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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 80 deg.; minimum, 52. Precipitation, TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and elightly

warmer; northerly winds PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1964.

#### JAPANESE WRITING.

Since Japan has come so prominently to the front, in the category of nations, everything that relates to her history and to her people is invested with new interest. It occurs to The Oregonian now to say a word about the method of writing she employs. It gives a literary form more cumbrous than she ought to be burdened with; yet to change such a thing is no easy matter.

Before philological study had approximated to the conditions of an exact science it was supposed that Japanese, from the characters employed in it, was a variation of Chinese. But nothing could be more erroneous. It is only to superficial observation that the writing is similar. The Chinese characters are symbolic; the words monosyllabic. A written character stands for a word, and a word often for an idea. In Chinese every one of those groups of black strokes and dots which seem so shapeless to our eyes is the picture of an ob ject; not a picture of the sound of its name, as our written words are, but a ntation, real or symbolic, of the thing itself. Early specimens of Chinese writing show these groups of strokes in a stage when a greater degree of resemblance to the thing is preserved; but the exigencies of quick writing, among a people who read and write a great deal, have gradually reduced the pictures more and more to the condition of arbitrary signs, whose connec tion with the things signified must be a matter of habit and memory. Chinese writing, however, has not remained purely ideographic. Certain characters these variations rather increase than diminish the difficulties of learning the

But, at basis, the writing of Chinese is picture writing; just as the writing of ancient Egypt was; and it is an interesting fact that the Japanese have dealt with the Chinese system of writing precisely as did the Phoenicians with the Egyptian hieroglyphics. The Japanese have chosen forty-seven signs from the many thousands employed by the Chinese, and they use them phonetically only; that is to say, as true sound carrying letters. They have taken Chinese characters that have certain sounds, when pronounced, and use them alphabetically, or syllabically, rather, as sounding signs. It is just what the Phoenicians did when they made the alphabet, that has passed into almost universal usage, out of the pic-

ture writing, or ideographs, of Egypt.

language, whether spoken or written.

The Japanese language being poly syllable, the Chinese characters, which are verbal phonograms, could only be used for the expression of the polysyllahie Japanese words by being treated as syllabic signs. It is explained that a number of characters, sufficient to constitute a syllabary, having been selected from the numerous Chinese phonograms, it was found that the whole apparatus of "keys" to pronunciation or eanings might be rejected, as no longer indispensable to the reader. By se changes an almost incredible simplification of Chinese writing was effected. But though syllabism is a great advance on a system of verbal phonograms, yet it is necessarily somewhat cumbrous, owing to the considerable number of characters required.

The Japanese syllabaries were derived from the Chinese characters at some time before the ninth century of our present era. What is surprising is that it never has occurred to a people so ingenious as the Japanese to convert their syllabaries into a simple alpha-

The most important human invention is the alphabet. It was made by selection from Egyptian characters certain ones which passed into use as sounding signs, and their combinations gave the desired results. Japan has gone something more than half way with adoption of the system, and perhaps may complete it later.

It is not pretended that, if the Republican majority in Oregon on Monday is not large, there will be danger that the state will not vote for Roosevelt in November. That is not at all a state. ment of the case. The reason for the appeal for a large Republican majority on Monday lies in the fact that such majority will be an indication to the whole country in favor of Roosevelt, which will profoundly affect and impress public sentiment in all the states. The articles which The Oregonian has republished from Eastern papers show how the outcome in Oregon is awaited.

that will tell in his favor. And those who will vote against Roosevelt in November know it, and for this reason want to hold the vote down now.

#### JUDGE OF ITS SINCERITY.

Certain Democrats of Portland, nota-bly C. S. Jackson, J. N. Teal and Thomas N. Strong, have collaborated on an enterprise having for its object the defeat of a certain portion of the Republican Legislative ticket in this ounty. They have done this under the guise of defending the charter from amendment, although this ostensible movement against charter amendment is promoted by those who have their

wn amendments. The Oregonian has said that it was impudent in those who mean to oppose a ticket in any event to make certain demands upon the component membership of the ticket. This has been resented, but the justice of the charge is now fully apparent. Postal cards urging citizens to vote against certain Republican Legislative nominees have been sent about town. It has even been suggested what Democratic names it would be well to substitute for them. Those who have not promised to stand by the people-that is, by Teal, Strong and Jackson-but have reserved the right to do what seems right and necessary as occasions arise—they are to be punished for their effrontery.

BUT HOW ABOUT THOSE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE NOMINEES WHO HAVE YIELDED TO THE DEMAND AND PROM-ISED TO STAND BY THE CHARTER THROUGH TRICK AND THIN? WHERE ARE THE POSTAL CARDS URGING ALL GOOD CITIZENS TO VOTE FOR THOSE REPUBLICANS WHO HAVE DONE EX-ACTLY AS ASKED UNDER THE DEMO-CRATIC THREAT?

There are no such postal cards. There no appeal for help to the Republican friends of the charter. The insincere and dishonest nature of this movement against the Republican cause is amped on its very face. The question is How will Republicans meet this assault upon the integrity of the Republican column?

That is, in fact, the whole question at the poils tomorrow. What kind of Republicans have we in Multnomah County? Will they co-operate in Democratic conspiracies or repel them as they deserve?

The Democrats have picked out certain places on the Republican ticket they want, and they ask Republicans to help them get them. They would like the Sheriff, they would like the District Attorney, they would like certain Legislative places. He is not a very loyal Republican or dependable comrade who consults with the enemy as to his desires and lets him into the camp at some exposed point. He is a good Republican and a faithful soldier who rallies to the defense of the spot that most needs help. Can't we have a decisive tomorrow to the Democratic conspiracy?

# THE MYSTERY OF LEADERSHIP.

The Philadelphia Press fought the ate Senator Quay all his days with unelenting vigor and courage, and it confesses that he was for more than thirty years the absolute ruler of Pennsylvania politics. He began his career as an insurgent against the sway of the Cameron ring. He equaled Simon Cameron in craft and surpassed him in audacity, and became the most powerful and autocratic dictator that Pennsylvania had ever seen. He was a man cithout the personal magnetism of Clay or Blaine; he was utterly without the plendid platform eloquence and peronality of Conkling or Matt Carpenter or ex-Senator Wolcott, of Colorado. He was taciturn, secretive, mysterious, and the Press that hated Quay confesses that he had a vast body of devoted while his philosophy of politics was imoral and his metho never forgot a man who was his loyal political partisan in sunshine or in storm. He remembered and noted every service. His word was his bond. He was unemotional, without ardent affection or enduring malice.

If the necessity of political warfare compelled him sometimes to turn a friend down, he was sure to make amends at a later stage. He had the temper of Napoleon, who said to General Suchet, who commanded in the Spanish Province of Valencia: "General, capture the leading city of Valencia and inside its walls you will find your Marshal's baton and an annual income of 400,000 francs," Suchet took the city; Napoleon knew how to get the best possible service out of his military subordinates by making a direct appeal to their personal self-interest. He held Massena true by gratifying his abnormal avarice. He held Lannes by giving him splendid horses and plenty of money for wine and women. Lannes was not a mean man like Massens, but he was a spendthrift grenadier. He held Lefebre, who was an honest and upright man, by giving him a splendid saber and pistols. His nobler-minded Generals he could hold by appeals to their love of military glory, as he did in the case of Suchet Soult, Dayoust, Mortier, Macdonald some he held by bonds of personal affection, like Duroc and Bessieres, and when he found a restless military malcontent, like Kleber, Moreau, Berna dotte, a man that could not be won by military honors, money, flattery or friendship, he got rid of him at the first

opportunity. This Napoleonic philosophy and practice in both war and politics was accepted and relentlessly enforced by Quay, who knew that the vast majority of men grew exceedingly weary of doing something for nothing, so while he was not always inflexible in revenge and punishment, he seldom forgot to reward or at least cordially recognize the loyalty of his friends. He knew Pennsylvania, which, with its nearly six millions and a half of people, is utterly inferior in popular intelligence and n sense to Massachusetts or New York. What Quay did in Pennsylvania during the last thirty years he could not possibly have ever done in Massachusetts or New York. He could not have done it in Massachusetts because her popular intelligence and stern public moral sense would have made such political leadership as that of Quay impossible; he could not have done it in New York because the country countles of New York have too much brains and intelligence to submit to such leadership and the great City of New York is too astute commercially to accept such a man

for a dictator. Quay succeeded in Pennsylvania be cause, while it is the second greatest state of the Union in wealth and population, it is a comparatively dull and stupid state; it is the Corea of the There will be votes in Oregon for American Union, the land of "the Roosevelt in November. No fear of Morning Calm." Outside of Benjamin

that. It is the Republican vote now Franklin, who was born in Boston, and Thaddeus Stevens, who was born and grew to manhood in Vermont, Pennsylania has contributed no statesman of permanent consequence to the annals of the country, unless we rate James Buchanan and J. G. Blaine as statesmen of superior distinction. Pennsylvania was so much "the last man in the procession" that she owed her free school system to the indignant remonstrance of Thad Stevens, who, a graduate of Dartmouth College, was disgusted with the educational backwardness of Pennsylvania. It is so today in the matter of improved public highways. While New York and New Jersey and Massachusetts are conspicuous for progress, Pennsylvania, as the saying is, "hangs back in the breechin'." It has always been so with Pennsylvania. In the war for colonial independence her Quaker merchants were British Tories. Her "Pennsylvania Dutch" population was so mean-spirited in the Civil War that on the forced march to Gettysburg to save Pennsylvania the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac bought water by the glass of wayside vendors in June and July: 1863.

Quay was a fallure in National politics, but in dull, stupid, stubborn, clan-nish Pennsylvania he was successful. Quay always appealed to the "hog" side of human nature, and he succeeded in Pennsylvania because the "hog" side is more predominant in that state than any other. Quay succeeded in Pennsylvania as he could have succeeded nowhere-else in this country, and his sucess is an unanswerable indictment of the very low mental culture and moral development of that great state. The singular thing is that a man whose political methods were so base and immoral as those of Quay should yet have possessed a heroic quality of self-sacrice, for at the great battle of Fredericksburg there was no more cool, daring soldier than Colonel M. S. Quay. He deferred tendering his resignation to accept an important state office because a battle was impending, and into that great battle he went and behaved with distinguished courage.

DESERVES SUPPORT AND APPROVAL. Republicans of Multnomah County nd of the State of Oregon have long looked forward to the day when party harmony could be restored here and the party management intrusted to hands that would justify their tenure by broad

and statesmanlike policy. What has been wanted, in a word, is moderate course toward the minority element of the party, giving them such recognition as would justify their acquiescence in the result and their support of the ticket.

For a long time a contrary course has prevailed. Ostracism is not too mild a word to apply to the dictatorial method that has been adopted in dealing with the defeated faction. This was done of old by Simon and by the Mitchell faction itself in 1902.

But it has not been done this year. The Multnomah County Convention and the State Convention were open affairs. The candidates the organization pre ferred had to take their chances on the convention floor and some of them lost. The state ticket consists of former Simon men renominated. The Judges of the Circuit Court in Multnomah County, Simon holdovers, were renominated. A Mitchell preference for Sheriff and Assessor was overruled by the convention by the aid of Simon votes. The minority had a voice and got results.

It has been so in the campaign. The ounty committee has done its best for the whole ticket, regardless of the previous affiliation of nominees, and if it has been more active at one point than at another it has been because that point needed more help. No distinction has been made between the old factional lines as to campaign speakers, for former Simon men have participated friends all over the state, because, freely on the stump and have perhaps been invited even more freely than they have accepted.

Not in years has there been such cor dial recognition of the minority by the majority, nor such cordial acceptance of the result and co-operation by the minority. When men like Judge Northup D. Solis Cohen and Wallace McCaman accept the result and go out and work the ticket, it is time for the rank and file to fall in line and present a united front to the common Democratic

To the Republicans of the county, let as say, therefore, that the organization deserves their support. There is no justification for desertion anywhere along the line. In the renomination of Judge Moore, Commissioner Bailey, Judges Frazer and Cleland, the organi zation has shown political wisdom and good faith that should be rewarded with support. No Democratic victory and no Democratic gain can be had at tomorrow's election without the aid and comfort of Republican votes. What are we to have a party for unless to stand by it in the hour of need and at the spots where it is most fiercely assailed?

# AS TO TEACHERS' SALARIES.

There is a well-defined movement in progress in this city the object of which is to secure an increase in the salaries of teachers in the public schools of Multnomah County. The demand applies perhaps more directly to the salaries of the teachers in the public schools of Portland than to those in the rural districts. This demand is supported not only by the necessities of the case. but by justice as interpreted in the wage-earning world. Simply stated, the pay of schoolteachers is lower, in proportion to the demands made upon the intelligence, time, strength and nerve force required, than is that of persons who are engaged in any other of what is called the learned professions or the skilled trades.

It is not necessary to go into the causes that produce this effect. Neither is it profitable to do so, since discussion in this line brings up nothing new and settles nothing. Much that is advanced is mere opinion. Over against it stands the incontrovertible fact that to teach acceptably in our schools a proficiency in certain branches of knowledge is insisted upon. This proficlency can only be acquired at the expense of much time and effort, and at a considerable outlay of money. gree of adaptability for the work is also required, and experience is considered a prime requisite to the teacher's success

Granting all of these things, we turn to the ethical side of the question, where we meet the statement, also undisputed, that the teacher's work, next to that of parents, is the most important factor in character-building. Coming back to material or more tangible things, we find that teachers must maintain the dignity of their profession by their surroundings. That is to say, they cannot live in poor rooms in a cheap portion of the city, but they must be comfortably housed, which in this

era of high rents and living expense means that they must pay a good price for rooms and board; they must be well clad, both for their own comfort and self-respect and for the dignity of their calling. Like other mortals, they are subject to sickness and doctor's bills. Then there are dental bills and laundry bills; street-car fares and association fees and whatnot. And while all along the line expenses of living have largely increased in recent years, teachers' salaries have practically remained station-

ary. This is manifestly unjust. Not before in many years has it cost as much to live in Portland as it costs now. save anything-even the merest pittance-from a salary of \$750 or \$800 a year requires economy amounting to absolute parsimony in expenditures. To meet the ordinary expenses of life for twelve months on \$40 or \$50 a month during ten months in the year is clearly impossible. The flippant remark that the reason teachers are not paid more is because they are not worth more" is

as untrue as it is impudent. Speaking for this city, we have competet, careful, experienced Board of School Trustees, To this board is left the selection of teachers for our publicaschools. From the applicants for teachers' positions applicants drawn from the country at large, diligent in business, earnest and well prepared for the work-the board strives with care and diligence to select the best. To say of these "The laborer is worthy of his (or her) hire" is but to repeat a sentiment the justice of which has remained undisputed through centuries of growing enlightenment.

### REASSERTION OF PATRIOTIC SPIRIT.

No memorial day since 1897 has rolled over the American people with such universal encomium of the American soldier. Patriotic fervor that is ordinarily unrestrained by political considerations has been hampered ever since Dewey sailed into Manila Bay in 1898. Some of the ablest journals in the United States have lent themselves to a policy of hostility and criticism toward the Army, which simply stopped the mouth that had been wont to honor the

soldier and acclaim the flag. But this year all is different. We are at peace and there is no partisan purpose to be sustained by assaults upon the Army. Never do we remember to have seen so unanimous a spirit of military pride in American newspaper columns as distinguished the utterances of the press throughout the country on May 30 and 31 of this year. The reason is that with the acute stage of hostilities in the Philippines out of the way there is no occasion to belittle the Army or besmirch the National purposes it is trying to sustain. A typical utterance of this sort is this paragraph from the New York Times:

Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor contributes to the current North American a most in-teresting article upon "The American Soldier as Seen in the Philippines." It is a vindicaon of the United States Army which will be position of the United States Army which will be particularly gratifying to that organization, which ought to be gratifying to every American citizen, and which ought corresponding by to put to shame those ill birds. Bostonian or Congressional, which take perverse pleasre in fouling their own nests.

All this is true, but it is no truer today than it was in 1898 to 1901, when the Democratic and anti-imperialistic press, with a few notable exceptions, were saying every mean thing possible about the Army and its work in the Philippines; when our civil authorities at Washington were stigmatized as despoilers of liberty and our officers and men in the Philippines were likened to brigands and cut-throats. Those cruel and unjust aspersions are appropriately rebuked by Mr. Landor in the article to which the Times refers, thus:

I was struck by the morally magnificent type of men who lead the American Army-fair, open-minded, business-like, hard-work-ing officers, combining patience in tedious ling through excessive office work with pluck and dash and, above all, tact and ac rate judgment when in the field. It is no acks the overwhelming love for wearing ap-parel which characterises military men of many European Armies, and his simplicity of clothing is, indeed, well matched by his easy, anly, sensible manner.

The general abandonment of attacks on the Army's good name grows primarily, no doubt, out of the decline in partisan exigency on this score in Congress; but we suspect that it is also omething due to the discovery that the American people are not yet so enfecbled in rugged patriotism as to welcome assault on the Army and on its flag There is only one course to pursue in regard to the Army, and that is to stand by it, through thick and thin, through evil and through good report. In the day when the people rejoice is attacks on the men who are wearing their National uniform and bearing their National flag through flying bullets on a foreign field-in that day lib erty will not have long to dwell there, because nobody will long have the heart to fight for it. And in the United States that day is not yet.

# A SAD AND SORROWFUL CHAPTER.

A more touching case of destitution, coupled with age and the memory of former affluence, has perhaps never been brought to the attention of the Multnomah County Court than that of Mrs. Jane Abraham, widow of a wellknown pioneer and herself a resident for half of a long lifetime in and near Portland. The story of the sudden increase in wealth a few years ago through the rise in Mount Tabor prop erty values that came to James Abraham and Jane, his wife, is a familiar one. Childless, devoted church people, and withal of kind and charitable ture, the wealth that came to them from the sale of the few acres that had long served them in the double capacity of a home and maintenance, was to them as a gift from the Lord, to be dispensed

in his service. This disbursement the aged man, with (as far as she had knowledge of the transaction) the consent of his wife, was pledged for the construction of an ornate and imposing stone church building. The hard times came on James Abraham died, and his aged and feeble widow faced a financial problem which she could in no wise soive. Attorneys were called in, and in a few years the regular thing happened. The estate was wrecked. Slow, miserable years of poverty, heartburnings and pitiful distress of mind have passed, and Jane Abraham, 80 years old and bedridden, has applied through her attorney for a pittance of \$5 a month from the county and her plea has been

granted. It is idle at this stage of the pitiful game to attempt to fix the blame for this property and personal wreck. If it was with those who vigorously pressed the claims of Centenary Church after the demise of James Abraham, they may be said to have atoned in bitterness of spirit, secret anxiety and open censure for the mistake that they ma

in attempting to turn an old man's folly SIGNIFICANCE OF OUR ELECTION

and his widow's necessities into Providence (R. L.) Journal church building the cost of which was Like Rhode Island and Montana, Oreout of all proportion to the legitimate resources or needs of the church memcon is a Northern state with a Demo cratic Governor. There will be an elecbers. If the fault lay with the widow tion there on Monday, June 6. Some then well-to-do, now a pauper easily be excused by her simplicity in business matters and the effects upon her mind of age and disease. If with her legal advisers, to some of whom much valuable property passed in the course of wrecking the estate in the form of deeds, they, in all probability, do not chafe under the load and are impervious to the shafts of censure. Of the men primarily responsible for turning the sudden wealth that came to James Abraham into a church building fund through flattering an old man's vanity or playing upon an old man's considence, many have passed on. The church, between heroic self-denial on the part of its laity and persitent begging from its officials, sees the begin ning of the end of its long struggle with debt, and Jane Abraham, robbed alike by pretended friends and enemies, awaits on a bed furnished by charity the end of a sad chapter, aleady too long delayed. May kindness keep vigil at her bedside and sympathy

Dr. Silverthorne, of Toronto, gave, in recent issue of the Canadian Practitioner and Review, a paper on the identification of blood stains which, in view of medico-legal testimony recently given in a criminal case in this state, is interesting. He says that until two years ago the medical expert was not able, except in very rare cases, to give a more positive statement in regard to a blood stain than to say that it was mammalian blood, and that from examination and measurements it was con sistent with human blood. At the present day, however, the expert may go much farther and still be sure of his ground. That is to say, he can state definitely whether a given blood stain is of human blood or not, and can even go farther and determine whether it is a stain from the blood of a domestic or other animal. The distinction, he says, is difficult between the blood of the human and the ape, but he adds that when the test is carefully made according to scientific formula, human blood cannot be confounded by the expert with that of animals. The meth which conclusions, thus declared to be positive, are reached are not of interest to the general public. It is the fact, if it be a fact, that arouses attention, not unmixed with doubt and wender Dr. Silverthorne says that as far as his knowledge extends this test has not been made in any medico-legal case in Canada as yet, but he is willing to rouch for the practicability of it. We may well believe that a conscientious American jury would hesitate long before it would return a verdict of "guilty as charged" if this were the only evidence of guilt that had been produced

with tender touch minister to her needs

and at last reverently close her eyes

and breathe a sigh of thankfulness that

"all is over."

death. "Why did The Oregonian attack Dr. Hill in his absence?" It has come to the notice of The Oregonian that this question has been asked. They say now that Dr. Hill is absent from the state. This has caused The Oregonian to make such inquiry as it could. So far as it is able to learn, it finds that Dr. Hill left the state a week or ten days before his vile attack on Portland, on the Mayor, and on The Oregonian, was printed. The Oregonian replied-not knowing he was gone. But had it known he was gone it would have been under no obli-gation to withhold reply to one who had left a vile, false and cowardly attack behind him, to be printed after he was gone. As Johnson said of Bolingroke, who had left a posthumous work: "He charged a blunderbuss against truth and morals, which he was too wardly to fire off but left a crown to a beggarly wretch, to pull the trigger. Whether Dr. Hill is here, or absent, makes no kind of difference to this newspaper. Only this: He has no right, having left his stink-pot behind him, to be exploded after he was gone, to complain that it was replied to. His accusations against Portland were of the vilest and falsest character. Portland is a decent and orderly city. None more so. But even if it were not, it is as infamous for any son of Portland to say what Dr. Hill has said as it was for a son of Noah to expose the nakednes of his father. Persons of sound moral basis and of decent sensibilities don't do that sort of thing.

where the issue was one of life and

A flatulent orator from Ohio, a vagabond preacher or lecturer, named Baker, has been making speeches throughout Oregon, devoted chiefly to abuse of The Oregonian. Through many years these vagrant preachers, politicians, lecturers and quacks, of all sorts and degrees, have been doing this kind of thing, and no doubt will continue it. Tillman, Bryan, Towne and Baker, the little dogs and all, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart," find The Oregonian here, an invincible force against their vagaries. The Oregonian would be honored by their attacks, if their attacks could nonor anybody. As it is, The Oregonian, knowing their character, holds them in supreme contempt. Let the heathen rage.

A systematic effort will be made in Chicago this year to secure a sane celebration of the Fourth of July. The plan is to take the demonstrative feature of the occasion out of the hands of the irresponsible, noise-loving small boy and run it as a municipal entertainment, with the Mayor, city police and prominent citizens in control. A sane and safe kind of celebration, instinct with patriotism and pleasure, but devoid of danger from toy pistols, cannon crackers, Dewey chasers, explosive canes, etc., is the object of this municipal espionage. Every large city in the Nation will watch the result with keen in-

The only "card" the Democratic party has in Oregon is Governor Chamberlain. But when George Chamberlain, two years hence, shall run up against the candidate of a united Republican party, as he will, then you may extend your sympathy to "a good fellow, out of luck."

It is funny indeed. The so-called or self-styled Municipal Reform League takes Manning and Word for its candidates, and mixes them up with civic purity, local option and prohibition. Yet perhaps they wonder why people laugh!

There are some notes on the history of Oregon fifty years ago on the 30th page of this issue, that will interest the reader. No reader concerned with the history of Oregon should overlook them, form people by law.

are the less important prizes of the struggle; those which give it a National in terest are the sents in the lower branch of Congress. The Republicans naturally wish to secure an all-round triumph, but especially a notable plurality in the two Congressional districts, and though after their usual fashion they are fighting among themselves, they probably will not be disappointed. The state always does better for them in choosing Representatives than in other matters, chiefly owing to the coincidence in boundary be tween the natural and the Representative districts, which the Cascade Mountain range divides, and according to all reports the President, though his visit last year dld not prevent a Democrati victory in the fight for Governor, is as popular there as anywhere in the West. If the Oregon Republicans count on this popularity as the principal reason for their success, the party outside the state has every right to believe that this expectation will be fuifilled. In that case there will be rejoicing that the first state to express its opinion of the President's course in National affairs has reflected an appreciation of his services A certain degree of knowledge will have been acquired of the actual strength of the President at the polis and much mor oncerning the attitude of the agricul tural population of the West toward the Oregon is far away from the parties. portion of the country to which one usually looks for clear and comprehen sive study of most National q estions. but it is interested in the tariff, more in the cause of National expansion and

still more in the Panama Canal. Unless the next to impossible happens the only danger to a large Republican plurality in both districts will grow out of the land frauds inquiry, which in a few states has spread into an investigation of the divers land questions, namely, the desert land, forest reservations, sheep-feeding and mine reservation problems, and in Oregon has included frauds by Government officials, who have had to be removed much against their will. Some bitter feeling has grown out of the endeavor of the Government to keep the public interests secure through all the scheming of the actually dishonest and the mistaken in regard to the Interior and Agricultural Departments' interpretation of the laws passed by Congress on these subjects. But Senator Fulton says that the state will give a total plurality for the Republican candidates for Representatives of 20,000. Republican and Democratic political leaders outside the state will wait for the verdict of Oregon on the policy of the party, and much will be heard of its election during the campaign if it results in a satisfying Republican triumph.

# JONAHS OF MUNICIPAL LIFE.

The greatest fault of those who assume to be "civic reformers" is that they are not reformers, but "knockers," pure and simple. This is true in Chicago as else-

where. The men and the so-called reform bodies that are engaged in the work of ex-posing corruption in official places and who see no virtue in any municipal pottcy that is not measured by their own standards, are apt to lose sight of the fact that it will require something more than a chronic bewallment of civic corruption to bring about an era of civic honesty. The reform which goes no further than it is ed by pessimism almost invariably falls far short of its real mission.

Anybody can find corruption. Anybody can follow the spoor of "graft." Anybody will take something more than this to put an end to thiev ery. Pointing out the weak places in the her cooking. His suicide probably saved civic structures does not mend them. It the divorce courts a job. only invites attack.

The civic reformer is too often content with being a Jeremiah, walling over the desolation of his ideal city, or a Jonah, predicting its destruction. With him pessimism is an article of faith; optimism an

economic heresy.

Fortunately for Chicago the true reformer is a builder, not a destroyer; an opportunist, not an iconoclast; a Moses, not a Jonah. If corruption lurks in the hidden places of the municipal government, the disposition and the ability to drive it out and place honesty in its stead abide also. If Chicago is wicked, it has within it the possibility and the desire and the means for self-purification. If wrong hides behind the shield of law or custom the broom of popular indignation will sooner or later sweep it away.

Nevertheless, let the reformer and the pessimist have their way. When they have done bemoaning the times and the morals these will have changed for the better by the natural process of evolution.

#### Another "Most Wicked" City. Philadelphia Inquirer. It has been the custom, owing to the

very strenuous political campaigns that have marked the past few years, to hold Philadelphia up as the example of municipal wickedness to be shunned. It pleases other cities to call us unclean and a vic tim of the worst elements of society. The other day the Law and Order Society had much to say and scathingly arraigned the authorities for permitting the lowest forms of vice to exist and to flourish broadcast. Now comes a clergyman-Rev. Madison C. Peters-to object to such charge. He believes it to be unfounded. and declares that in 20 years he has not known vice to be so hidden and veiled and frightened as it is today. It is difficult to stamp out all forms of crime. It cannot be done. Crime can be controlled, not absolutely abolished. But there is this to be said: Vice is not openly flaunted in the faces of men and women on the streets. Vice exists undoubtedly, and it always will to an extent, but those who wish to share in it must search it out.

#### Gambling "Closed" at Seattle. Seattle Argus.

While gambling has been stopped in Seattle. Seattle people have not been stopped

from gambling. Since the poolrooms have been closed in Seattle they have been removed to Georgetown, where they are apparently doing as much business as ever. Gambling is wide open in Tacoma, and the Interurban has been compelled to put on another car to accommodate Seattleites who desire to squander their money. The Flyer, too, is doing a bigger business than for some time. Everett and Bellingham are getting jealous, and are framing up to open gambling wide. All of which proves that one cannot re-

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

A Sonnet to Mount Hood. hou Mount serene, I do not hold with those Would cheapen one of Portland's fairest

greeting thee as Nature's Stack of By en the sunset flushes thee with rose

and turns to pink thy Summer Blouse of With green insertion, shall this pe Compare thy blush to that faint fire which

The tell-tale tip of some young Drinker's nose, Not so; but when I walk there hot June streets And of thine airy coolness fondly dream, Fancy with my Desire in aptures meets To touch with grace the dear and lotty

Thou art to me the chief of Nature's Sweets, Heaped ready for her use, a vast les

# Over the Alps.

This is the time of our misery, Gathered to hear on some stuffy night, "Over the Alpe Lies Italy". Thome of six essays by girls in white

Listen we all most patiently, Yawning until we have stretched our scalps. The end of the show is our Italy, But oh! how rocky our line of Aipa!

Answers to Correspondents. WINSOME WILLIE-No, the headquarters of the Hunt Club are not at Second and Oak. ANXIOUS-You had better buy a bottle svening. All closed tomorrow, a bottle time FLOSSIE-Ask Beatrice Meataxe. Our own idea would be to land him one in the state if he goes out with the other girl.

And Travis probably sounds the "I" in

To drink from the bar or be barred from the drink seems to be an issue

Operations in the Kwan Tung isthmus indicate that Port Arthur's getting it in the neck.

Money talks. Some is being wagered on nore than one candidate for Sheriff, so it doesn't always tell the truth.

The Liberty Bell is on another jaunt, although one would think it had earned the right to rest for the remainder of its

> Now doth the busy candidate, In hopes of gaining place, Expend his shining ducate For advertising space.

days.

"When President Roosevelt objected to race suicide," observes the Saturday Evening Post, "he did not mean the

Presidential race."

The Sissy-boy Marquis of Anglesey has gone bankrupt through a fondness for play-acting and geegaws. Pity the old Paget who stood the pounding of the French at Waterloo can't revisit the glimpses of the moon long enough to kick a little sense into his degenerate greatgrandson.

A lady of Centerville (Wash.) has sent the following letter to The Oregonian: Endetor Oregoian-I wish to wright some in

This is a very laudable wish, but for the sake of the copy-reader it is to be hoped that the lady of Centerville will take a course in spelling before beginning to "wright some."

The Interurban line between Seattle and Tacoma is said to have put on an extra car for the convenience of Seattle men that want to gamble and must go to Tacoma to find a place with the lid off. And yet some people were foolish enough to say that the law making gambling a felony would benefit nobody. Just look at the benefit to the Interurban.

John Fisher, a Pennsylvania youth, came home from his work in Milnesville one day last week, and found that his supper wasn't ready. He flew into a rage, and whilst under the influence of passion shot himself. Perhaps it was just as well, for if a boy of 19 gets so can make a noise and cry "Thief!" But it mad at having to wait for his supper, what a frenzy would have seized him in ater life when his wife was late with

> Lives in clover Makes a mash See him cinch' First, and pinch 'em

Strictly in the line of duty. Fairy, winking Meets him, thinking Here's a chance to nab a farmer; And the coppe Doesn't stop her; Looks so meek he couldn't harm her,

E'er it's over Sergeant Slover Shows his star, official, urgent; Greatly shocks her, Takes and locks her In a cell-Sherlockian Sergeant.

In describing a boxing match for the championship of the British naval squadron in the Pacific, the Victoria (B. C.) Colonist says:

The duck, sidestep and silo were not used as much as they might have been, and the counters were too late by the fraction of a second to be jarring, as a good counter always is, landing at the psychological moment on the physiological spot where the well-timed impact can execute the maximum shock.

We hope that when Mr. Munroe meets Mr. Jeffries in San Francisco this month he will not forget to "land at the psychological moment on the physiological spot" and thus execute upon the champion the maximum shock.

A New York detective asserts in an exchange that if one wants anything in Gotham it can be obtained by asking for it. As an instance he cites a happening at the Casino Theater. The ticket-seller was resting during a full in business, when a rough-looking fellow stuck his read in at the window. "I've come for the clock," he said. "Well," snapped the ticket man, who is described as "fly," 'you don't expect me to come out and take it down for you, do you?" "Fresh, ain't yer?" responded the fellow, and turned away. He put up a ladder and took down the clock, a valuable timepiece, and walked away with it. He hasn't returned. Neither has the equanimity of the very smart ticket-seller.

Accidents, says the old saw, will happen in the best regulated families. Who ould guard against such an accident as the Dayton (Wash.) Courier-Press records in the following paragraph:

Mr. S. A. Ryerson, a few days ago, had a Mr. S. A. Ryerron, a lew days ago, and a very peculiar experience, which resulted in being compelled to sleep one night with one of his shoes on. He had bought a new pair which were a good fit and very comfortable, but the shoemaker had neglected to pull out the large which had become bent forward. When he tried to take the she end the point of which had become bent forward. When he tried to take the shee off the point of the tack entered the foot, and the harder he pulled the deeper went the tack, and soon his shee was rull of blood. As it was late at night then he went to bed with the abos on, and in the sing he secured assistance and got the shoe

So next time you see a man go to bed with his boots on, don't jump at conclusions.

WEXFORD JONES.