

# The Oregonian

PORLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.

(By Mail)

Daily, Sunday included, one year..... \$8.00

Daily, Sunday included, six months..... 4.25

Daily, Sunday included, three months..... 2.25

Daily, Sunday included, one month..... 1.25

Daily, without Sunday, one year..... 8.00

Daily, without Sunday, six months..... 4.25

Daily, without Sunday, three months..... 2.25

Daily, without Sunday, one month..... 1.25

Weekly, one year..... 2.50

Bi-monthly, one year..... 2.50

Sunday and Weekly, one year..... 3.50

(By Carrier)

Daily, Sunday included, one year..... \$2.00

Daily, Sunday included, one month..... .75

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**Postage Rates**—10¢ per 10 pages, 1 cent; 18 to 32 pages, 2 cents; 32 to 48 pages, 3 cents; 48 to 60 pages, 4 cents; 60 to 70 pages, 5 cents; 70 to 80 pages, 6 cents. Foreign postage, double rate.

**Eastern Business Offices**—Verree & Company, New York, Brunswick building, Chippewa Street, building No. 10, San Francisco Office—R. J. Bidwell Co., 745 Market street.

**PORLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1914.**

**THE ELECTION OUTLOOK.**

Another month will find the political campaign under way throughout the country. Representative Underwood is understood to have informed his Democratic followers in the House that after August 1 they may consider themselves free to go home and begin the fight for re-election. By that time the House is expected to have passed the conservation bills and the few other remaining parts of its programme. It will then have no other business except to agree with the Senate on the details of the anti-trust and river and harbor bills. The campaign for Senatorial nominations is already under way in several states.

The campaign finds serious division among both Democrats and Progressives, and a greater disposition to unity among Republicans than has existed at any time since the beginning of the Taft Administration. Colonel Roosevelt, finding his third party ranks sadly shrunken by return of many voters to the Republican party, seems to be striving to preserve his prestige by rallying men of all parties in New York into a good citizens' attack on the bosses of the two old parties. This may be construed as preliminary to his own return to a regenerated and unbosomed Republican party, which, he may hope, will renominate him for President in 1916.

That, at least, is one interpretation to be put on his reported advocacy of Mr. Hinman's nomination for Governor by the Republicans. His course does not please the standpat Progressives and that fact gives color of truth to the reports that Governor Johnson, of California, has violently denounced the Colonel. Progressives have nominated candidates for Senator and Representative in many states, but their hopes of success rest chiefly on dissatisfaction in the other parties with nominees than on their own strict party strength.

Democrats realize that they are handicapped by business conditions, for the Administration's tariff policy, its delay in establishing the new bank system and its insistence on anti-trust legislation are held to have retarded the prevailing stagnation. They are on the defensive as far as foreign policy, canal tolls, weak diplomatic appointments, the spoils system and extravagant appropriations. They have divided on canal tolls and Reserve Board appointments, and the division between progressives and reactionaries among them becoming more sharply defined. They must make a desperate fight to retain control of not only the House, but the Senate, with the knowledge that if they lose the Administration will be powerless to propose constructive legislation during the second half of Mr. Wilson's term.

In New York there is war between the Tammany and anti-Tammany forces, with the Roosevelt forces drawing strongly on the latter, who have Mr. Wilson's sympathy. If the Democrats should win the Senatorship, it will be due to the fight between Mr. Barnes and Colonel Roosevelt.

In Illinois the war between reactionaries and progressive Democrats rages around Roger Sullivan's candidacy for the Senate, with Secretary Bryan threatening to endorse and speak for Lawrence B. Stringer, the boss' rival, and with a friend of Mr. Sullivan predicting that his nomination means the election of the Progressive party candidate.

In Iowa Democratic hopes of electing Mr. Connally to the Senate rest more on the chance that Colonel Roosevelt's promised visit will draw enough votes from Senator Cummins to insure his defeat than on Mr. Connally's own strength. The Roosevelt Chicago Tribune attributes to Iowa Republicans such fear of this result that they are trying to induce the Colonel to stay out of the fight with the promise of support for the Republican nomination for President in 1916. This theory, however, ignores the waning of the Progressive party.

Indiana is the scene of a fight between Senator Shively for re-election, and here, too, the boss enters into the calculation. Mr. Shively being backed by Thomas Taggart. The state is claimed by the Progressive party as one of their strongholds and they hope to draw away many Democrats who revolt against boss rule. With parties so mixed, it is difficult to predict the result of a three-cornered fight, but there as elsewhere the trend of public opinion is towards the Republican party.

Oregon disgust with the Democratic tariff and its effects on the state's industries and with the course of Senator Chamberlain is great; while Mr. Booth, the Republican candidate is so strong that the latter gentleman's election is probable.

California, over which the Progressive party movement swept more completely than any other state, has witnessed so marked a retrogression in its strength and so decided a setting back of the tide to the Republicans that the latter registered more voters than the other two leading parties combined. If registration is any index, a Republican will succeed Senator Perkins, especially as the old party is gaining friends and as dissension weakens the Progressives.

Nevada is reported in revolt against Senator Nevada because he voted for free silver and progress, and the election of a Republican to succeed him would not be surprising.

The situation generally justifies the conclusion that the odds are against the Democrats and that the Republicans have a fighting chance of win-

ning both houses, while the Progressives will do no more than hold the balance of power where the vote is close between the other parties.

## WHAT SHOULD THE WOMEN DO?

If those excellent women who think they have no interest in public affairs, and ostentatiously refuse to register and vote, will take the trouble to look over the proposed eight-hour constitutional amendment, they are likely to change their minds. The law has to do with every manner of employment in Oregon. No employee of any kind may work more than eight hours in any day; and the eight hours must be consecutive, with a one-hour interval for rest or meals, making up of nine in all.

The housewife who keeps a maid or cook at work more than eight hours in any day, or more than 48 hours in a week, may be fined \$1000 dollars to jail for twelve months. The cook who begins at 6 A. M. must be off at 3 P. M. each day (she has an hour's interval) and all day Sunday, or some other day of rest. The maid who starts in her day at 7 A. M. is through at 4 P. M.

The only alternative for the unhappy housekeeper will be to employ another cook and maid to complete the day or to do the work herself, or to run the risk of fine and imprisonment by keeping her domestic servants in service throughout the day. It would seem to be a woman's world as well as a man's world.

## HIS Sudden DISCOVERY.

The state may or may not share the dismay of Mr. U'Ren at his disconcerting discovery of a joker in the primary law. It must be a joker, for Mr. U'Ren did not know it was there, though he wrote the bill. But everybody else knew it.

The joker consists of a plain requirement that "no independent or nonpartisan candidate shall be permitted to use any word or the name of any political party or organization in the language of the street." The Democats were "up against it." They needed \$20,000,000 to complete the canal and its incidental structures, but were so far from having that much spare cash that they had to cover up the great deficit already mentioned. They must perform issue bonds for that \$20,000,000. While they were about it, they provided that bonds might be issued not only for this sum but for all expenditures from the appropriations heretofore, herein and hereafter made for the construction of the Panama Canal. That would enable them to sell bonds to the amount of \$217,785,130 additional, to put the proceeds in the Treasury and then to brag of a surplus.

But Senator Smoot smoked out the scheme. He pointed out that the amendment offered by the appropriations committee authorizing bonds meant "that for every dollar that has been paid out in the past toward the construction of the Panama Canal from the general funds of the Government the Secretary of the Treasury can now issue bonds for that amount." Senator Bristow dragged the "nigger" out of the woodpile into plain view by saying:

It is proposed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell \$200,000,000 of bonds to pay money with which to pay the current running expenses of the Government.

Mr. Smoot did "not want to go that far," but said: "That is its ultimate object." Mr. Bristow, however, was not squeamish, for he said:

That is the object of it. Evidently anticipating a deficit in the revenue, it is asking for permission to issue bonds to meet it.

Mr. Smoot has an address on account of expenditures which have been made, paid for, and settled in order to get the money to meet current expenses, the own debts of the nation, and the expenses incurred in putting the canal, although the canal has been constructed and paid for with the expenditure of about \$200,000,000.

Of course, the Democrats dented any such intention, but they rallied to a man in support of the bonding scheme and carried it.

Here is a concrete example of the contrast between what the Democrats and Republicans extravagance and Democratic economy. The Republicans save in the "old stockton" enough money to pay two-thirds of the cost to date of canal construction and thus save the annual interest on bonds. The Democrats have not even \$20,000,000 in their old stockton wherewith to finish the job, and they propose to fill their stockton by bonding the work for which the Republicans have paid with cash in hand. They propose to create an artificial surplus at an annual cost of millions in interest, after the time-honored Democratic plan.

What a godsend is the Republican style of extravagance to these economic Democrats!

merely to the legal truth but to the human truth. French law is incredibly human. It gossips, lingers, ponders and sometimes pitiless. Above all things it is dramatic. More appealing than any romantic fiction to the imagination, more pathetic than any stage play is the drama played by Madame Calliau and her husband in the courtroom with Madame Gueydan stalking like an infuriate Maenad across the scene.

The dialogue is not merely between the witnesses and the lawyers, nor between them and the judge. The witnesses address one another, accusing, denouncing, threatening. But the tumult of the trial there is a kind of order and from its confused passions we perceive the form of truth slowly emerging. The judge sits like fate and weighs it all and his summing up to the jury will utter the calm edicts of common sense.

## COVERING UP THE DEFICIT.

With the prospect of a deficit exceeding \$36,000,000 at the end of the next fiscal year, Democratic leaders in Congress have been racking their brains for a scheme to make accounts at least appear to balance without cutting any pork out of appropriations. They discovered that of the \$354,000,000 so far spent on the Panama Canal \$217,785,130 had been paid from the surplus of the preceding Republican Administration. They also found that to prevent lack of funds from delaying progress on the canal, their predecessors had authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds "as the proceeds may be required," though he had used this authority as to only about one-third of the canal expenditures.

In the language of the street, the Democrats were "up against it." They needed \$20,000,000 to complete the canal and its incidental structures, but were so far from having that much spare cash that they had to cover up the great deficit already mentioned. They must perform issue bonds for that \$20,000,000. While they were about it, they provided that bonds might be issued not only for this sum but for all expenditures from the appropriations heretofore, herein and hereafter made for the construction of the Panama Canal.

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## AUTHORS AND EDITORS.

The acrimonious discussion which Henry Sydnor Harrison stirred up in his stricture on the magazine editors in the Atlantic Monthly has not yet died out. It has never before, in his long Congressional career, opposed a river and harbors bill. It is impossible to minimize the weight of his motives. But it nevertheless remains true that the Columbia River will be sorely hurt if he and his associates will prevail.

It may be hoped that a compromise will be reached with Senator Burton by which the Newlands plan for a nonpartisan commission to have charge of river and harbor improvement, or any similar proposal for scientific and economical river and harbor control, may be adopted, and that the present bill will then go through. The Oregon delegation should be encouraged by every available means to bring about that result.

## THE CALLAUX DRAMA.

The trial of Madame Calliau grows more dramatic from day to day. At the scene July 23 the accused and her husband were confronted by Madame Gueydan, the woman whom Calliau loved and married years ago before he was married to his present wife. Old rivalries came to light again. Old jealousies renewed raised from the dead to rack the souls of the actors in the tragedy.

Finally patience ceased to be a virtue in the author's mind and he resolved upon a terrible revenge. Taking his stand on the sidewalk opposite the editor's office he called upon all the powers of darkness for aid and "cursed" him and his magazine in good old medieval style. The consequences were all he could have wished. The office building crumbled instantly into dust. The paper and press disappeared in a yawning chasm and the editor was very properly carried off by a fiend with horns and a forked tail.

There are hundreds of disappointed authors who would retaliate upon the magazine editors with "curses" if there were any hope of prompt execution. Unhappily for them the fiend and his power are not always at their disposal and they have to content themselves with grumbling or silence. It is only now and then that one of them gets the courage or the opportunity to speak out like Mr. Harrison and vent his woes. That writers have a genuine grievance against the magazine editors seems to be unquestionable. Mr. Harrison's case is not unique by any means. Pretty nearly every unknown person who has put his pen to paper has experienced the same kind of treatment. His woes

are not wanted until he is famous and no editor is willing to run the risk of founding his fame. So fate runs round for him in a vicious circle.

The magazine editors claim that they are always on the watch for budding genius but if they are their detects must be dull. Genius almost invariably has to fight its way by tooth and nail before it receives any consideration. This would hardly happen as uniformly as it does if the editors were really eager to encourage new writers. As a matter of fact, almost every magazine editor represents a literary fashion. He is chosen for his past because he has achieved renown by a particular style of writing. He naturally believes that the style he has cultivated is the best possible for everybody else and makes it the criterion by which everything sent to him is judged. The effect of this practice upon budding genius needs no discussion. It amounts to the continuous suppression of originality and enforced obedience to dull routine.

The consequence is that our young writers who aspire to magazine success do not seek to develop their best powers. They do not look into life for their material. On the contrary, they try to fix upon some fad or fashion which they know to be approved by a powerful editor and devote themselves to cultivating it.

Through this process, which is in evidence everywhere, our literature has become insanely imitative. The short story has been so subjected to editorial whim and fancy that it has lost much of its vigor. It is the rarest thing in the world of late years to see a short story in any of the leading magazines that is not insufferably dull, though all of them are cut to exact measure and follow the rules laid down by the editors and professors. The only good stories are those which, like the Potash and Perlmutt series, break the rules bodily.

An exposition is to be held next year, probably in Virginia, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of negro emancipation and to show the achievements of the negro race, and Congress has voted an appropriation of \$55,000 to aid it. Southern Senators were among the warmest supporters of the enterprise and praised the progress made by the negroes and one Senator paid a glowing tribute to their fidelity and devotion. The negroes have kept out of politics it may gradually die out through the gradual uplift of the black race.

These are the days of all sorts of weird fusion schemes. One of the weirdest is that proposed by Senator W. E. Chandler to the New Hampshire Democrats that, if they will not oppose the re-election of that amiable old reactionary, Senator Gallinger, the Republicans and Progressives should not oppose the Democratic Representatives Reed and Stevens for re-election and that all progressives support Winston Churchill, Progressive, for Governor. As Mr. Chandler has strong Bull Moose leanings, his motive may be to pull something out of the scramble for his third

merit to the legal truth but to the human truth. French law is incredibly human. It gossips, lingers, ponders and sometimes pitiless. Above all things it is dramatic. More appealing than any romantic fiction to the imagination, more pathetic than any stage play is the drama played by Madame Calliau and her husband in the courtroom with Madame Gueydan stalking like an infuriate Maenad across the scene.

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## Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of July 23, 1864.

Colonel Barry's party are now in Washington County, prosecuting the survey of the railroad route through the Willamette Valley.

The Statesman says that Messrs. Cooper, Masters and J. H. Moore have started out to locate the road from Salem to Quartzville in the Santiam mines.

The new post road hill contains a large number of new routes for the Pacific Coast. The following new routes are ordered in Oregon: From Portland via Taylor's Ferry and Chehalis Gap to Lafayette; from Lafeyette, Yamhill County, to Tillamook Valley; from Dallas City, Or., via Canyon City and Independence to Boise City, Idaho.

A bill passed both houses of Congress appropriating \$50,000 for the construction of a bridge over the Columbia River at Astoria.

The first farmer who has been