

The Oregonian

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happiness which this one seemed forever to deny. Therefore, the Irishman loves the church as it is loved nowhere else in the world. The Irish priest-hood is of the soil, near and dear to the people. It is born and nurtured among them. It brings them into the world, comforts them through life, and sends them down into the chill and darkness of death.

From race hatred have sprung the woes of Ireland. Race hatred, that most cruel, relentless and bitter of human passions, has blighted the promise of her genius, desolated her fields and killed her population. Once a law was enacted in England making it a crime for an Englishman to intermarry with the Irish. Doubtless when it was passed there was much talk in London about the necessity for preserving the race purity of the Anglo-Saxons. It was set forth how terrible it would be to degenerate the qualities of the superior people by miscegenation with the inferior Celt. There was disapproval, much learned and edifying about the inherent servility of the Irish. It was pointed out that the shape of their heads, the contour of their noses, the intrusion of their teeth, marked them as a race designed by Providence to serve forever the lust and greed of their English conquerors. Always when a stronger race has been allowed to give plausibility to the plunderer, it has been the result of the greed of the weaker people for the perpetual shame of mankind. Woe and churches and senate halls begin to reek with rotund utterances about "pure Caucasian blood," and "the great white race," the "white man's burden" and his "God-given mission," then let some weakling, and the helpless call for Heaven, for there is no robbery in the air. Passion and greed are preparing for an orgy. "Big Indian" was the song of the savage Iroquois when he set out to scalp and burn. "Noble white man" is the chant of the white man when he lets loose his savagery upon the weaker people. The burden that the Englishman has borne to the Irish has been extortion and cruel wrong. The burden that the white man has borne to the bronze man and the black is whisky. Just as the white man began to boast of his race nobility and begin to despise the qualities that make men and races noble, then we shall at last have set our feet in the road that leads to peace, happiness and justice.

ENLARGING OREGON IDEAS. Oregon seems in a fair way to lose its position as leader in the adoption of modern ideas in state government. Oklahoma's new constitution, which will unquestionably be adopted, includes practically all the features recently added to Oregon's fundamental law, and also contains some provisions more advanced than Oregon has yet adopted. "More advanced" is used with some hesitation, for it remains to be proven by experience whether the most modern ideas are the most advanced. Nevertheless, since the new constitutional provisions were adopted by the Oklahoma convention after careful consideration of present-day conditions and needs and with that full access to the wealth of information made possible by rapid transportation and communication and by the multiplicity of books and papers upon political problems, the presumption may fairly be granted in favor of the action of the convention.

The Oklahoma constitution contains several provisions generally deemed to be more appropriate for statutory regulation than for incorporation in the fundamental law. Among these are the direct primary, the two-cent passenger fare, appointment of Senate committees, fellow-servant law, legal rate of interest, and the section prohibiting railway companies from operating any productive agency of a natural commodity. The insertion of provisions upon these subjects is one more evidence of the growing distrust of legislatures. The members of the convention felt that the people want and need a more direct method of securing them at the hands of the Legislature and that it would save the trouble of resorting to the initiative if they were inserted in the constitution. The direct primary clause of the Oklahoma constitution provides also for a popular initiative system, candidates for United States Senator, thus practically insuring direct election of Senators in that state. The clause regarding appointment of Senate committees makes the Lieutenant-Governor or presiding officer of the upper house, but deprives him of the power to appoint or disapprove members to select its own committees. While this will open the way for trading, the system will be no more open to abuse of that kind than is the existing system in Oregon, which encourages the organization of the Senate by promises of compromise.

No other constitution goes as far as does that drafted in Oklahoma in restriction of corporations, and yet there is apparently no limitation that will hamper the legitimate operations of a useful corporation. Ownership of land in excess of needs for corporation purposes is prohibited, thus preventing speculative ownership, such as hinders development in many states where large grants have been made. Oklahoma will come into the Union with the most stringent prohibition clause adopted by any state that has attempted to exterminate the liquor traffic. The constitution not only prohibits manufacture and sale, but also introduction of liquor into the state. Oregon has been in recent years the center of attention from those interested in the practical operation of modern political ideas. It is quite likely that we shall be compelled to yield first place to the new Southern state.

FOR AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. Within a short time petitions bearing a very large number of signatures will be presented to the Portland Board of Education asking that an industrial school, which shall teach the important mechanical trades, be established as a part of the city common school system. An outline of the plans and purposes, together with a statement of the spirit of the proposed institution, is published on page 42 of this issue of The Oregonian.

There is growing need for industrial schools in every city; Portland is no exception. Whether it is better that these should be founded and controlled by private philanthropy than from public funds is a debatable question. This, far, no citizen, living or dead, has made provision to teach boys useful trades. The magnificent bequest of Simeon C. and Amanda W. Reed will not be devoted to this end, and these circumstances a start must be made under public auspices. If Portland is to have such a school, should ben-

efactions come from the rich, who cannot take their money into another world, so much the better for the boy who wants to learn a trade and for the general good of the community. The Oregonian believes that the movement will meet small, if any, opposition from the taxpayers of School District No. 1. It can be given a trial at an expense which no one will feel. Public-spirited citizens who have launched the movement will not ask for a permanent building until experience shall have shown the necessity for it. Rented quarters, a "plant," to be supplied at moderate cost, and skilled instructors will suffice to demonstrate the practical value of an industrial school. If the experiment proves the claim that demand exists for the school, Portland may be relied on to tax itself in its fullest support.

WALL STREET HAD A LITTLE LAMB. Wall street is an enchanted forest, inhabited by three species of wild beasts—bulls and bears and lambs. The lambs in that forest bear fleeces of gold, and shearing them is the occupation of both the bulls and bears. When the lambs are thoroughly shorn, then the bulls and bears amuse themselves by fighting over the fleeces. Shares of stock are the counters in the game. When the most striking feature of another corporation to help select its officers, or atheists going to a Presbyterian Church to help elect its board of trustees. They would have no right to do so.

No man in the State of Washington is actuated by higher purposes than Senator Cottrell. No man has higher ideals of public duty. If all citizens were as honest and as fearless as he he would be a great blessing to the state. He has an erroneous idea of the province of a direct primary election. His plan of a blanket ballot in primary elections would permit bartenders to select candidates for a Prohibition party, of which he himself would not approve.

THE WEIGHT OF THE SOUL. The soul is either material or immaterial. If it is immaterial, we are not likely to know much about it for a long time to come. If it is material, the case is not quite so hopeless. We may perhaps find some way to analyze the soul. We may even be able to begin to understand the nature of temperature and pressure, as we do the air. An optimist has gone so far as to prophesy that liquid souls will be for sale on the streets before a great while for the supply of corporations which lack that essential element. If the soul is naturally a happy thing, when corporations will be carelessly soulless. At present these anomalous creatures resemble Undine not only in having no immortal part, but also in their mysterious power over water. Delightful will be the day when we shall be able to enter upon the full estate of human nature without any water and with souls either to save or lose.

Acting upon considerations of this nature, certain physicians, living near Boston, of course, have undertaken a series of experiments to determine the weight of the soul. They have measured later. They find by the use of a very accurate balance that the weight is about half an ounce. How they do it is no mystery. The whole trick is to weigh a man just before he dies. It is naturally a difficult feat, which has taken its toll of the soul, which has taken its toll of the soul, which has taken its toll of the soul. The beauty and importance of this discovery entices one to enlarge upon it a little. Thus, what would all the souls in the world weigh if piled up in a solid mass? We have calculated it. We find that the total weight of finding the answer before any other earthly beings.

Taking the population of the earth at one billion, six hundred million, and the weight of each soul at half an ounce, the whole weight of all the souls in the world is just twenty-five thousand tons. If the souls were worth a ton of gold, the entire market value would be about \$20,000,000,000, which is more than Mr. Rockefeller could conveniently raise at present, though he can do so if he keeps on a few years. To be on a strike does not necessarily mean to be idle. If a strike does not mean to take employment for wages he can at least keep himself well employed in improving his own home, fixing his own broken fences and sidewalks, making a garden in his back yard, painting his house, or doing other work which may be more pleasant for himself and family, but which he has not been able to do when putting in full days of work in a mill. The world has no right to say that a man shall work in a certain mill or factory, but it does have a right to say that he shall work somewhere, and that he shall work for himself, and that he shall control the action of his members' will be exercised by organized society.

Have in temperance and prohibition of the liquor traffic, he cannot be a Republican. He is a member of the Prohibition party and intends to support Prohibition candidates. That is where the line must be drawn. Only Republicans should participate in selection of Republican candidates. Only Prohibitionists should take part in selection of Prohibition candidates. One of the evils of the old system was that unscrupulous bosses in charge of political machines voted men of one party in the primaries of another, so that the candidates were not in fact the choice of the members of the party. The direct primary, if properly observed, will avoid this evil. When a Democrat appears in the direct primary election and asks for a Republican ballot he must swear, if challenged, that he intends to affiliate with the Republican party and generally to support Republican candidates. Such a requirement is reasonable and right. A man should be compelled to affiliate with any particular party or to support the candidates of any particular party, but unless he intends to do so, he should keep out of party primaries.

For a Democrat or an independent to vote for a Republican primary to select Republican candidates would be on a par with the stockholders of one corporation going into a meeting of another corporation to help select its officers, or atheists going to a Presbyterian Church to help elect its board of trustees. They would have no right to do so.

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AMERICANS AND DIAMONDS. The United States, in the past forty years, has purchased South African diamonds to the value of \$25,000,000. This is nearly the sum that has been realized for the entire output of the diamond miners of South Africa since their exportation began in 1868. This enormous sum represents only what importers have paid, and experts in the business say that the people of this country have paid at least twice that amount for diamonds during the period covered.

The latter statement is not improbable. Diamonds have come in a sense to be a necessity to Americans of the middle class. The young woman who works in a department store, or at a store in the city, or who has some assets a diamond ring, for which she has paid, most likely, on the installment plan. The clerk in the same store, or the roustabout in the same office, says in the same way for a diamond ring. The girl who has promised to marry him and set up a home (7) with him in an apartment house. The young wife of a man striving to get a foothold in business looks forward to birthday or Christmas in the hope, assured by many a hint of her wish, of a brooch or bracelet set with diamonds. She really cannot be happy without it. She declares, and her "happiness" is purchased by an arrangement with the Jeweler for a stipulated sum per month.

In addition to this large and yearly increasing number of Americans, men and women, who wear diamonds, but cannot in justice to themselves afford them, are the multimillionaires of the beef trust, the steel trust, the lumber trust, the Standard Oil trust, and the railway trust, who buy diamonds by the peck. Get-rich-quick Americans, and Americans who plod painfully above the clouds of poverty, and who combine to create a diamond market that equals that of the entire world beside. The diamond has indeed come to be the symbol of equality among the American people—one person having as good a right as another to the diamond. It is not always observed, but one that is not always observed, is the ability of the wage-earner to contrive ways and means to pay for this necessity of life and still keep his minor possessions, his household furniture, for example, out of the clutches of the Sheriff.

The woman with bare, shriveled elbows sticking out of a baggy muff; a neck and chest covered with gooseflesh, and lace showing above a collarless coat, and blue ankles and instance showing through lace stockings and high-heeled shoes, has been on the parade throughout the severe weather in Chicago, New York and other Eastern cities during the past winter. Her name is multitude, and she seems the suggestion that she is cold, though the man beside her pulls up the collar of his overcoat and stamps feet encased in Arctic shoes to keep up the circulation of his blood. Women thus clothed in the extreme of folly called fashion are pointed out as evidence of the truth of the statement that "all the fools are not yet dead." Their extreme of folly, however, is suggested by the fact that death by pneumonia or consumption will thin the ranks of this special class before another winter—an accounting that will bring very little loss upon the world, either from the standpoint of the useful or the ornamental.

Pacific University says tender tribute, through its College Bulletin of March 15, to Rev. Myron Eells, an early trustee of that institution and from 1876 to the time of his death a member of the board of trustees. Dr. Eells left among his effects a history in manuscript of Pacific University, which, it is understood, will be published by its Associated Alumni. Professor Thomas Condon is also remembered in the same bulletin, with a high tribute to his life, his work and his character. Three years of the earlier work of Dr. Condon as teacher were given to Pacific University, and one year of his active life was spent in the Congregational Church and the people of Forest Grove. His life, says this record, "was a benediction to all who knew him."

Authorities at the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station believe that the apple tree borer is one of the most dangerous pests threatening the apple-growing industry. The borer is a worm about three-quarters of an inch long. The pests bore into the trunks of trees, particularly young trees, and kill them by interfering with flow of sap and by causing decay. The remedy suggested by the Washington authorities is to scrape the trees, dig out the borer with a knife and wash the trunk with a solution of lysol or similar preparation. An essential of successful warfare upon this pest is prompt and thorough work in eradicating the borer. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, as in fighting San Jose scale.

An Austrian gets into the cablegram predicting dire results of war between the United States and Japan. If memory be right, it was an Austrian who got aboard one of the battleships just after the affair of Santiago, and, noting the "dirty" condition and the cleanliness of the ship, asked if they had been having target practice. "Yep," replied a young officer, pointing toward the Spanish wreck, "mein Gott!" ejaculated the foreigner. This later Austrian should apply for the job of naval architect if he wants to see things done on the Pacific.

The Salem Statesman celebrated a birthday last Monday. On the 11th of March, 1851, just a few months after The Oregonian saw the light, Arabi Bush, then a young man from Massachusetts, launched the enterprise of The Oregonian. Since that day the Statesman has been a part of the general life of the Willamette Valley. Just as its founder, long ago, retired from its management, has been a great factor in the active life of the state. Innumerable hosts are hoping for a long continuance of the careers of both.

It is shocking, of course, to learn that the female matadors who were teasing and torturing enraged bulls at the Juarez Plaza del Torres last Sunday afternoon, to make a Mexican holiday, were cruelly gored and tossed by their furious animals. The report of their injuries, however, causes a degree of horror rather than of sympathy. The odds were against the bulls and they were entitled to score if they could.

Ex-Senator Burton will be released in a few days, after serving his six months' term in prison. He has engaged an open-house for March 23 and will address the people of his home town, Abilene, Kan., on that date. Burton has fooled the people of his home town and state before, and evidently thinks he can again. Probably he can, part of them.

The number of railroad magnates to visit the White House and confer with President Roosevelt has been reduced from four to one. The railroad people evidently remembered and heeded the old adage that too many cooks spoil the broth.

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Rockefeller is getting ready to spread the light in China. Standard Oil will furnish it at so much per can.

New Primary Law of Washington

First and Second Choice on Important Offices, Non-Partisan Judiciary, Party Pledge for United States Senator, and Prohibition of Paid Newspaper Advertising, Are Distinctive Features—First Election Under Its Provisions Will Be at Spokane April 22.

WASHINGTON'S new direct primary law contains four features different from provisions of primary laws adopted in Oregon and most other states. It provides for a first and second choice for all state and Congressional offices except United States Senator, Supreme Judge and members of the Legislature, when there are four or more candidates; it limits the judiciary nonpartisan; it prohibits candidates from paying for newspaper advertising directly or indirectly. There is some indication that this latter provision was not intended to be so sweeping, for the law permits a newspaper to print political advertisements if they are marked "Paid Advertisement."

While the two sections are not technically in conflict, they are for all practical purposes, for as a rule, money for political advertising is furnished by candidates. The direct primary law goes into effect at once and the first election under it will be the city election in Spokane, April 22. The Washington law applies to nonpartisan candidates for all state, county, municipal and precinct offices except Presidential Electors and officers in office of the fourth class, which are the smaller municipalities. It does not apply to school districts, road districts, dyke districts or irrigation districts. The primary election is to be held on the second Tuesday in September, to nominate candidates to be voted for at the November election.

Persons desiring their names placed upon the primary ballot must file declarations of intent to run, not more than 60 days prior to the date of the primary election, must pay a fee of \$10, except that if the salary of the office desired exceeds \$1000 the aspirant must pay in addition 1 per cent of the amount of salary over \$1000. The declaration sets forth the candidate's party affiliation, his residence and the office for which he desires the nomination. Candidates must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. For county offices it must be filed in the County Auditor's office and for municipal offices in the City Recorder's office. Candidates for judicial offices must not declare their party affiliation.

The direct primary, candidates are to be nominated for those parties which polled at the last preceding election 10 per cent of the total vote for any one of its candidates. A separate ballot is to be provided for each office, and the names arranged on the ballot in the order that the largest number of first choice votes are received. After the name of each candidate for state and Congressional offices two square spaces are left, one being headed "first choice" and the other "second choice." A vote for second choice is permitted only where there are four or more candidates. The provisions for expressing a first and second choice constitute the most important feature of the Washington law, for they make it practically impossible for a man to be nominated with the support of only a small minority of his party. The law provides that when there are less than four candidates the one receiving a plurality of all votes cast shall be the nominee. When there are four or more candidates the one receiving a plurality shall be the nominee, provided he has received 10 per cent of the total of the first choice votes. If no candidate has received 10 per cent of the first choice votes, the successful aspirant is to be determined by adding together the first and second choice votes for each, and the man having received the largest number of these shall be the nominee.

The effect of this feature of the law will be to diminish the chances of a man who has only a local following or who has a strong opposition. The candidate who depends chiefly upon his local strength, who has the opposition of a considerable number of the members of his party, would get practically all his support in the form of "first-choice" votes. With four or five candidates in the field he might be the highest and still be entirely unsatisfactory to two-thirds or more of his party. If other candidates had a more general following, and had received a second choice vote they would receive both first and second choice votes and quite likely one of them would win over the man who had the highest number of first-choice votes. In other words, the double choice increases the probability of the defeat of an undesirable candidate who could not otherwise be defeated because the opposition had scattered its votes. The addition of the second choice votes would disclose more nearly the real preference of the members of the party. Very frequently a voter will mark his ballot for friend or a local candidate, though his judgment dictated another selection. When he has a chance to express a second choice he would record his real preference as well as his local choice based upon friendship or local interest.

The features of the law does not apply to candidates for county offices, members of the Legislature or candidates for endorsement for United States Senator.

The Washington law provides for a vote upon United States Senator in the primaries only, and not in the general election, so that a Republican candidate for Senator will not be pitted against a Democrat. The pledge a candidate for the Legislature may sign, if he chooses, is a declaration "to the people of the State of Washington, and particularly of my legislative district, that during my term of office I will always vote for the candidate for United States Senator who has received the highest number of votes upon my party ticket for the position at the primary election next preceding the election of United States Senator." In case a candidate for the Legislature has signed such a declaration, there must be printed upon the ballot after his name the words "Pledged to vote for party choice for United States Senator." It is apparent that whether this feature of the law shall have any effect will depend upon the course candidates for United States Senator shall adopt. Any aggressive candidate for Senator could probably make this an issue in a legislative election just as Mr. Bourne did in Oregon, and with greater ease, because the Washington pledge does not obligate a Republican to support a Democrat, or vice versa. Many of the refusals to sign "Statement No. 1" in Oregon were based upon the fact that it pledged a member of one party to vote for a member of another party if the latter should receive popular endorsement.

AN INCONSPICUOUS feature of the Washington law is contained in sections 28 and 29. Section 28 provides that no person shall, in order to aid or promote his own nomination, directly or indirectly, contribute or promise any money or valuable thing, except for personal expenses. Personal expenses are to include only traveling expenses, cost of writing, printing and preparing for transmission any letter, circular or other publication not issued at regular intervals, whereby he states his position or views upon any or other questions; for stationery and postage, for telegraph, telephone and public messenger service, and for hiring halls. No person shall be competent to qualify for any public office who shall have, prior to the holding of any primary election, paid or promised to pay, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever, to the owner, publisher, manager or representative of any newspaper, any money or other valuable thing, or any article or published statement in a newspaper, wherein the electors are advised or counseled to vote for such candidate, or his fitness or qualification for office are set forth, or his photograph or biography are published.

Section 29 makes it unlawful for any owner or employe of a newspaper or periodical to accept or agree to accept, for himself or another, directly or indirectly, any money, gratuity or valuable consideration for supporting the election or advocating the defeat of any candidate. Violation of this section is punishable by fine of \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment from 30 days to six months. It is provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent a newspaper or periodical from publishing any matter advocating the election or defeat of any candidate, and receiving compensation therefor, if such articles have placed at the beginning in plain type of black-faced Roman capitals in a conspicuous place the statement—"PAID