was killed; Old Stock Whitney was shot in three places and badly wounded; Barber, an expressman who went out with George Rundell, had his thigh broken by a shot; of the soldiers, two were killed and five wounded. The whites were defeated, but recovered the dead bodies.

Washington, May 21.—Dispatches from Stanton state that our forces found in Rome a large amount of provisions with seven fine iron works and machinery. We have secured two good bridges and an excellent ford across the Etowah. Dispatches from Banks, dated Alexandria, La., May 8, say the dam which had been in course of construction for the purpose of raising water to release the gunboats would be finished by the 9th. He would then move for the Mississippi.

Washington, May 21.—On Friday evening the 20th Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position near Spottsylvania. He has thus far progressed satisfactorily.

Albany, N. Y., May 23.—Governor Seymour has directed the District Attorney to procure indictments against all persons who were engaged in seizing the offices of the World and Journal of Commerce.

Washington, May 23.—In the House Pruyn, of New York, moved a resolution declaring unconstitutional the conduct of the executive officers of the Government in suspending the publication of the World and Journal of Commerce. Suspension of the rules that he might introduce the resolution was denied.

Port au Basque, May 20.—The Emperor and Empress of Mexico arrived at Maderia on May 20 and sailed the same day for Vera Cruz.

A series of tableaux will be presented at the Willamette Theater tomorrow evening under the management of the Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society.

Five vehicles were dashing furiously about the streets yesterday, all about the same time. The stampede was started by a horse attached to a light express wagon owned by Mrs. Tromley, of the restaurant. The horse ran down Third, Alder and First streets, putting to flight a baker's horse and wagon, a double team hitched to a milk wagon and the large team and wagon of the Portland brewery, the last-named taking the Union House baggage wagon, horse and all from Pine street to Ash, where it was upset, and the beer wagon kept on down First, then up A to Park street, among stumps, logs and crossings, throwing lager kegs along the route. A post in front of the Pioneer Hotel prevented the milk wagon from entering that establishment.

A large vat of not very pure water about 4 feet deep has been uncovered by taking up the floor of the old shingle building, corner of Front and Washington streets, into which a small boy fell last evening. He was rescued.

Clams were served up in all shapes yesterday. We partook of the hospitality of Captain Baker at his old stand in the rear of 13 Washington street.

Our streets were well crowded with farmers' wagons yesterday, many of which were loaded with grain for market.

STILL HALE AND HEARTY AT 95.

Indian Scout Tells of Visit to Portland in 1850.

PORTLAND, May 23.—(To the Editor.)—I have seen an item in The Oregonian entitled "Trials and Dangers of Early Settlers." In it Mr. Roberts tells about Mr. Grimes leading a party to the Boise Basin in 1862. I led 750 men from California via Umatilla to Lost River, in Idaho, in 1850. We discovered gold in Rocky Bar. We came back to Portland. There was no The Dalles then. When we came back that Fall The Oregonian was started. I paid 25 cents apiece to the kids for any paper they could bring me to take back to California.

Later on I became Indian scout, took the soldiers to Fort Klamath, then Vancouver, then to Boise City. Then I left them and went back and worked the gold we found in 1850. I took 100 men of our own company with me. George Grimes was one of them and was their Captain.

I am now half way into my 95th year, can walk from four to five miles an hour, can beat any pioneer running for a mile if I wish to try. I am hale and hearty and happy, with the love of God in my heart. They all knew the Wild Irishman in those days. This is written without glasses.

TIMOTHY O'SULLIVAN.

Intimidation of Grand Jurors.

PORTLAND, May 22.—(To the Editor.)—The grand jury is a body of seven men, drawn by lot from a jury list made up of responsible citizens. Their duty is to listen to the stories of wrong submitted to them, to make further inquiry, and, when a wrong presented to them amounts to a crime, provided there is evidence enough to make it probable that a crime can be proved, the grand jury sets in motion the prosecution in the courts. Formed in the manner indicated a grand jury is less likely to be influenced by wealth, power or influence, clamor, abuse or calumny, than is an official holding a regular position.

No governmental institution is immune from criticism, and it is to be expected that an attorney for indicted men would use a column and a half of newspaper space in abusing the members of the grand jury. When a state official, however, undertakes to criticise these men who are simply substantial citizens doing the duty that comes to them by chance, he should at least stop short of attempted intimidation. It is for protection against his kind that we need grand juries.

BEN IRWIN.

Nomination of Unregistered Candidates.

M'MINNVILLE, Or., May 23.—(To the Editor.)—It appears that one candidate for a high state office was not registered when he filed his petition and was not registered at all and had to swear in his vote. Can his nomination be taken as legal?

REPUBLICAN.

The law provides that any qualified elector who has filed his petition and is registered as a member of a political party subject to the primary act, shall have his name printed on the official nomination ballot. The courts would probably hold that this provision is directory to the Secretary of State and that the fact that a candidate whose name appeared on the ballot was not registered would not affect his nomination if he received a plurality and was otherwise qualified to serve as a state officer.

STATE PRESS AND THE ELECTION

Newspapers Discuss Results of Recent Party Primaries.

Eugene Register.

With the primaries past without civil war and knifing contests, Republicans can truthfully assure themselves that this is a Republican year in Oregon.

Making of Splendid Governor.

Salem Statesman.

Dr. Withycombe will make a splendid Governor. He will give this state a progressive, constructive administration, devoted to developing its varied resources.

Pride and Confidence.

Cottage Grove Sentinel.

With the primaries over, the Republican party can look with considerable pride upon its list of candidates and can feel practically certain of victory in the November elections.

Dark for Chamberlain.

Hood River News.

Mr. Booth has a splendid record for public service and is recognized as one of the first citizens of the state. Senator Chamberlain will assuredly be put upon his mettle with a united Republican party in this state and a candidate of Booth's caliber opposing him.

Balm for Defeated Candidates.

Condon Times.

Some candidates are sore over the result of the election. No use to feel sore, boys; take your medicine like men, and remember there is another day coming. We are going to have a 40-bushel wheat crop, anyhow, which should be a very considerable salve for sore spots.

Hard Man to Beat.

La Grande Observer.

Dr. Withycombe, as the Republican candidate for Governor, is going to be a hard man to defeat. He is as clean as a man can be; as honest and loyal as he is clean, and, above all, a man whose heart is in the development of the state, its agricultural possibilities and the education of the boys and girls to do practical things.

In Earnest About Booth.

Roseburg News.

That the Republican party is interested in the election of all the candidates on the ticket this Fall is evidenced by the vote cast for candidates who had no opposition. Scarcely a ballot that was cast in this county but showed a vote for R. A. Booth for United States Senator, and all the local candidates who are unopposed have polled the full party strength.

Bennet Supporters Pessimistic.

Jefferson Review.

We lost out on Bennett, much to our regret, and we believe that thereby the Democrats lost the Governor of Oregon, for Bennett would have been elected. It is our belief that both the Democrats and Republicans nominated their weakest candidate for Governor. Neither of them is worth the trouble of scratching the other one for, and the vote promises to be a straight party one, and that means a huge Republican majority.

Sincere, Upright, Practical.

Heppner Herald.

Dr. James Withycombe, of Corvallis, has been nominated by the Republicans of Oregon for Governor. It would have been impossible for Republicans of Oregon to have picked a more sincere, upright, practical and loyal man for their candidate. His handsome plurality, in face of the fact that there were a half-dozen other exceedingly deserving candidates, is evidence of the esteem and confidence he possesses in the hearts of the people of Oregon.

On the Fence.

Banks Herald.

The Herald withholds its judgment regarding the merits of the two candidates who have been nominated to head the state tickets of the two parties in November. Neither is a man whom the Herald advocated, and yet the Herald feels that neither is a man whom it could not support. When the Herald is more fully advised regarding these candidates, or possibly a third one, it will announce its preference and its reasons for them.

Dr. Withycombe's Peculiar Fitness.

Tillamook Headlight.

The Republican party in nominating Dr. Withycombe for Governor did a wise thing which will be a great benefit to the state. For the reason Oregon is an agricultural state with an enormous amount of undeveloped resources and idle unproductive land. Of all the candidates who aspired for office, he was the best informed man on agricultural matters and knows from practical experience how to develop the agricultural industry of Oregon.

From Booth to Constable.

St. Helens Mist.

The time has come when the Republicans can put up a united fight for the control of the state government and the representation in the United States Senate. All of these things rightfully belong to the Republican party. They have been kept out by factional differences and misrepresentation. Now let us all get together and support the ticket from R. A. Booth down to Constable and put the party in power that does things and does them right.

Portland's Good Example.

Lebanon Criterion.

Every one of the candidates for the Legislature selected by the Portland Business Men's League were nominated by the Republican party, with every indication that they will be elected to represent that city in the next Legislature. That is one evidence of the returning popularity of the Legislature. If good men were selected by all parties, at all times, to go to the Legislature its credit would stand higher among the people of the state. Portland has set an example that the whole state can well afford to follow.

Best That Could Have Happened.

Astorian.

The fact that Republican Oregon has placed Dr. James Withycombe at the head of its ticket is a matter of genuine congratulation and indicative of the fine purpose to retrieve the blunder of eight years ago when they permitted his defeat at the hands of George E. Chamberlain. He is of the very best the party has to offer the electorate and if ever the faith and credit of clean Republicanism demanded expression of its highest virtue it demands it now in the loyal and unswerving support of this fine citizen and servant.

Two High-Grade Candidates.

Albany Herald.

Dr. Withycombe can carry the Republican vote of the state, which is about 75 per cent of the total vote. Dr. Withycombe can carry a large Democratic vote, as he has been known to the people of Oregon as a broad-minded citizen and a man who has the interests of the state at heart. The Republican party being united this year, there is no reason why Dr. Withycombe should not be elected. He will carry the vote of the Prohibitionists, as he is looked on as a temperance man.

Oregon is sure to have a Republican Senator in the United States Senate in Mr. Booth, who was nominated by the Republicans and who will be opposed by George E. Chamberlain, the Democratic nominee. . . . Mr. Booth is a big man, a clean man and a successful man. His ideas are practical, as he has demonstrated in his business. This is the kind of man the people are calling for this year, and Chamberlain will undoubtedly meet his "Waterloo."

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of May 25, 1889.

New York, May 24.—The Nicaragua Canal Company has announced that the steamship Alvena, to sail for Greytown, Nicaragua, May 25, will carry about 50 men and implements and stores, being the pioneer expedition for the work of building the Nicaragua Canal.

Panama, May 24.—The unfortunate consequences of the canal smash are becoming more marked every day. The commissioner sent by the Jamaican government has already sent away 4000 people and has issued tickets for 3000 more. After all the distressed foreigners shall have been removed there will still be much suffering and want there.

Colfax, W. T., May 24.—W. H. Holcomb, vice-president of the Union Pacific, and C. J. Smith, general manager of the O. R. & N., passed through to Rockford on a tour of inspection.

Olympia, W. T., May 24.—J. N. Gale, an old and highly respected citizen and formerly editor of the Transcript, died last night.

R. R. Perrish, of Independence, is in New York; also W. H. Meade, of East Portland.

Corvallis is now lighted by electricity.

The committee of arrangements for the reunion of pioneers met yesterday. General Kapus, Governor Thompson, Frank Dekum and the secretary of the association were present.

It is probable that the steamer T. J. Potter will be brought back from the Sound to run on the river.

The School Board yesterday adopted the executive committee's report on the course of study, except the Pollard system, which was supported by Messrs. Ladd and Therkelsen and opposed by Messrs. Durham, George and Thompson. That subject was set for discussion next Monday.

Baron von Schelley, a wealthy German who has been living at Revenue, died suddenly on Monday.

The dissension in the ranks of Battery A, O. N. G., ended Thursday night in its disbandment.

Matsada Sorakichi, the Japanese wrestler, defeated James Connors last night.

Restitution Is Proper.

PORTLAND, May 23.—(To the Editor.)—Your editorial, "Let Restitution Be Made," is a most worthy one. I quote from same as follows:

> Then since Mr. Morgan was primarily responsible, he should be held financially responsible. He has passed beyond the jurisdiction of human law, but the wealth he amassed has not. His heirs should be compelled to make good out of his estate every dollar of which the New Haven stockholders were despoiled at his dictation. That is the least that justice can require.

These very same views entered my mind after reading the testimony of Mr. Mellen before the Interstate Commission. The late financier is responsible for the great losses sustained by many of the old New England families who had their money invested in the New Haven Road. If we live in the belief of a heaven and hell may I ask which destination has the soul of the departed financier, the father of trusts and mergers and a pillar of the church, flitted to?

SIRRAH.

An Old Mining Company.

PORTLAND, May 23.—(To the Editor.)—In the year 1876 the "Lucky Queen" Gold & Silver Mining Company of Oregon was incorporated. Kindly state if the same is or ever was in operation.

"AN OLD OREGONIAN."

The Lucky Queen Gold & Silver Mining Company was incorporated January 20, 1875. Supplemental articles of incorporation were filed December 31, 1901. The corporation was dissolved by the Governor January 20, 1906. There is no record in the State Corporation Department as to whether the corporation ever actually conducted a business.

Naturalization Laws.

OSTRANDER, Wash., May 23.—(To the Editor.)—How long after a person takes out their first papers before they can take out their second? If a person's father has taken out his first papers but does not take his second out until after the son is over 21 does the son then have to take out papers too, or can he vote on his father's? Does it make any difference at what age a person comes to this country?

SUBSCRIBER.

1. Two years, but a person has to be five years in the United States before he can become a citizen.
2. Yes.
3. No.
4. No.

Error in Addition.

TROUTDALE, Or., May 23.—(To the Editor.)—I wish you would explain the James D. Abbott and Arthur Langguth affair. The whole thing looks peculiar. We were led to believe that Abbott had the nomination. Then we find that Langguth gets it. Kindly explain this to a host of your east-end-of-Multnomah-County subscribers.

CLARA E. LARSSON.

The erroneous statement that James D. Abbott had been nominated was the result of an error by The Oregonian's clerical force in tabulating and adding election figures.

Woman.

Chaucer calls her an angel who truth
and grace imparts,
Shakespeare says her looks are books,
academies and arts;
Tom Moore says she is fickle, Byron
calls her fiend,
Swinburne hails her eyes as veils,
wherein her soul lies screened.

Know well these bards! Then doubt,
who can,
She is the mirror of the man.

—Selected.

His First Day at School.

London Sphere.

Mrs. Smith (to Percy, who has just come home after his first day at a kindergarten school)—Well, dear, and how did you like going to school? I suppose you are the youngest of all the little boys, aren't you?

Percy (indignantly)—I'm not, mother! Two of our fellows come in perambulators.