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MANIA OF "DIRECT" GOVERNMENT. Men fought through thousands of years of political strife until they learned that representative, constitutional government is indispensable to democracy. In Oregon, however, is a read the world's experience. They urge the people to dispense with delegated, constitutional government and to take as substitute the "direct" method of and the direct method of choosing officers-non-assembly, non-deliberative primary and election.

Just 2200 years ago democracy of Greece succumbed because its con-stituent states and their federative leagues lacked cohesion and constitutional restrictions of what has since come to be known as representative, delegated government. Initiative and referendum had plunged Athens into excesses and ruin. The citizens there "took a vote" on every matter, instead of considering it in representative assembly for guidance of the multitude. The people threw off restrictions of law, just as in Oregon they have practically thrown off restrictions of constitution, and ruled Athens, not law, but by the popular vote on the law. Aristotle thus describes the specles of democracy in his "Politics," book IV, chapter IV:

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For where a democracy is governed by stated laws, there is no room for a demagogue, but men of worth fill the first offices in the state; but where the power is not vested in the laws, there demagogues abound. For there the people's voice becomes that of a King, the whole composing one body; for they are supreme, not as individuals, but in their collective capacity. Homer also says, "ill fared it where the maintinds hath swap"; but whether he means this kind of democracy, or one where the many are individually supreme, is uncertain.

the many are individually supreme, is uncertain.

Now, when the people possess this power, interfere to be altogether absolute, that they desire to be altogether absolute, that they may not be under the control of the law, and they grow despotical, so that flatters are held in repute: and such a people become analagous to tyranny among the forms of monarchy; for their manners are the same, and they both hold a despotic power over better persons than themselves. For their decrees are like the others' edicts; and a dmagogue with them is like a flatters among the others; but both these two einsess abound with each, flatterers with tyrants, and demagogues among such a people. And to them it is owing that the supreme power is lodged in the votes of the people, and not in written laws; for they bring everything before them. And this they do because they have influence, on account of the supreme power being ledged in the people; for these are they whom the multitude obey.

Besides, those who inveigh against rulers are wont to say that the people ought to be the judges of their conduct; and the people gladly receive their complaints as the means of destroying all their offices. Anyone, therefore, may with great justice blame such a government by calling it a democracy, and not a free state; for where the government is not vested in the laws, then

racy, and not a free state; for where the government is not vested in the laws, then here is no free state, for the law ought to be supreme over all things; and particular acidents which arise should be determined by the magistrates or by the state. If, therefore, a democracy is to be reckoned as one among free states, it is evident that any such establishment which centers all power la the votes of the people cannot, prop speaking, be a democracy; for their dec-cannot be general in their extent. Let our description of the several spe then, be our descrip cles of democracies.

Oregon has "flatterers" and "demaof this same sort. They say the people are fitter to legislate and name candidates for office than any selected body of representatives. They call upon the people to demand initiative or referendum upon every question of government, although the mass of the people lack information of details, if not intelligence, to vote competently.

Oregon will not go to the dogs through this direct "system," as anclent democracies did. Its intelligent citizenship will not permit "reformers" of the U'Ren sort to cut loose popular government from the moorings of delegated government. Senator Bourne's mania for relegation of delegated government will not be accepted as the policy of this state, nor will it endure

criticism in the older commonwealths. The inevitable outcome of U'Renism abuses will be subordination of initiative and referendum to the time-honored system of representative legisla-

THE GROWING ASSEMBLY

Each county in Oregon promises to fully represented next month in the Republican State Assembly. favorable is the outlook for this concerted method of eliminating minority factionalism that Democrats are orely distressed. The Democratic brethren and their assistants of leged membership in the Republican arty profess to see the Republican party and its assembly traveling the

As if any outcome could afford the Democratic brethren more heartfelt leasure than Republican ruin! As if they would desire to steer their Republican neighbors any other way! As if, were Republican ruin at the end of the assembly road, Democrats would work so desperately to turn them from

Truth is, the trouble and distress that will come from the Republican assembly will beset not the Republican party, but the Democratic party. That is w Democrats make out so patheta spectacle. Republicans, when united again by assembly rule of majority within their party, will not be raided, as they have been, by Demoerats. That means Democrats will not be able to snatch spolls of office from Republican minority dissensions of plurality primaries.

Thus, Republican assembly makes sorry prospect, in the eyes of the Demperatic raiders. The general public having the reasons in mind, can understand why Democrats are "fighting" Republican assembly and putting up such a pout lip; also why they wish the Republican party to follow assistants, the anti-assembly "leaders." But suppose the Republican party should follow the lead of U'Ren.

to howl about? They surely would. Such leadership would afford Democrats abounding opportunities for gleerepudiated. Brownell, spewed out tion in old-style politics in conventions and Legislature, and now seeking popular favor again by "turning State's evidence" and exposing the old "game"-wouldn't that be "rich" for Democrats? And U'Ren, with his back-room clique of politicians in Oregon City seeking to dictate the politi-

also be "rich?" Democrats are petting up these assistants of theirs and making the most of them in the Republican partythis for political purposes. These near-Democrats do not belong in the Republican party and never did. Neither do their populistic schemes belong there. The assembly will afford the Republican party opportunity to slough off these political excrescenses.

cal affairs of the State-would that

A CLIQUE OF OFFICE-SEEKING OFFICE-

HOLDERS. Every candidate for party nomination will be free to enter the primaries whether recommended by party as-sembly or by petition. Voters will group of "statesmen" who have not judge the candidates and nominate with ballots. Assembly will not curtail this privilege of officeseekers.

But when certain officeseekers challenge or denounce the law-given privlegislation-initiative and referendum liege of citizens to consider the merits of candidates in assembly and make recommendations for guidance of the electorate, they raise a real issue between themselves and the people. When these officeseekers are fat officeholders who aim to "hang on" just because they want the jobs, irrespective of whether a representative as-sembly of citizens can recommend fitter men, then this issue makes itself especially prominent.

In the Multnomah Courthouse thrives a body of such office-seaking officeholders. They denounce the Republican assembly of 827 delegates, to be held July 16, as a machine and meet the competition of ships, themselves as the true friends of the people. On this basis they call to the people to nominate them and put down | dread of the stingers. the candidates of the assembly.

If there is any machine it is that of the Courthouse clique. One evi-dence is their organized bands of deputies and petition circulators.

The candidates recommended by a deliberative body of 827 party representatives will be men qualified for office. Fitness will wholly determine the selections of the assembly. Yet the Courthouse clique is very sure that its own members are the only "right" candidates, and they profess to know this two and three weeks before the assembly meets.

Is it not coming to a sorry pass when only one man in the whole county is qualified to hold an office, and that one man is the present incumbent, and any other candidate is a tool of boss and a cog of machine? Yet certain officeholders are trying to force this absurdity upon voters of Multnomah County.

These men call themselves Republicans. But if Republicans, they are such for self and salary, instead of for party, people and principle.

ECONOMICAL USE OF MEAT IN THE HOME.

A farmers' bulletin (No. 391) re-Department of Agriculture, under the above title, is most timely and instructive. It is being circulated to some extent under the franks of memception to the great bulk of such matter with which the mails are burdened, in that it is interesting and has wide application. The subject matter is compiled by C. F. Langworthy, Ph. D., expert in charge of nutrition investigations, and Caroline L. Hunt, A. B., expert in the nutrition office of experiment stations. Assumption that these compilers know what they are talking about is therefore well based.

The value of meat as food is treated some length, though as concisely as possible. Its utilization to the best advantage is manifestly of great importance to every housekeeper. Problems connected with the nutritive value of various kinds and cuts of meat are not difficult to solve under the light furnished by this bulletin Preparation of meats for the table. looking to their digestibility, palatability, hygienic and economic qualities, is too little understood by the average housewife.

It is shown by data carefully compiled that meat and poultry supply 16 per cent of the total food material in American homes, 50 per cent of the protein and 59 per cent of the fat in the average American dietary. are all familiar with the assertion that Americans, as a body, eat too much This statement, taken by itself, meat. is of little value. What is necessary to know in this connection is how to make the meat portion of the daily menu conform to the family purse, or the purse of the wage-carner and that of the man of small means, and still supply the required nutriment alike to

workers and growing children. With this end in view, a table is furnished which shows the food value of different cuts of meat. We find from this table that the workingman loses nothing in the food value of his meat ration by being forced for economy's sake to purchase the cheaper meat, always providing that his wife knows how to cook it so as to conserve its nutritive qualities. Thus porterhouse steak contains 21.9 per cent protein, while the despised neck portion contains 20.7. In the substances which build and repair the important tissues of the body, very little difference is found in the various cuts of beef, the maximum being, as above stated, 21.9 in porterhouse steak, and the minimum, 15.8, in brisket of beef, a range that is not especially significant when the total quantity of meat protein in the ordinary diet is taken

into account. For all practical, every-day purposes, therefore, it may be considered that the protein obtained from a given weight of meat differs very little in the cut. It is manifest that the question of an economical meat diet is one for the cook rather than for the wageearner to solve. Therefore, those who find it necessary to use the cheaper cuts need not feel in so doing that their families or they themselves are less well nourished than are those who use, largely from habit, the more expensive meats. No matter what the cut whether expensive or cheap, it cannot be utilized to the best advantage unless it is well cooked. Poorly prepared meat dishes are almost invariably wasted at the table. Studies car-Brownell and the rest. Then wouldn't ried on at the experiment stations

factory. The marketing is in many ought to strive. ful campaigning. Every element in cases done by a child or some one human nature would demand that it be without experience or knowledge, the selection quite often being an expenfour years ago by voters of Clackamas sive steak which later is so badly county, on account of his parti-lpa-cooked as to be unpalatable. A cheaper cut well cooked would be

For general application of the facts tin under consideration contains a number of recipes for preparing meat dishes in conjunction with vegetables, dumplings, macaroni, farina, eggs. etc., which make it of practical value to the housewife. It is, in fact, a miniature cook book, and is worthy of wide circulation. It is free to applicants as long as the supply lasts, and concludes with the following sentence: "Surely it is not beneath the dignity of any family to avoid useless expenditure, no matter how generous its income, and the intelligent housekeeper should take as much pride in setting a good table at a low price as the manufacturer does in lessening the cost of production in his factory."

WHERE NOW IS SPOKANE? Not even yet has Spokane obtained ower railroad rates than Portland That was the goal Spokane set out to gain, when it lent itself to the longand-short haul movement. Now the movement is about to disarrange and upset all the rate schedules of the West, and make and unmake "zones" of trade, and still the booster of long-

and-short haul is unsatisfied. Cities entirely dependent on railroad rates for its business will be anxlously wondering "where they are at" until this present upset shall be ended, yet whatever gain shall be conceded to interior districts, Spokane cannot reasonably monopolize them; other cities of the interior will be entitled to the same benefits. But ocean commerce cities are the least dependent on railroad rates. Water transportation is open to them, irrespective of railroad companies and Interstate Commission, and railroads will have to

The City of Spokane has helped to stir up a hornets' nest and now is in

A PATRIOTIC MEDITATION.

Patriotism is one of the great words of the English language but perhaps no two people would quite agree upon what it signifies. We all hold that it means something indispensable to good citizenship and noble manhood, but what that something is nobody has yet found it possible to define precisely. No doubt patriotism is like religion in being difficult to fit with any exact formula of words, though it is something which very few would wish to dispense with. Life itself presents the same difficulty to the makers of definitions. They have all tried to tell what it is but none of them has succeeded. Like other noble words patriotism has often been misappropriated by scoundrels. As hypocrites borrow the cloak of religion to hide their deviltry, so rogues mask their evil designs under pretended love of country. The army contractor who feeds soldiers on embalmed beef is loud in his protestations of undying patriotism and the thieving parasite who fattens on pickings from the government never wants words to express how much he loves it. Dr. Johnson cently sent out by the United States | was so impressed with the baseness of "the last refuge of a scoundrel." but we might as well define religion as the iast refuge of a hypocrite. Both definitions would be partially true but neither would be adequate.

The Fourth of July is an excellent time for meditation upon what we really mean when we talk about patriotism since it is above all things been set apart for thought about the deep things of the soul, so the National holiday ought to be devoted to serious reflection upon the relation of the citizen to his country and before our thoughts can be of much avail we must be pretty certain what we mean by the words we use. How would it do to define patriotism tentatively as the desire for National success? Of course this would not solve the problem for we should immediately have to decide what we mean by success. but it would help. Success is a more concrete notion than patriotism and a high birth rate is essential. to say that a patriot is one who wishes his country to be successful brings the argument down among common things. What then shall we understand by National success? Certainly not mere extent of territory. A man who weighs 300 pounds is not necessarily more successful than one who weighs itself a desirable thing and neither is territory. The empire of Alexander of Macedon fell apart of its own weight as soon as he died and so did Charlemagne's. The largest countries are not always the ones which a sensible person would select for his home. Denmark is a better land to live in than Russia and Switzerland is more desirthan Turkey. From every point of view the most successful nation of ancient times was Greece which had not territory enough to make more than one state of the Union. When the city of Florence made its most brilliant contributions to literature, paint ing, sculpture and architecture it had no more than about 50,000 inhabitants.

It was only a fourth as large as Portland. The extent of a nation's territory is no measure of its success any nore than the money a man leaves when he dies is an index of the good he has done to the world. If we accepted the money standard we should have t. decide that Dr. Pearsons, the friend of the small colleges, had been a failure for he will leave nothing behind him but his good works. And similarly by the financial footrule Scandinavia ought to be accounted the least suc cessful of nations for it has little wealth. As a mother of men, however, the northern peninsula of Europe has surpassed most other parts of the world. If a competition were to be held among the nations for a prize of merit Scandinavia could only imitate Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, and bring forward her sons as her proudest jewels. But are they not enough to be proud of? What country has anything better? Is it not the dearth of men that is frightening France and frowning like a dark cloud on the horizon of our own future? Land and gold do not by themselves make a country successful except in the estimation of simpletons. Territory is a fine thing if it is used nobly

the Democratic brethren find things | show that in many families where the magnifies opportunity, but these things income is fairly good, the table and are means to an end. They are not other conditions are far from satis- themselves the end for whi nations

> But, on the other hand, a huge pop-ulation is no more a sign of national success than a vast territory is. India is the most populous country in the world, perhaps, but it can hardly be called one of the most successful. more economical and altogether more Neither can China. In all that makes satisfactory. for the excellent things of life both these swarming countries are failures. set forth, as briefly outlined, the bulle- If the inhabitants of a land are doomed to misery they gain nothing by multiplying. As their numbers increase so does their wretchedness and it would be strange to call a government successful which ruled over millions of unhappy people.

Thus we are brought down to the only legitimate test for national success. It is the condition of the peo-If the population of a country is intelligent, progressive, watchful over its liberties and diligent to guard its rights that country is on the way to success, and if the people besides all that have the means of living without excessive toil and understand how to enjoy the beauties of nature, literature and art we may call their nation truly successful.

THE OPEN ROAD. Dr. W. H. Nichols, chairman of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, delivered a short address to the graduating class of that institution a few days ago from Davy Crockett's famous motto: "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." The text was most appropriate and the lesson drawn from it was a wholesome one and can hardly fail to prove salutary, Said Walt Whitman after a careful sturdy self-estimate: Afoot and light-hearted, I take the open

Healthy, free, the world before me, The long brown path before me, Leading wherever I choose. Henceforth I ask not good fortune,

I myself am good fortune. Guided by Davy Crockett's motto, the young man fresh from a training school may thus confidently take stock in himself and go forth to his life work, "strong and content to fol-low the open road."

REMEDIES FOR RACE SUICIDE. Reports from France indicate that the legislative body of that country has resolved to attack seriously the mal, human or brute, has very little problem of race suicide. Many observers of current events will say that t is high time. Since 1851 the population of France has increased but about 3,000,000, while in Germany and Russia the human race has multiplied many times as fast. Germany is noted as one of the most prolific of modern nations, though not quite equal to Russia in this respect. France, on the other hand, as everybody knows, has an impoverished birth rate and has just about reached the point where its population will actually begin to fall off in numbers. To prevent this catastrophe, as statesmen seem to regard it, bills have been introduced in the Assembly to stimulate fecundity in several ways. Bachelors are to be compelled to serve an additional term in the army if they refuse to choose wives. Civil servants must marry before the age of 25 on pain of discharge, we suppose, and when one of them becomes the father of more than three children he is to receive an increase of salary with superior pension privi-

The last measure is likely to be rather efficient. Frenchmen dearly love places in the civil service and most of them would make any reasonable sacrifice rather than seek another employment. Besides that the principle of rewarding the production of children will appeal to the French as economically sound. The main reason why they do not have larger families is their universal dread of povertv. The nation, as a whole, has reached an extraordinary degree of comfort by centuries of hard work and rigid thrift. The l/w compels parents to divide their property equally among all their children so that if they have more than one or two the consequence must invariably be severe poverty for the whole brood. To avoid this married people deliberately limit the number of their offspring. It is a popular maxim among the French peasants that a stationary population existing in comfort is better than an increasing one under the harrow of misery. statesmen do not think so. In their plans soldiers are necessary and in demanded by modern military strategy

French radicals have often declared that if the statesmen wanted more specify any one cause as contributing children brought into the world they could have their desire by paying for Parents, they alleged, would be willing enough to produce offspring if the state would assume the expense of ent that it considers this the most their birth and nurture. The proposal to reward civil servants whose families exceed three children is clearly a step in that direction, but, of course, it does not go far enough to effect great deal. Suppose, for example, the wages of farm labor, but to the im-reward were large enough to double plied fact that he receives much higher the family income, which is an extravagant estimate. It cannot be obtained until the family numbers at least six and any school child can figure out that twice a given income among six persons gives each one not a penny more than would the original amount divided among Hence the new regulation would not benefit civil servants economically, while if they accepted it they would have the care of a larger brood on their hands. To Frenchmen the latter consideration is important, for their habit of life are thoroughly established and any increase of trouble and worry is repellent to them. The proposal to repeal the law which divides an estate equally among the children of the family might possibly encourage the reckless multiplication of offspring since a favorite child ould be provided for even if the is not free from an aspect of cruelty.

rest starved, but viewed philosophically it Commenting on these matters the New York Evening Post sees a great mystery in the fact that the miseryhaunted Russians are so proliff while the well-to-do French scarcely keep their population from declining, but a student of biology would see nothing surprising in the matter. It is in perfect accord with well known laws, even if the laws cannot be completely explained. All living things tend toward fecundity when they are deprived of sufficient nutriment. Plants go to seed when food or water falls. populations are notoriously fecund and Russia, so far as its peasantry is concerned, is one vast slum, though more wretched than most others. The fertility of the Germans must be accounted for on other grounds. It is explained by the same causes as our

Germany has just experienced an onomic and political renaissance. Her resources have multiplied. Her energies have been profoundly stimulated. The consequences show themselves in the birth rate as well as in bank accounts and new colonies, but it is not to be supposed that German population will continue to increase as it does now. As soon as prudence overtakes advancing comfort we shall see a change and conditions will begin to approximate those in France. Germans are fully as intelligent as the French and they will not multiply population recklessly after they have led to reflect upon the economic con-sequences of it. Statesmen may cry for babies as much as they please, but they will not be listened to unless they provide the means for taking care of them.

A DOUBTFUL POLICY.

This, we are told, is the age of young men. All along the road of endeavor lies opportunity-waiting to engage them. Yet in the light of occurrences of almost every day, in almor' every community, is it not a mistake to advance young men too rapidly to tions of responsibility that call for the exercise of well-governed temper and deliberate judgment?

It is a fine thing, for example, in theory, for a youth of nineteen to have attained to the important position of train dispatcher or as foreman in a mill or other industry where many men are employed. But the doubtful expediency of setting a boy over men is demonstrated in the scant respect that is given to his authority in the important details of his business, and the attempt of subordinates in position but superiors in age and experience to ride over him.

Take, for example, the youth at Ridgefield, Wash., a telegraph operator, who, it is said, had been bullied by men who came to him for train orders, until, lacking in discretion and impelled by the boylsh determination to defend himself, he purchased a revolver which he used upon a train conductor with such deadly effect that he is now in jail at Vancouver awaiting a charge of murder which will almost surely be lodged against him. It is clear that this boy was not fitted by the discretion that comes with the drill and experience of having worked up to a position of authority for the place that he occupied. The male anfspecies who enter the lists against their elders. The man who does not bully and snub a boy out in the world for the first time, who has attained to a position, whether by study or favor that is generally reached only through the lower levels of the business, is the exception in the commercial or labor world. The boy who restrains his temper and speech when being bullied by those with whom he comes in contact in the course of the day's work, is also the exception. He is certainly very badly advised when he is toldby self-suggestion or otherwise---to carry a pistol in order that he may defend himself against a mean tyranny that may at any time pass from taunts

to blows. The policy of placing a boy in a position that is not justified by his age or experience is, at best, ill advised. In finance it has led to many a young man's undoing; in the transportation business it has led to more than one trainwreck, with its attendant loss life; in business or labor it has led to countless altercations and not infrequently to serious and irreparable disaster. It is better for all concerned, and first of all for himself, to let the boy begin at the bottom and work up trust. The training that he will get along the way will prepare him for higher duties without engendering the antagonism of his fellow-workers, besides enabling him to bring to the work the experience upon which success very largely depends.

THE HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING The Republican members of the United States Senate committee on the high cost of living have absolved the Payne-Aldrich tariff law from all blame for the upward tendency of prices and have placed the responsibility upon a variety of causes, which they specifically indict under this great change. Among these causes is the increased cost of production of farm products by reason of higher land values and higher wages, the inorder to supply armies upon the scale | creased demand for farm products and food, and the shifting of population from food-producing to food-consuming localities. The committee does not more to the general aggregate of high prices than another, but precedence is given in the list to the first cause above named; hence it is apparimportant factor in the general up-

ward movement of prices. The farmer enters a demurrer to this indictment—not as to the increased price of land and the higher prices for farm products than in former years. Except in the case of fancy orchard products and at certain seasons of poultry products, and with-in recent months of hogs, the surplus of agricultural labor brings little if any higher price to the producer than in average years, when "hard ti tes" and not "prosperity" was the National watchword. The consumer shows his monthly expense account to prove everything that comes to his table has doubled in price in the last five years, whereat the middleman springs own defense, asserting loudly that the profits of his business were greater before the cry of high prices was heard than they are now.

Amid all this clamor who shall decide where lies the blame? Who, indeed, is competent to sit with unbiased judgment upon a jury before which the charge of the cost of high prices to be brought Not the makers and tinkerers, certainly, since at the outset they proclaim the tariff innocent of the charge. Not the farmers, who speak hotly of the dwindling profits of agriculture, after the high wages that they are con elled to are taken from the sum total of their receipts; not the commission men; nor yet the retailers, who ffer their trade balances at the end of a year's business in evidence that they are not possible, after all, that "the complainants themselves, the vast army of consumers, are to blame for prices of commodities all along the line, against which they so loudly protest.

Concluding the list of causes for the increased cost of living, as tabulated by the Senate committee, is this sig-nificant item: "The higher standard and wealth is desirable inasmuch as it own rapid increase in pioneer times. sive count in the indictment who shall

protest? Who, indeed, desires to protest it? Do we not, as a Nation, boast the constantly advancing standards of our civilization? And is it thought desirable in this ad .nce to have our standard of living lowered, or, what amounts to the same thing, remain stationary amid the general onward movement? Do we wish to return to the tallow candle wherewith to light our homes during the long Winter eve nings, or are we willing to pay the difference in cost and have gas or electricity as an illuminant?

Distance lends enchantment to what

we are pleased to term "plein living." We could live plainly now, according to the standard fixed by memory as "good enough" fifty years ago, and save on our household expenses, our clothing and our general outlay all along the line, if we chose to do so and had the fortitude and self-denial to carry this wish into effect. do we really desire to return to the simple life, as exemplified by bare, ill lighted homes and cheap, though abundant fare, served on homespun table linen and coarse, heavy "ironstone china?" If so, the road is open. Let those who yearn to live as their fathers lived, and to toll in household ways as their mothers toiled, with only the crude and clumsy belongings of a past age as appliances of labor, take it and plod on. For those who scorn to turn and walk therein, let them keep up with the advancing standard of higher living, pay the tolls exacted at every turn and pass on, content in the reflection that they are getting their money's worth all along the way.

Candidates who appeal for votes in the name of party would seem to be under obligation to conform with the usages and customs of party. That is the general expectation of the public and the reasonable rule of party action. Now if certain candidates, calling themselves Republicans, refuse to abide by decisions of representative party assembly and win nomination by plurality vote, on what basis will they appeal to majority voters of party for support? A candidate who rejects the representative system of party assembly must then be sure that he has backing of a majority of the party voters before he can lay valid claim to being a Republican. As to these matters, candidates will do well to stop, look and listen. Minority nomination gives no assurance of election in a "knifing" contest. Certainty of defeat in such cars has been proved almost inevitable.

For a further object lesson in Portland's shifting centers, note that the last "remnant" of the old Central School is being razed to make room a modern class A business building. This is at the south-east corner of Seventh and Alder. Thirty years ago, when Henry Villard invaded Oregon, Central School was central in fact as well as name. It stood on the block now occupied by the Portland Hotel. Within the next thirty years at least three school houses on the West Side, now advantageously located, will be quite as unavailable for public educational purposes. At this time no one may say how far west, south and north business houses will extend during the present generation.

The lawyers' club has favorites, whom it desires elected to preside over the people's justice according to the likes of certain lawyers. Therefore certain lawyers organize a political party of lawyers and call it non-partisan. But there never was a more intense partisan purpose than this, that certain law by relatively slow processes to a posi- yers have of carrying out designs of "court influence." It is an axiom that no one group of citizens or special interest should direct or influence government or justice. Yet a few lawyers are planning this very business. They have the boldness to say they should select the people's judges. This alone is sufficient to reveal their true intent.

Two accidents the past week, in each of which automobiles struck persons on the street, fortunately without serious injury, emphasizes the neces sity of drivers going slow in the busi ness section. Both mishaps occurred at street intersections and in both in stances the motorcars were going to fast for safety. Once more The Ore gonian urges chauffeurs to exercise ordinary caution. Speed which involves small risk between blocks is positively dangerous at street intersections and in turning corners. The only safe plan is to go slow.

Of course, no candidate need submit his name to the assembly u-less he desires. But when he turns his back on a great body of representative Republicans, what right has he to But does his share of the rough, hard complain if they recommend some other to office and ask all Republicans to support that other? Is the recommendation of many hundreds of disinterested Republicans, acting for the party's good, to be ignored for the benefit of a self-seeking candidate, acting solely for his own good?

Abe Ruef is still out of jail, and intends to keep out of fail if he can. He has managed to keep his case in the courts about four years, and the Penitentiary hasn't got him yet. The mills of California justice grind slowly. It is pleasant to note that at least the have not stopped entirely, but are still slowly grinding.

It would be nice indeed if everyone ould accept Writer London's invitation to go to Reno. But has Mr. London paused to reflect that there would not be anybody left to read his brilliant pyschological observations on the

When one considers that the waters of Lake Michigan were too warm for comfortable bathing and what all Chicago suffered, he can by contrast put just estimate on the cool Summers of Western Oregon and Washington.

Here and there a colored church congregation meets to pray that Johnson may defeat the white man. Is there a color line in the eyes of Divine Providence?

The forty or fifty million who are obliged to stay at home may themselves with the hope that they may see the movi- - pictures. For one day at least let us hope that shall have a safe and sane day-

before-the-glorious fourth. In either case, I fore tomorrow night Jeffries will have dropped the

White Man's Burden. A combination of Tafts Roosevelt and Hughes? Of course, it couldn't be

TOPICAL VERSE

The Company Lady.

The Company Lady has a hat on her My mamma only has hair,

Company Lady always wears My mamma's hands are bare.

In Winter, the Company Lady wears fur; In Summer, a chain of gold; And every one always speaks kindly to And her dresses are never old.

One time when I broke one of sister's best cups She shook me and made my teeth chatter, But when the Company Lady broke one

She said "Oh, it doesn't matter." I'd like very much to have nothing But drink tea on a porch that is shady,

So when I get big I'll try very hard

To be a Company Lady.

—New Idea Woman's Magazine.

The Old-Fashioned Mother.

Tiny sprites of every day. Shining clean, so small, so sweet, Welcome twilight after play, Welcome rest for weary feet! Here's your cuddling and your rhyme, All the charm of story time!

Little son, so eager-eyed, Little chubby girl o' mine On my knee and at my side-Cheeks ablaze and eyes ashine, Hearing tales of elf and fav. And their tricksy wanton play!

Stories, too, of heroes bold, Splendid, savage sailor men, Legends of the Age of Gold (Truer than we moderns ken!) God and goddess lend their glories To our magic bedtime stories!

Tiny sprites of every day, Some would steal your ancient rights Prating of "The Modern Way"-"Not for babes Arabian Nights-No more cuddling, not one rhyme, There should be no story time!"

Tiny sprites of every day We will risk it, you and I; All the danger of such play-Modern Science we defy! Dear old Grimm, lend all your glories To our blessed bedtime stories! -New York Times.

Vacation Days.

When Johnnie comes to grandma's house old Towser runs away, The kitten climbs the apple tree and stays up there all day; The chickens in the barnyard are as flustered as can be-They don't approve of little boys, as any one can see.

And many a night before he comes post Nora lies awake Devising hiding places for the things that he might break,

The jam and jelly's sure to be up on the highest shelf. But grandma gets them down, sometimes, and bids him help himself. When Johnnie comes to grandma's house

And thumb-prints on the banisters and grease on every door. The house is always upside down the whole time he is there: Poor Nora sighs and wonders why dear grandma doesn't care.

there's mud upon the floor.

But when at last that boy's in bed and everything is still.
Old Towser leaves the barn and Tabby ventures forth at will— 'Tis then the much-abused armchair holds conclave in the dark With the old clock in the

ing there so stiff and dark. since that young scapegrace, Came out from town I've been at times most rudely sat upon."
"It beats my time," the clock replies, "how modern young folks do

It wasn't so in my day. What's the world a-coming to?" And the cause of all the trouble-do you think the rascal cares?—
Is miles away in Slumber Land in his small bed upstairs.

But grandma says when she goes in to tuck the blankets down, ar, dear, we will be lonesome when that boy goes back to town." -Marie Grove, in Delineator, She Tames the Tamer.

Said a lion tamer's wife, As bold as bold could be "My husband tames lions, But he can't tame me! -Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

The Man Who Does.

Here's to the fellow who makes things buzz-The hustling, bustling man-who-does! The fellow who doesn't sit back and shirk.

work: The fellow who doesn't get glum and When a strenuous job must be put

through But pulls off his coat when the dark And grittly, doggedly makes things hum. And now as the hurrying crowd we scan, Who'll step to the front and say, "I'm

your man!" He's coming, the man "who makes things buss, Citizen and statesman, the "man-who-does"; The man with the courage and force and

Who turns will power into actual fact. He's coming, you know, with mind underanged,
A mind well stored and well arranged.

For the square deal he's still persistent, And needs not memory to be consistent For right he stands, though standing alone. And trueblue "to and including back-He doesn't know how to sit back and

But thinks it bully to do rough, hard work; And if ever he gets glum and blue, It isn't apparent to me and you, As for strenuous jobs, he's the original

The gritty, the dogged, the bonnie lad; And look where you will, the horizon

There's no braver, better, bigger man! -J. A. Mitchell in Kansas City Star.

Reunion.

And here you are again, forsooth, My trusty pal of yore. When we were one year nearer youth We watched the baseball score, And you went sailing in the air To help my loud hurrah How well you've stood the wear and

My last year's summer straw!

You were a true and steadfast friend Let friendship's fate be yours. I'll press your kindness to the end While one frail strand endures. I'll keep you busy day by day, Naught but the winter flaw Will send you restfully away,
My good old summer straw.

—Washington (D. C.) Star.