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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1914.

BRYAN DOES ONE GOOD THING. The one striking exception to President Wilson's reversal of the policy which his followers have contemptuously styled dollar diplomacy is the treaty which Secretary Bryan has negotlated with Nicaragua and which is cal now before the Senate. Had he followed the same general policy as has marked his dealings with other countries, he would have withdrawn the marines whom President Taft had stationed at Managua and the American officials from Nicaraguan custom-Secretary Knox made a treaty establishing a financial protectorate designed to keep Nicaragua solvent Western Federation of Miners, from and thus to deprive any foreign counof a pretext for intervening in its affairs. He proposed to obtain for this country power of intervention only in is a most murderous vehicle of terror-case of internal disorder. Mr. Root, ism and death. It has played a signiwhen Secretary of State, would have ficant and bloody part in the stormy gone further and would have placed history of the Western Federation of all the Central American states under Miners, of which Moyer has long been as full a protectorate as we exercise

Mr. Bryan, with Mr. Wilson's santion, has gone farther than either Mr. Root or Mr. Knox proposed. He has arranged with Nicaragua that the United States shall have the right to intervene for the following purposes: For the preservation of Nicaraguan inde

pendence.

For the maintenance of a constitutional government adequate to protect life, property and individual liberty.

For the maintenance of the free right of

suffrage.

For the discharge of any obligations which Nicaragua may contract or assume or which may be imposed upon her by international

Nicaragua grants to the United Exclusive proprietary rights necess

convenient for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal across its territory.

A lease, with full sovereignty for ninety-nine years, with the privilege of renewal, over Great Corn and Little Corn Islands, in the Caribbean Sea.

the Caribbean Sea.

A lease, with full sovereignty, for ninety nine years, with the public of the party of the public of the pub A lease, with the privilege of renewal, over a place to be selected on the Gulf of Fonseca for use as an American naval basa. Perpetual right for American coastwise shipping to engage in the coastwise trade of Nicaragua under the same terms as Nicaraguan ships.

Nicaragua ships.

Pledge on the part of Nicaragua not to enter into any treaty with a foreign nation which will impair the independence of the country or rights granted to the United States or to permit a foreign power to colonize or obtain lodgment for military or naval purposes in Nicaraguan territory.

Pledge on the part of Nicaragua not to contract any debt beyond its ability to pay.

For these privileges the United

For these privileges the United States agrees to pay Nicaragua \$3,-000,000, to be deposited to her credit banks selected by the United States. This treaty is attacked on alleged

grounds that it will help American bankers to whom Nicaragua ower ever \$1,000,000, secured by the repub-He's 49 per cent of the stock of the Nicaraguan Railroad. It is likely to meet with opposition from some Democrats, who had denounced the Knox treaty as dollar diplomacy and who are reluctant to reverse themselves by going still further in the direction of American financial and political con-Thorough investigation of the whole subject is demanded and should be had, that Senators may know preelsely upon what they are called to vote.

Nevertheless, the treaty, or some the security of our great investment at Panama that we should safeguard our- which denied the Legislature the powselves against the construction of a canal by interests that might prove inimical to this country. does not bind this country to the Legislature and gives us in perpetuity the exclusive proprietary right to construct the cabuild the Nicaragua canal; it simply al at our option, leaving the details to be arranged whenever we exercise It secures to us nava bases on both the Pacific Ocean and tion; to permit classification of prop-the Caribbean Sea for the protection erty for taxation at different rates, to of the Panama Canal and of the Nicaragua Canal, should we ever build of any rival foreign interest in republic by empowering us to see that tax law, one exempting moneys and Nicaragua has a free, orderly, solvent credits and the other exempting housegovernment and by giving us control of that republic's foreign relations. to pay for these privileges is not too large, when their value to our securis considered, and it will relieve Nicaragua from the pressure of immediate financial needs.

Other Central American republics

have protested against this treaty as a menace to their independence, as a now offered virtually failed. violation of their treatles with Nicaragua and of their rights in the Bay of Fonseca and as a hindrance to realization of their ambition for Central the uniform rule of taxation so that American federation. The purpose of the Legislature may reform taxation the United States is to buttress, not to without going to the people. impair, the independence of Nicaragua with the power of this Nation. Our repeated efforts to promote peace and union in Central America are the best guaranty that we should not stand in the way of federation. Our possession way of federation. Our possession of naval bases on the Nicaraguar coasts will be not a menace, but a protection against aggression by other powers which might have genuinely sinister designs. The fears entertained by the Central Americans are born of dangers which events would prove to be imaginary. Probably when they have seen the peace, liberty, financial stability and prosperity which will certainly follow American protection, they will themselves seek the same The five republics will then be more apt to realize their dream of union than under the present conditions of chronic disorder and insol-It is the duty of the American Government to care first for the in-United States. In this case, at least, these interests coincide with those of Nicaragua and of her neighbors.

Premier Asquith played clever polities in receiving the East End workomen, but refusing to receive the State Treasury.

As The Oregonian views the situarampant shrews who are making Eng-

militant suffragists of an opportunit to crow by calmly assuming that th East Enders oppose militancy.

WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD The people of Oregon, in their high anacity as the final arbiter of their own affairs, in 1902 adopted the initiative and referendum as an amend-

ment to the state constitution.

In 1904, two measures-the direct primary and local option-were of-fered for action through the initiative. In 1906, the people were called on o pass on eight measures.

In 1908, the number submitted for popular action had grown to sixteen. In 1910, the citizen at the election thirty-two measures.
In 1912, the popularity of the initia-

tive and referendum had not decreased, and a total of thirty-sever oills was on the ballot.

Prior to 1910, a majority of the bills was carried. In 1910 and 1912, the people had become convinced that the great vehicle of popular legislation was being grossly abused, and they voted down by far the larger number. They They longer suffer the imposition upon them of bills that had no clear right on the ballot.

But the lesson has not been fully learned by the busy order of legisla-tion promoters and social and politiupsetters. For 1914, thirty-six measures are in sight and the end is

The only safe way out is for another when-in-doubt-vote-no campaign.

DYNAMITE.

The hasty and fearful exit of Mr. Charles H. Moyer, president of the Butte was inspired by his wholesome fear of dynamite. President Moyer knows from terrible experience that it President Moyer president.

Dynamite twice blew up the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mills. Dynamite de stroyed the home of Superintendent Bradley, of the Bunker Hill mine, in San Francisco. Dynamite killed ex-Governor Steunenberg, in Boise, on the fateful night of December 31, 1905. Dynamite was the agent of direct action in the strikes of Rossland, Tonopah, Goldfield, Colorado, and many others, in all of which the Western Federation was a principal. Dynamite, at the hands of Harry Orchard and other assassins, removed many enemies of the Federation. Dynamite has been its serviceable friend, the ready instrument of someone's awful

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were arrested and acquitted of the Steunenberg murder. The evidence was in-sufficient. But it was nevertheless most damaging. But somebody-Orchard and his kind-committed those horrible crimes at someone's insti-

Moyer fleeing from dynamite is edifying spectacle. One may wonder if he has ever heard, from great authority, that "they that take the sword shall perish by the sword"?

A PLAN THAT ONCE FAILED

The Oregonian is unable to see the distinction Mr. Mason in a letter today attempts to make between the duties that would be imposed on the proposed new tax commission and the duties imposed by law upon the existing Tax Commission

The existing Tax Commission is required by law to "recommend to Legislative Assembly such amend-ments, changes or modifications of the constitution or laws as seem proper or necessary to remedy injustice or irregularity in taxation or to facilitate the assessment and collection of public taxes." The new commission is to would draft a tax law or code "such as in year. taxes," their opinion shall be best fitted for the uses of the citizens of the state,"

etc. The State Tax Commission is now performing this function to the best of its ability. It is handicapped by the its ability. presence in the constitution of the uniform rule of taxation. For two years treaty on the same general lines, form rule of taxation. For two years should be ratified. It is necessary to it was further handicapped by the existence of a constitutional provision

er to pass laws regulating taxation.

The Tax Commission has been active in recommending tax changes to to the people. Moreover, in 1911 the Legislature by work with the Tax Commission. The two in conjunction submitted to the voters four amendments—to permit the divorce of state and local taxapermit the imposition of an income tax, and a fourth repealing county tax It guards us against the creation option. They also submitted three laws-one changing the inheritance hold furniture. Here was quite an ambitious programme. It was the reof \$3,000,000 which we are sult of committee investigation such or these privileges is not too as the Non-Partisan League now proposes and of the performance of a specific duty by a duly constituted tax authority. Only two of the seven carried-the household exemption and the repeal of county tax Thus the same plan that is

The Tax Commission in 1913 recom mended to the Legislature the resub-mission of an amendment modifying The measure is on the ballot. This Commission also recommended and secured the adoption of the new law relating to tax penalties and tax collecwhich so much criticist tion against was directed before the courts put a

popular construction on it. The Oregonian presents these facts to show that the investigation of tax methods and recommendation of changes are duties actively and co sistently performed by the constituted Board of Tax Commissioners. Its two other chief functions are to value public service corporation property for taxing purposes and sit as a State Board of Equalization. Public service corporation property is now valued by the Railroad Commission for ratemaking purposes. Herein is one du-Originally the Governor, plication. ecretary of State and State Treasure sat as the Board of Equalization, received no extra compensation and managed to perform the work. Now the Non-Partizan Lesgus proposes that practically the only independent function of the State Tax Commission shall he turned over to a new commission while the existing commission is left

to draw down \$15,000 a year from the

land a huge bediam. He deprived the tion there are two alternative courses and prestige of office. The heavy to pursue in the matter of tax legisla-One is to adopt the amendment Legislature power to reform tax laws to win over the majority to their Oregon one of but two or three states in the Union which go contrary to the advice and counsel of practically every tax authority in the world. But it booth was confronted by a total of would certainly put a stop to tax tinkering.

MEXICAN BRAGGADOCIO. Some apprehension is expressed from Vera Cruz because of the insulting and bellicose attitude taken on very recently by Mexican federal troops. They are described as of an defiant and aggressive mood and the suggestion is put forth that they must have received orders to incite troubland bring about an advance on Mex-ico City in order that Huerta may forestall the rebels. But with due con-sideration of the Latin American makeup it would seem that quite a different construction should be placed on this fresh insolence, although the matter is of more than passing significance and importance.

It is far more likely that the Mexican federals have become quite con-vinced that there is to be no trouble; that the Wilson Administration will go to any length to prevent trouble. There is nothing the Mexican delights braggadocio. The Mexican federals were shown in a bad light when a few squads of American troops put them to shameless flight at Vera Cruz. Immediately following that action there was little insolence shown. Then they did not know but what the American fighting men might resent affronts and promiseuous sniping. But now that they find the American fighting men held in leash by spineless diplomacy it is quite in keeping with the Mexican nature that they should ban-ter and dare and paw the air in nicely simulated anticipation of a fight they do not expect to have.

If the Mexican federals had reason to believe that they might precipitate a fight by their conduct it is a safe ssumption that they would be an extremely humble and courteous lot, at least so long as they were within rifle range. This attitude is merely a forerunner of what Americans may look for in Mexico hereafter if we persist in a policy of half-measures and finally withdraw from Vera Cruz on some shallow pretext.

SANE PATRIOTISM.

With the Fourth close at hand spe cial interest attaches to figures compiled by the Russell Sage Four for the purpose of showing the effect of the Sane Fourth movement upon the annual casualty rate. These eloquent figures emphasize the fact that hundreds or thousands of human lives may depend upon a mere change viewpoint on the part of the public They reveal the wonderful poan idea when intelligently applied and widely disseminated. It used to be that the country counted the dead and maimed on July 5 and viewed the fearful toll as merely unfortunate.

Then it occurred to some thoughtful person that it was worse than unfor-tunate-it was little short of criminal folly. We might continue to express our patriotic fervor without limb-destroying bombardments. To those who loudly protested that this was putting a quietus on our patriotic im-pulses the reply was ventured that true patriotism may find as full expression in intelligent exercises and ceremonies as in wild unreasoning noise. Besides the number of patriots would not be so greatly decreased each

Glancing at the balance sheet, find that in 1908, when the Sane Fourth idea was young and but four cities had succumbed to its saving logic, 5623 serious accidents were reported. The next year, when twenty cities had joined the movement, th annual celebration claimed only 5307 victims. In 1910 the sane idea had spread to ninety-one cities and the victim list dropped to 2923. By 1912, 258 cities had responded to the dic-tates of sanity and there were but 988 bad mishaps. Last year, with 394 cities in line, the accident totals showed a slight increase over 1912. since the accidents occur outside the centers of sanity and the places that continue to burn powder and generate cripples merely ran up their score a little bigher than usual.

The idea of sane observance is spreading rapidly, as the figures show, and in due time doctors, undertakers and gravediggers will be able to find time to join with us in observing the glorious Fourth.

ANARCHY IN BUTTE. Governor Stewart, of Montana, cannot escape a large share of respo bility for the anarchy which prevails in Butte and for the deaths which have resulted. He must have known the character of the men at the he of the two factions of miners, and of the members of the union. The former riot was sufficient cause for proclaiming martial law, for it was at evidence that the seceders were ready for any deed of violence. The outward calm which has prevailed since the first outbreak gave no security continued peace, but the Governor might have availed himself thereof to precautionary measures against further violence and to arrest the lead-

ers of the riots. The trouble with Butte is too much olitics mixed with too much of the 'direct action" teaching of the Western Federation of Miners. That organiza tion has always, almost without concealment, forwarded its cause with physical force. It has taken advantage of the facts that the great majority of the population of Butte are minera and that Butte is the largest city in the state to make terms politically with the various factions which have torn Montana. F. A. Heinze owed political influence largely to the backing of the federation. have been organized at the instigation of the federation officials, who thus advanced their personal interests while

gaining concessions for their follower Butte has been a mine of weslth for the federation and its officials as well as for the mine-owners. Its min-ers have been the most regular and most liberal contributors to the federation's funds and have paid its local officials good salaries. is for such an organization to fall under the control of a clique which has a keen eye to the main chance. Naturally others desire the emoluments

sessments levied for support of the Michigan strike seem to have furnext November which will give the nished the malcontents an opportunity without encountering the obstacle of a The old leaders, having control of the rigid uniform rule and then leave tax union, seem to have engineered their reform to the Legislature which can own re-election to office and destroyed call in such advice as it desires hope of a peaceful change of control whether from the Tax Commission or Their contracts with the mining coman independent body of experts. The other course is to adopt the two-thirds rule amendment recently filed at Salem. This would perpetuate the rigid uniform rule of taxation probably until the millennium sawns. It would leave a randowly in the millennium sawns. It would leave a randowly in the millennium sawns. the millennium dawns. It would leave rendering impossible performance of Oregon one of but two or three states the contracts to supply miners to the

ing of their opponents, Governor Stewart's inaction in this situation, which he must surely have known, may be ascribed to fear of antagonizing either faction and of there-by injuring his political prospects. The only remedy is for the higher power of the Federal Government to step in and restore order. A state which neg. lects to enforce its own laws for the preservation of peace abdicates its functions by that very fact and imposes on the Nation the duty to take them up.

A REFERENCE INCIDENT. In these days when the world is cused of running to commercialism and mad pursuit of wealth the advent of the pending international yacht race off Sandy Hook is illuminating and refreshing. It not only provides the major portion of the world with a fresh interest and many thrills, but it goes far to refute some of the critics who have been saying mean things about the race-the human race, that A significant fact is that several in so much as heroics and swaggering million dollars will be spent on this momentous sporting event. Millions of dollars expended in a struggle over a silver cup that is worth a paltry \$500. Melted into silver it would \$500. hardly bring that.

The high cost of yacht racing is It will cost Sir Thomas appalling. It will cost Sir Thomas Lipton \$1,000,000 or thereabouts to make his latest attempt to lift the cup that America has held for so many The American sportsmen who years. will defend the cup will be out close to \$750,000 by the time it is determined which American craft shall have the honor of defending the cup Immense additional sums will be ex-pended during and after the race for that \$500 cup. The accessories are what come high; crews, prize-money, convoys, trans-Atlantic transportation, floating quarters for crews, skilled skippers, motor boats and the hundred and one incidents of the salling course

But no matter how much it all costs, the sums will be given freely and by who have the money to spend Probably they give little or no thought to the expense. The important fact is that the sole reward of all this outlay of time and money is a purely senti-mental one. The \$500 cup is a symbol of supreme maritime skill and achievement and an emblem of the best in sportsmanship. Finer or more commendable motives did not inspire men to big deeds in the days chivalry.

London dressmakers declare that only those socially obscure wear loud, immodest gowns. Some people never realiss how they can be conspicuously obscure.—New York Evening Sun.

The person whose deeds do not warrant attention strives to attract it by the loudness of his voice or his clothes. Loudness is the last resort of a vain empty mind.

It would not be a bad plan for Judge Hennessy Murphy to get the loan of the American Eagle and hurry that Home-Rule celebration into a pa rade on the afternoon of the Fourth. Many a man glad to be considered of Irish blood would hail the opportunity to appear in the ranks.

Objection is entered to a statue showing the pioneer woman in the attire of a Comanche. But how often did she have nothing better to wear in

Germany sought to outbid the United States for the Nicaraguan canal rights, according to the Nicaraguan Minister Trying to talk us out of something? The laundry combine thinks there

are too many shops in the field; yet "cleanliness is next to godliness," and there never can be too much. All Portland needs is to tear a leaf out of the past and get a Dan McAllen to initiate work on a proper celebra-

tion of the Fourth. The Administration is turning to Villa. That crafty individual will be good until the moment comes for looting Mexico City.

A bachelor over in Washington hav-ing fallen heir to \$500,000, will now become a matrimonial prize of the first magnitude.

An advantage of Transpacific travel is that you can have your appendix removed and be well on disembarking.

The Weather Bureau continues mark up a deficiency in rainfall, and its absurdity lies in its truth.

Dynamite outrages at Butte are an unfitting scho to Presidential clem-ency toward dynamiters,

Almost every day an aviator is killed, the variation being in the locality where he drops. Butte troubles have taken a seriou

turn with the usual fatality to "inno-Hearst should now come out with a tory that Greece is buying those ves-

sels for Japan. Portland is getting along nicely season.

M'Nary and Benson might split the salary and divide the work. Why not sell the whole Navy and found a grapejuice factory?

"Truth" is the slogan of the admer n convention. Good.

day at Salem has educational value just now. Eugene is in line to limit activity of the dog.

Joyriding continues as dangerous as Welcome to our midst, Colonel.

Cherries are ripe at Salem. Go to the Cherry Fair.

Stars and Starmakers BY LEONE CASS BARR.

At this season the visits of the blane nd promising praise agents are few and far between. Just now we have only one in our midst. His name is John W. Ball. When you learn that his father is a retired English Methodist minister it doesn't take any stretching of imagination to figure out what the middle initial "W." stands for. Mr. Ball is in Portland shead of William Hodge in "The Road to Happiness." which opens at the Heilig next companies. By resorting to violence Monday night. This is the first occa-the seceders only followed the teachsion that young Englishman has had to visit this Coast, although for seven years he has been identified with the theaters of the East. His people live in Willows, Cal., and last week he visited them for the first time in five years Father Ball introduced him to another Methodist minister.

"Do I understand that you are a traveling man?" asked the divine "Yes, sir," meekly replied the press

agent "What is your line?" asked the min-

The press agent caught a wig was from father and hastily replied: "Oh, I travel for a New York firm of chicken fanciers." And then he had to mit for two solid

hours and listen to a dissertation on Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins. Eleanor Haber has gone to Colorado Springs, where she will be leading wo-

man with the Burns Stock Company. Walter B. Gilbert, of the Baker Players, has gone to San Francisco on a visit with relatives. His step-son, Jack Gilbert, whose mother was the late Ida Adair, accompanied Mr. Gilbert.

Marie Baker, character woman for a ew months with the Baker Players, is playing in Honolulu in stock.

Richard Vivian is playing with the Burbank stock in Los Angeles.

Every paper I pick up has an interview of some sort with Nathaniel Goodwin in which he says that he is still a very young man and that Marjorie Moreland Goodwin is a case of "the last girl's the best girl of all." Nat means probably is that the last wife is the best wife of all. He has married most of his girls. Just now the Goodwins are presenting "Never Say Die," the comedy that Willie Collier couldn't make go in New York.

David Warfield, accompanied by Mrs. Warfield and her sister, Miss Stella. Brandt, are vacationing in their home city, San Francisco.

From London comes news that Mrs. Jackson Gouraud has taken a fourth husband. She was married June 11 at the Strand Registry Office to Alexandre Miskinoff, the Russian to whom she has been reported engaged many times during the past year, and who has witnesses were Yvonne Gouraud, foster daughter of the bride, and Amanda Gherson. Both the bride and the bride groom gave their residence as the Picadilly Hotel. His age was stated as 28, hers as 40. She described herself as Aimee Crocker Gouraud, widow, and daughter of Edwin Bryant Crocker, of San Francisco. The bridegroom said he was the son of "a government official of the tax department." He is registered at the hotel as "Prince Miskinoff."

He didn't so describe himself, however. been known widely as a Prince. The He didn't so describe himself, however, in the marriage register, but simply as "of independent means."

Intimate friends of Mrs. Henry B Harris, widow of the well-known theatrical manager who perished in Titanic disaster in April, 1912, have earned recently of her engagement to Edward Meyers, of Chicago, Mrs. Harris has met unusual success in handling many of the business interests of her late husband. It is said that when Mrs. Harris marries agai she will have relinquished her thea-trical holdings. Meyers is proprietor of the Stratford Hotel in Chicago.

James K. Hackett is to play Othello at the Greek Theater in Berkeley. He starts Othelloing September 9.

Nana Bryant is on a camping trip with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver D. Bailey on Puget Sound previous to opening co-star with Del Lawrence at the Empress Theater in Vancouver, B. 5. Her engagement is for eight weeks.

"Damaged Goods" is not coming to Portland until next season. It has closed in San Francisco, Its players are going to have a vacation and in September the play starts again on its Coast tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle are go ing to Europe shortly to conduct a ampaign for the modern dances. Mrs Castle is rapidly recovering from a recent operation for appendicitis and the pair have been booked for appearance in London, Paris and Deauville. They expect to sall in about ten days for the other side. The list of "those salling to Yurrup"

lengthens. Blanche Ring and her sister Frances have just sailed on the Olympic. Blanche opens a vaudeville our upon her return in September.

Otheman Stevens, dramatic editor of the Los Angeles Examiner, is the author of a new play entitled "Faith," which is understood to be promised a production next season by Ooliver

Mrs. Fiske and her cousin, Emily Stevens, are making a leisurely journey along the New England which is to extend to Cape Breton, in Nova Scotia, where they will spend the without baseball during the showery greater part of their holiday. This is deviation from Mrs. Fiske's custom of spending her Summers in the North Woods. Mrs. Fiske will return to New York about the middle of August to begin rehearsals of the new comedy by John Luther Long, which is to be her Autumn production.

> Washington D. C., Heraid,
> "Why do you insist so attenuously on
> my placing my order right now?" "I
> have taken a course in a school of scientific salesmanship and according to
> all rules and theories, this is the psychological moment for closing this
> wata" Scientific Salesmanship.

ROSPERITY FIRST," HIS MOTTO Thing to Do Is Defeat Democracy, Then

Patch Up Family Quarrel. PORTLAND, Or., June 14 .- (To the Editor.)-My interest in the forthcombefore him and wishes to live them under the most favorable economic condi-tions obtainable. I have become con-vinced by experience that no political party will realize our ideals, and that periods of depression are inevitable, though it is indisputable that politics though it is indisputable that politics (the science of government) has a direct bearing upon community and individual prosperity. The best government is that which gives us the maximum attainable prosperity, and when the experience of many years has taught us that prosperity invariably comes with the advent of one party and departs with the success of its opponent, reason would seem to dictate the choice of the party of prosperity as a permanent the party of prosperity as a permanent political abiding place. Of course the selfish interests—polit-ical and financial—ally themselves to a great extent with the party in power

great extent with the party in power and endeavor to control it, and the mass of voters, despairing of internal reform, revolt and the opposition, though not the choice of the majority, obtains temporary control. In the over 10 years that I have been a voter this has happened twice and the averageman has been ground between the upper milistone of selfishness and greed and the lower milistone of political atupidity. There seems no way to prevent it, and all the medern laws will not avail to give us immunity. As atupidity. There seems no way to prevent it, and all the medern laws will not avail to give us immunity. As children will not learn from the experience of their parents, so mankind rejects the lessons of the past and revamps its fallacies. "Error wounded" may "writhe in pain and die amidst its worshipers," but it dies very slowly, and from its ashes springs up a new error, and the same slant-minded set that once worshiped the silvertongued ass have now set up the idol of international altruism—logislating for the benefit of the rest of the world at the expense of our own people. No man would attain his best possible mental and moral height if life were nothing but a pleasure garden, through which he strolled at leisure, and that which is true of the individual is true of the nation. "Sweet are the uses of adversity." The fleas on a dog keep him from grieving over his other troubles and the doctrine of original sin is a prayentive of egotiam in its believers. I have never been able to see that the balance between good and evil was on the gredit side of a Democratic administration; but that may be because I am only an average man and view matters from a prossic bread and butter standpoint.

I think there are many thousands of I think there are many thousands of these average men in Oregon and that they will be hard to convince that the continuance of the Democratic party's supremacy means prosperity for them as individuals or honor for our Nation. They will look upon Mr. Booth as the representative of Republicanism and Mr. Chamberlain as the representative of Democracy, and not merely as individuals. The provocation for the Roesevelt moveement was great and it may be that the result achieved was worth the price paid. That will always be a be that the result achieved was worth the price paid. That will always be a matter of opinion. But the average man has a greater interest in the future than in the past. He is not a politician (in the ordinary sense of the word) and cares nothing for the standpatters of either faction. He may exclaim with Mercutio: "A plague on both your houses. They have made oat's meat of me." He is going to vote for a resumption of business—to replace the duty on wool and lumber, to exampt

ters from a prosaic bread and butter standpoint.

Democracy and restore prosperity.
There will be plenty of time thereafter
to attend to our family quarrel. In the
face of the common enemy we must be
united.

EXPERIENCE.

WHOLE PROBLEM TO BE TAKEN UP LAGA

Tax Commissioners whose duty it is to carry out the objects which we are advocating. We believe that you are in error in this, in that the duties of this present Tax Commission are covered by 15 paragraphs, 14 of which indicate clearly that the duties of the present Tax Board are to enforce the tax laws as they now exist. The only place where it seems to be indicated nated it to the first that the present to be indicated nated it to the first tax is a seem to be indicated nated it to the first tax is a seem to be indicated nated it to the first tax is a seem to be indicated nated it to the first tax is a seem to be indicated nated it to the first tax is a seem to be indicated nated it to the first tax is a seem to be indicated in the first tax is a seem to be indicated in the first tax is a seem to be indicated in the first tax is a seem to be indicated in the first tax is a seem to be indicated in the first tax is a seem to be indicated in the first tax is a seem to tax i

dicate clearly that the duties of the present Tax Board are to enforce the tax laws as they now exist. The only place where it seems to be indicated that the present Tax Board is to go beyond the mere matter of enforcement of the present laws is the fact that they are instructed to investigate relative to the tax laws of the states and countries and to "recomment to the legislative assembly such amendments, changes or modifications of the constitution or laws as seem proper or necessary to remedy injustice or necessary to remedy injustice or recessary in taxation or to facilitate the assessment and collection of public taxes and revenues."

You will note that our bill goes further than this. We believe that the entire system of tax legislation is absolutely indefensible and we believe, because of this fact, there have been submitted to the voters at each election numerous laws which tend to correct some one particular evil without considering the problem as a whole. We believe that a subject of this magnitude and importance should receive careful consideration, and that no action should be taken without densidering the problem. It is for the reason that we have initiated a bill which makes it mandatory upon the Governor to appoint a commission, and further makes it mandatory upon the commission to report at the next session of the Legislature. No such work is contemplated by the present Tax Board.

In your editorial you further state that if it is our idea to abolish the reason State Tax Commission and sub-

is contemplated by the present Tax Board.

In your editorial you further state that if it is our idea to abolish the present State Tax Commission and substitute for it the commission which we have in mind, we should change our bill and make this fact clear. Such is not contemplated by us. It remains for the Tax Commission which we wish to have appointed to state in their judgment whether or not it would be wise to abolish the present Tax Board. It may be necessary to have the present Tax Board carry on the work it is now doing, which is primarily to see that the taxes are collected. We do not wish to hamper in any way the work of the commission which we advocate. We believe that the Governor will appeint a competent commission to handle this work who will lock at the same. we believe that the commission to handle this work—who will look at the matter in a broad way, and who will recommend a system of taxation that will be fair to all. That is all we ask.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE,
By George C. Mason, Manager.

Worth of Icelandic Ponics

Icelandic ponios, which are being im pressed into the service of the Swis have taken a course in a school of scientific salesmanship and, according to all rules and theories, this is the psychological moment for closing this sale."

Honest Six Days Per Week.

London Tit-Bits.

"I am inclined to think," said a man, "that our friend, Mr. Grafton Grabb, was created on the Sabbath." "For what reason?" "We are told that an honest man is the noblest work of the creator, and also that on the seventh day the orestor rested."

Take the service of the Swiss army, aroused the admiration of the great traveler, Nme. Ida Pfeiffer. "In spite of scanty food," she wrote "they have marvelous powers of endurance. They can travel from 35 to 49 miles per diem for several consecutive days. They know by instinct the dangerous appois in the steny wastes and in the moors and swamps. On approaching these places they bend their heads to-ward the earth and look sharply round on all sides. If they cannot discover they stop at once, and cannot be urged forward without many blows.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of June 23, 1888. Johnstown, Pa. June 24. A sweet-ing fire broke out this afternoon and in half an hour 20 houses were hurn-

Chleage. June 24.—The authorities have information that a committee of the camp of the Clan-ma-Gael, after a formal trial, found Dr. Cronin guilty of being a British spr.

Tacoma, W. T. June 24.—Allen C. Mason and Frank C. Ross, two prominent real estate men, and F. S. Harmon, a merchant, returned today from an ascent of Mount Tacoma. Albany, June 34 .- A contract was let

teday to J. S. Antonells and Loring B. Doe, of San Francisco, for construct-ing 20 miles of road eastward on the Oregon Pacific Railroad. Vancouver, W. T., June 24 .- As a re vancouver, W. June 2016 and the City Council today passed a fire limit ordinance. Fortiand capitalists offer money to rebuild the burnt district with brick at 6 per cent.

The alumni of the Portland High The alumni of the rotation res-school held their annual reunion res-terday evening. Those who took part in the exercises were Parsons orches-tra, Della Burnham, president of the association, Miss Lella Dalton and Miss Bessie Thompson, and Mrs. W. A. Wetsell.

Silverton, Or., June 24 -- An organination has been formed called the Oregon State Secular Union, the aim of which is to educate the public on the subject of taxing church property, which is to educate his property, maintaining the secular charater of our schools, discontinuing public appropriations for sectation institutions, resisting Puritanical legislation in regard to Sunday, etc.

Joaquin Miller, the well-known poet and California magazine writer, is soon to commence upon a series of ar-ticles for the New Tork Independent, to consist of sketches of Oregon, Wash-ington, Montana, Idaho and the two Pakotas. His first article will be de-voted to Portland. Oakotas. His firs

Mr. Harris Myers, the First-street awnbroker, more familiarly a Uncle" Myers, died yesterday.

R. S. Perkins and C. Mulkey have urchased the celebrated colt Guide for \$2500.

Sells Bros. and Barrett's united shows exhibited in the city yesterday Kopp's brewery at Astoria burned. Saturday night.

Miss Carrie Packard, who has been principal of the Holladay school, has been elected principal of Lowisdale school.

Half a Century Ago

C. M. Carter, who arrived yesterday on the San Francisco steamer, and who, while in Washington, was appointed special postal agent, made the frin through to California from the East verland and reports very favorably of he route west of Balt Lake. Mr. Carter says the road east of the ter mays the road east of the Rocky Mountains was liked with emigrants. The protection afforded them is mainly due to the pre-establishment of a mail route, for the better protection of which the Government has established a line of forts. Mr. Carter draws a cheerful picture of the progress of civilization and astilement in what a few years since was but a harren and forbidding wilderness. The stages possing daily wilderness. The stages passing daily keep the forts and the settlers posted on the news of the route and barbar-lam falls back instinctively. Many ism falls back institutions, and beautiful valleys on the way are baing sattled and civilization manifests itself to the traveler in schools and churches. Soen the trip overland will be as a pleasant fourney from village to vil-

New Tax Commission Recommended for Inclusiveness of its Duties.

PORTLAND, June 24.—(To the Editional Freedimen's Relief Association for this state and Washington Territory.—In your recent editorial commenting upon the bill which the Non-menting upon the bill which the Non-Partisan League is initiating to create a commission to draft a tax code, you state that this is "more duplication"—that we already have a Board of State Tax Commissioners whose duty it is to carry out the objects which we are us that Colonal Kelly did not received.

of small-necked clams by the steamer last evening, which are most excellent for table use. They are put up on

Meeting an Old Friend

It is like calling on an old friend

It is like calling on an old friend when a newspaper reader visits a store whose advertisement appears day after day.

The constant stories of goods and service, the reliteration of the name, have established acquaintance.

Confidence has been inspired by the printed word and the visit to the store comes under happy ausoider.

auspices.

It is not hard for the dealer to make a sale, for the visitor looks upon him as a daylight man.

Sometimes the influence of advertising is sublis, but its power is beyond estimate.