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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1910.

#### A CENTURY OF PEACE.

may be predicted confidently that the projected celebration of the centennial of the treaty of Ghent will excite worldwide interest. The existence of one hundred years of unbroken peace between two nations of the first rank is so rare in the history of the world that it deserves signal commemoration. The treaty of Ghent, as the reader will readily recall, con-cluded the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States. Since that time, although there have been many occasions of debate between the two countries, and peace has been threatened more than once, actual war never has broken out. The settlement of what is known as the Oregon question was not free from hostile sentiment. In the Middle West feeling ran high. In Oregon itself preparations, more or less indefinite, were made for combat, but happily wise negotiations brought a termination of the difficulty without bloodshed. The question of the fight to fish on the banks of Newfoundland has been one perennial difficulty between this country and England. Negotiations on the subject have not been wholly free from bitterness, but it cannot be aid that the controversy has really threatened international peace. Besides the Oregon question there

have been other boundary disputes. The line between the New England States and Canada was for a long time uncertain. We have also seen trouble arise over the delimitation of the Alaskan purchase from Russia. But these were mere clouds on the horizon. Combined with more serious occasions for difference they might have disturbed the peaceful relations between the United States and England, but taken by themselves they yielded readily to diplomacy. On the other hand, conceding that actual warfare has not existed between the two nations since 1814, it would be far from the truth to say that friendship has been the rule. Probably the contrary statement is nearer the truth. From the close of the Revolution to a ime subsequent to the close of the War upper class England corfinally hated the United States. It no only looked with envious eyes upon us as a province lost to the mother country by rebellion, but the principles underlying our constitution were detested. The government of Great Britain was then much more aristogratic in substance than it is now and the theory of universal suffrage with full political liberty which had been adopted here seemed little short of barbaric anarchy across the water British writers spoke of America with almost uniform contempt. When the beginnings of our literature were noticed at all it was with inconsider-Travelers in the United States, Dickens and Harriet Martineau, for instance, could not say enough about the crudity of American man ners, the corruption of our politics, and the savagery of our institutions. particular slavery furnished an endless theme for reproach and ridi-The spectacle of a nation proclaiming the principles of liberty in its fundamental law and at the same time maintaining human slavery was

too inviting to the satirist to be neg-When the Civil War broke out a curious complication of feeling arose in England. Dislike of our form of government was as bitter there as it had ever been, and since Lincoln per that we were fighting to maintain the Union and not to destroy slavery, we received at first not a spark of sympathy in the mother country. aristecrats would have been glad to see the Union perish. The historian Freeman supercillously mentioned the 'downfall of the American Republic' in one of his unreadable monographs against us, and if he had had his way England and France would have allied themselves with the South. As for the lower classes in England, they knew and cared little about this coun try at the beginning of the war. The dessation of cotton imports soon awakened them to its importance, however. The mills at Manchester and other manufacturing towns had to close, and famine struck thousands of workmen. Naturally they might have been expected to turn against the North. which had blockaded the cotton ports, but Henry Ward Beecher and his fellow missionaries averted that calam-They explained to the British workmen that at the bottom the war was for the abolition of slavery, and the starving millhands with a loyalty to principle which commands the rev arent admiration of the world steadfastly supported Lincoln and the armies of liberty. Thus more than half of England abandoned its traditional hatred of the United States and

became our friend, The conversion of the Tory element came later and never was half so sincere. That happy consummation has been wrought partly by international exigencies, partly by social forces. England has seen the time more than once since 1860 when the friendship of the United States was of the first importance to her, and forgetting old prejudices she has learned to consult The social factor has been even more interesting. The development of a princely caste in this country under the exploitation of our natural resources and the working of the protective tariff naturally won the sympathy of the British aristocracy. overlahed families began to seek milnaire brides in the land of dollars. American plutocrats invaded London and won the respect of the British nobles by their laviah display

tween princely houses on either side of the water cemented international friendship until today the idea of hostility between the United States and England seems impossible in any rank of society. The change has been one of the imposing phenomena of history. It shows in a wonderful way the highest moral principles sometimes combine with the most sordid and selfish interests of social classes to bring about the ends of evolution.

### PORTLAND'S PROBLEM.

If Judge Cleeton and Commissioner Goddard shall succeed in solving the vexatious bridge-draw problem, they will have done a great thing for the community. They say the state has authority to regulate, and they are going to exercise that authority. Un-doubtedly the river "interests" will protest, and endeavor to bring down the whole power of the Federal Gov-ernment on the heads of the temer-arious officials. Somebody may be put in jail, or threatened at least with jail, for defying the majesty of this great Government. But we guess not. The Government has a very poor cause in this bridge controversy, and it will hardly go to extremes in its

support.
Why should not the state or the city be able to regulate river traffic over a stream entirely within its legal llimits, or rather over that part of the stream within its limits? Is the river a highway of commerce more than the bridges are highways of commerce?

Whose commerce? Portland's, all of it. Therefore, if Portland desires to adjust the conflicting interests that center about its own river, why should it not? Let us see this business through now.

SUICIDE. Suicide is said to go in waves. Certainly it would seem that this wave during the past week. If so, its cbb is now due. Within the brief space of five days, beginning with last Monday, eight persons in this city made exit through the door of violence from a life which, in their weakness and incompetence, they had found or made

This record is a shocking one. It is. moreover, inexplicable, since netther poverty nor lack of opportunity exists as an excuse for it.

The ages of these self-murderers vary from that of extreme length of years, all along through early and middle life. In one case a man of reputable pioneer parentage, a hus-band and the father of children who are yet to be brought up and placed in life, so misused the heritage of a good name and ample property that had been his from an honorable, hardworking father and devoted mother that he had for some months been hovering upon the verge of insanity and had long lapsed in finances from the condition of plenty in which he was born and brought up. A pistol shot in his own home, within hear-ing of his terrified wife and children, ended the struggle, such as it was, for

Domestic broils figure as the cause that led up to most of these suicides. Otherwise impotent anger and spite were the leading incentives to the act. The summing up is a pitiful one. The basis of this pity is not that the world or the community, or even the immediate family, has suffered loss through the taking off of these despondent, weak or desperate creatures. In point of fact, no such loss has been suffered. The pity of it is that any human being with an ordinary endowment of the forces that, properly directed, lead to happiness and plenty, should so dis-sipate or misdirect this endowment so utterly squander it, in fact-as to become bankrupt in all that makes life worth living, according to his own assessment of its benefits and privileges, as denoted in his final act. Covering, however, with Whittier's centle charity for the erratic natures that make wreck of opportunity and failure in life, we can only say with

WHY RAILROAD STOCKS DECLINE. The drastic liquidation in stocks

caused so much uneasiness early this week has been followed by steadler market with a considerable portion of the loss regained in the advances of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. These advances, how-ever, were insufficient to bring the values back to the high level of last Union Pacific, even with the advance from the low point, still shows a loss of about \$60 per share point, still from the high point reached last year; other stocks are making a proportionately bad showing. One cause for this weakness and lack of demand is traceable to the poor crop reports. which, of course, mean diminished earnings for the railroads, but the principal factor in making railroad stocks such unattractive investments that they decline \$60 per share is the

great increase in expenses of all kinds. The railroads, in spite of the poor crop reports, as a rule are doing more business than ever before, but between the upper and the nether millstones of reduced rates and increased expense dividends are being jeopardized. Net earnings do not show gains at all pro-portionate to the gross earnings. The current number of the New York Financial Chronicle contains in detail the earnings statements of 725 railroads embracing 229,345 miles, or about 97 per cent of the total mileage of the country. These figures for the month of May show an increase of \$31,983,394 in gross earnings, while net earnings have increased but \$5,-

As an illustration of the manner in which increased expenses have played havoc with increased earnings, of the details of the O. R. & N. business for the eleven months ending with May are interesting. For that period the gross earnings of the local vere \$13,745,424, an increase of \$2,147,778 over the gross earnings for the same period a year ago. Increased expenses, however, absorbed this in rease in gross earnings to such an extent that for the eleven months the net earnings of \$5,077,198 were \$52,-020 less than for the same period in

the preceding season. In other words, a remarkably heavy increase in business brought with it no increase in net profits. The disappearance of this substantial increase in gross receipts is accounted for maintenance charges \$449,028 greater than for the same period in the pre-ceding season. For equipment \$431,-627 more was needed this year than last, and the transportation expendi-tures of \$4.874.799 were more than \$1,150,000 greater than they were last

department increased nearly \$60,000. The big roads also make a poor show-The Southern Pacific. increase of more than \$13,000,000 gross earnings, shows a gain of less than \$6,000,000 in net. Northern Pacific gained more than \$5,000,000 in and the net was more than \$3. 000,000 less than a year ago. Union Pacific, with \$6,000,000 gain in gross, shows less than \$1,500,000 gain in net

earnings. Among the few roads of the country that make a good showing in net gains, the Astoria & Columbia River up well with net earnings more than \$70,000 greater than for the eleven months ending June 1 last year. For the month of May this oad returned net earnings of \$28,580, compared with a deficit of \$1511 for May, 1909. From the figures on these big roads it is easy to see that the "higher cost of living" as applied to railroading is responsible for no small share of the weakness that has per-vaded the stock market. No one cares to invest in stocks whose earning powers dwindle as the business increases.

THE COMING STOCK SHOW. All hands must get together right away on the livestock show, which be-

gins five weeks hence. There are a few discordant notes over the question as to favoritism toward horses over cattle. These should be stilled. This is no time for jealousies. Both Interests are so large in the Pacific Northwest that everybody can afford to be unselfish.

It will pay in the end. far as the relations between breeders of fine cattle and of blooded horses on the one hand, and of the livestock show on the other, are con-cerned, Portland is friendly to both; indeed most friendly. In the face of considerable loss the past two years, the association, out of pure public spirit, has again gone into the enterprise, prepared to meet a third deficit. who profit by the animal breeding industries should, in these circumstances, yield a blt for the general

It is surely more to their direct inerest that the show should be made r permanent feature of the activities of the Pacific Northwest than it is to Portland's interests, or rather the interest of the handful of progressive business men who support it with no hope of individual gain, but who are determined to go into their pockets once more, and then again, rather see the livestock show abanthan

doned. Therefore, be it repeated, get to gether. This is the crucial year. The livestock show should not be abandoned. As the country fills up-a mighty movement in that direction is now on-it will be the great Autumn event for breeders of three states, their friends and neighbors, and for Portland. The whole region will be the gainer.

#### AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA.

We are told by Government agents who know whereof they speak that agriculture is in its infancy in Alaska. surprising part of this statement is that agriculture in that far North-ern region exists at all. At the time William H. Seward bought that vast, almost mystical region for the United States for a song, as compared with its proven value within the past twenty years, it was supposed that it was valuable only to the extent of Its fishing, including its sealing privi-leges. No thought of agriculture within or near the Arctic Circle was

then entertained. As an afterthought the possibility of agriculture still excites wonder bordering upon incredulity. When, however, it is elaborated by the statement that the ground all over North-ern Alaska thaws to the depth of about three feet in Summer: there are during the agricultural season, i. e., from May 20 to Septem-ber 15, from sixteen to twenty-four sunshine; and that the slowly receding frost line below maintains all necessary moisture for the growth crops, incredulity gives way to simple

It is evident that the generation taught in its youth that Alaska was a cold and sterile region, devoid of all tender plant life and covered with snow and ice to an unknown depth throughout almost the entire year, must revise its view of the possibilities of agriculture in that far northera peninsula. It must be acknowledged that this oldest of sciences, though in its infancy in the frozen rone, has some convincing results to its credit has furnished by the reports of Government experts

A virgin soil watered from below by slowly melting ice and brooded over by warm sunshine from sixteen to twenty-four hours a day for months of the year really ought to generously to cultivation. That it does so is the testimony of residents who eat home-grown tuce, radishes, celery, turnips, potatoes, etc., and have for dessert raspberries the size of a quarter of a dellar throughout the favored daylight season in the land of the midnight sun. In the face of such evidence incredulity must retire, though

# SERIOUS WATER SHORTAGE.

There is no uncertain sound in the demand that comes for water from the Mount Scott district. It is harsh as the crackle from hundreds of dry throats can make it. This cry is at once a protest and a demand; an arraignment of the private water sysstem which has failed to furnish the supply called for in its franchise, and for which under supply it never fails to collect full price; a demand for the revocation of this company's franchise by the County Court, and a plea for laying mains throughout the district that will carry Bull Run water adequate to the needs of a water-defrauded populous suburban district. This is the district that, under promof relief from water shortage, was but last year, by popular vote, taken

Clearly, there is a great deal in this presentment or there is nothing. It is altogether unlikely that so strong an indictment would or could have been made on false premises. homes throughout a wide section can readily be called upon for proof of the allegations set forth by the Citi-zens' League of the drouth-stricken These conditions should not be without remedy. The private waall that lies in its power and plant to supply the water which it is under guarantee to furnish. If so, its best clearly falls short of the needs with which it is striving. In any case, the water-defrauded people are entitled to wealth. The interchange of visits beat year. Even the expenses of the traffic relief, and this relief the City Water forms almost accurately to the earth,

Commission is in duty bound to furnish at city water rates—flat or ac-cording to measure and tax. Public sympathy, is, as it should be, with the citizens of the district in which this serious shortage of water prevails. The private water systems

have evidently engaged to do more than their facilities will permit them to do. Quite naturally, they are loath to abandon the field. They are said, by exasperated citizens who suffer from this failure, to be holding out for a purchase price from the city that is out of all proportion to their value. In point of fact, the city does not need the service pipes and pumps and wells and whatnot of which these plants are made up. The system thus composed is but a makeshift and a poor one at that, during the Summer months when water is most needed. If acquired, even by gift, it would have to be supplanted by mains connected with the Bull Run system at the earliest possible date. Certainly before another Summer put the family rain-barrel out of commission. Not only the convenience and the actual necessities of the people in the af-fected district are behind this demand for water; their health and property are seriously menaced by a scant water supply. In this view re-lief cannot come too soon; if delayed until next week the delay is too long; if it extends over next month it will be intolerable.

### MAKING MAPS.

The new plan of map-making which Mr. B. J. S. Cahill, of San Francisco, has devised is interesting, because it portrays the entire surface of the earth with something like accuracy. Some of the maps in common use represent continents and oceans without much distortion; others, like Merca-tor's, give very incorrect notions of the forms and comparative areas of the regions they cover. The earth's surface being nearly spherical, cannot be laid out on a flat area. Mathematicians express this annoying fact by saving that it is not developable. developable surface is made up of straight lines, which may all be par-allel to each other, as on a cylinder, or all meet in a point, as on a cone, or meet one after the other along a curved line called the edge of regression. Such a surface can be unrolled or developed so that it will precisely cover a flat area. But a spherical surface is different. Any attempt to flat-ten it down tears or stretches it. Boys who have attempted to cover a yarn ball know this very well. The cover, do the best they can, never will fit without stretching some parts of it. The best way to proceed is to cut the leather which is to make the cover for the ball into gores, and if there is enough of them they can be pulled together without much distortion. This is the principle which Mr. Cahill has ingeniously applied in making his new species of map, though instead of fitting a cover to a sphere he has of course flattened the sphere down upon the outspread cover; but it omes to the same thing. Mr. Cahill divides the earth's surface, running from pole to pole, into a number of gores, just as if he were about to fit them on a huge baseball. These long, doubly-curving pieces he makes touch one another about half way between the equator and the north pole. by distorting them a little as he moves away from the point of contact, he manages to get a map which shows the land of the continents about in its right proportions. This is a great improvement on some of the older maps, particularly Mercator's, which has been in use for more than three centuries. It was originally devised for the use of navigators, and has been of the greatest benefit to them, but it has also crept into schoolbooks, and there it only serves to give young people a weefully false notion of the comparative size of countries. Thus it makes Greenland nearly as large as South America and shows Alaska as if it were fully half as large as

Mercator made his map by imagining that the earth was surrounded by cylinder touching all round the equator and having its generating lines parallel with the axis. By generating lines are meant those straight lines which can be drawn up and down along the surface of any cylinder. Mercator placed his imaginary eye at the earth's center and located every point at that spot on his map where the line of sight through the earth's surface hit the cylinder. then unrolled his cylinder, or developed it, and the trick was done. was a very excellent trick, too, when applied to its proper purpose, but not for school children. There are several other methods of flattening the earth down upon a surface, which is then unfolled, if necessary, into a map. Of course it is of no use whatever to flatten, or project, it upon a surface which is not developable, for the problem is just as difficult then as it was in the first place. Three of these methods were invented by the Greeks, to whom we owe the beginnings of almost everything in science and phil-Hipparchus invented what osophy. he called the orthographic and stereographic projections, while Thales gave us the gnomic projection. The orthographic method projects the earth's surface directly down upon a, flat sheet by parallel lines. It does very well for the map of a hemisphere, since it gives the central parts pretty correctly. It throws the edges all out of shape, however. In using the ster-eographic method a person is supposed to stand at some spot on the earth's surface and look down through it at a vast sheet of paper. Each spot is located on the sheet where his line of sight strikes it. This projection has the merit of showing places in relative situation, but it distorts the

the whole United States.

In the gnomic projection the eye is at the center of the earth. Otherwise it is like the stereographic. These three methods give the map directly. They differ from the method of Mercator, who first projected the earth's surface on a developable surface and then unrolled it. The best modern maps follow Mercator's example, but instead of his cylinder a cone is used. The peak, or apex, of the cone stands at the pole of the earth, while its base line may be at any parallel latitude. The eye is supposed to be at the middie of the base of the cone and each spot on the earth falls at the end of the line of sight, just as in other pro-jections. In this way the enlargement of the polar regions is avoided. A further improvement is obtained by using many cones. The first one is followed a short distance, then it is discarded and a new one applied, and so on all the way to the pole. Thus a developable surface is obtained which con-

and when it is unrolled the map does not show much distortion, though, of course, it does show some. This is called the polyconic projection, be-cause it uses many cones. It has been widely adopted for the representation of large land areas, but now it may give way to Mr. Cahill's method, which, in some respects, appears to be more accurate.

With comparatively unimproved real estate well removed from the business center of the city selling at more than \$1100 per front foot, there is not much evidence of midsummer duliness in Portland. From time to time some of the pessimists, who, like the poor, are always with us, emit an ominous whine to the effect that hard times are approaching and that the city is growing too fast. These dictions, however, all emanate from the same sources which in 1905 warned people to beware of the slump after the Lewis and Clark fair. Real estate values in an old-established city like Portland are governed by legitimate supply and demand. Probably 90 per cent of all of the large transactions that have been reported in this city in the past year have been made for investment pur-poses by men who either had immediate use for the property for them-selves or for tenants for whom they would build.

We also hear at times that business is likely to be overdone in Portland. This statement cannot be substantiated unless we admit that the farmers in the 250,000 square miles of ter-ritory tributary to Portland are growing too much wheat; barley, oats, livestock, wool, fruit, hops, etc. must also admit that the fishermen on the lower river and along the coast are catching too many fish; that our sawmills are cutting too much lumber and that every industry and calling that is creating, new wealth from our latent resources is overdone. The city is merely the great clearing-house for these prod-ucts; the staff necessary to carry on

the work must be increased as the ousiness of the country increases. Our farmers were making money and were increasing the output of wheat when it sold for 50 cents and 60 cents per bushel. Accordingly it seems reasonable that they are going to continue in the business and even increase it with wheat around \$1 per bushel. City business and city real estate prices can never do more than reflect conditions of the country on which the city draws for support There will accordingly be no pause of consequence in the upward move ment of Portland until ceases buying the great food staples and building material which Oregon produces in such immense quantities that there is always an enormous baiance of trade in our favor, whether we sell abroad or to less favored states in this country. There is no occasion for timidity or fear as to the There is future of the city so long as development of the supporting country continues at its present gait

## TEACHERS AS APPLE GROWERS.

A number of teachers in the public the Pacific Northwest have invested their savings in small acreage tracts in this vicinity, with the view, it is said, of becoming associated applegrowers. Considering the price of the acreage bought, the cost of putting the land under cultivation and buying trees and properly caring for them until they begin to bear, the venture is a braye one. This is especially true in view of the fact that the women buy-ers will not be able to do any of the work themselves, but must hire widest publicity. everything done.

Still the hope that induces a toller on a salary to undertake an enterprise of this kind in a small way is by no ucts are condemned. Ice cream in means a forlorn one. As the years cones enters largely into innocent go on, this acreage will increase in gustatory joys of children at this seavalue and the apple trees, if judiciously selected, properly set and cared for, will, in ten years, be an asset that will lighten the prospect which every teacher faces, of being in due time dropped from the roll as out of date with new fads and methods in education that are growing in favor, but with which the practical, sober-minded

teacher is not in sympathy. The prospect of outdated usefulness is appalling to a wage-earner, whose daily necessities absorb all, or nearly all, the returns of his or her labor This is especially true of persons of thrifty nature. To these the small investment made during the earning period is the one assurance of comfort in the evening of life. A well-cultivated area of a few acres is perhaps the ideal surety in such cases. a promise of maintenance in a simple.

Encouraging in connection with this venture of teachers is the experience of Professor J. L. Dumas, ex-president of the Washington Horticultural Soclety and for many years a teacher. To a "liking for a good, mellow apple" he accredits the rare good fortune that has taken him from the ranks of poorly-paid pedagogues and made him retired apple-grower. find apples suited to his taste in past years, he conceived the idea of raising them. He accordingly invested \$3000, the savings of twenty years in scho teaching, in 140 acres of apple land near Dayton, Wash. Some twenty years later he sold his orchard for \$150,000, having in the meantime prof-Ited to the extent of \$125,000 from the sale of apples grown on the land. Relative success with a five-acre tract of good apple land contiguous to a growing market would settle the question of support in retirement—whether from age, inclination or dismissal, for many a teacher who wonders what she will do to maintain herself when the time that is surely coming comes,

NO ALLIES AND NO FLEET. The British admiralty is preparing to increase the naval fleet in the Pacific, presumably to be in readiness for anything which might happen in those history-making political move ments by Japan and Russia. Th United States with a formidable fleet of first-class battleships, which are kept on dress-parade on the Atlantic station, where they are not needed. has on the Pacific a couple of old monitors and a few light cruisers which are slightly ornamental, but a long way from being useful in the event of war. Undoubtedly the event of war. Undoubtedly the knowledge of our weakness on this side of the world has afforded a rea son for the mild contempt which Jafor the United States. This country by reason of its geographical posi-tion and also by reason of its Far Eastern possessions, should be dominating power on the Pacific. be the With a shore line reaching

thousands of miles along this side of the Pacific, and with addithousands of miles of shore our taland possessions, this certainly has interests that among our demand better protection than we have been giving them with our usewe less Pacific squadron. We awaken to the necessity of protect may our interests after it is too late. De-spite our geographical position and the ease with which we could enforce our demands, we will continue to get turned down as we were on the Chinese loan, until we make some show of guarding our interests and insist-ing on their recognition. The tone of the British press since the recent Jap-anese-Russian agreement is distinctly favorable to Japan, and there does not appear to be much protest against

as Russia is occupied in Manchuria she will not be prowling around the British preserves in India.

It is thus apparent that while the United States with good loyal allies might get an "even break" in the event of trouble on the Pacific, even though we had no naval fleet of consequence, it is quite certain that with no allies and no fleet we would find ourselves in a state of splendid isolation, with other powers either indifferent or hostile toward us. Mean-while, our fleet of splendid battle-ships is kept reasonably well em-ployed in social duties on the Atlantio station where they may never be needed for any more serious work.

Russian aggression in Manchuria, the natural inference being that so long

Germany has turned a deaf ear to the entreaties of Madriz for interven-tion in the Nicaraguan trouble. The importance of a recent polite answer to one of the numerous notes of Madriz to Emperor William was so mag-nified until for a time it looked as though Germany really had intentions of taking a hand in the trouble. Sober second thought, or some other influence, seems to have changed the view of Germany, and Madriz will now be obliged to continue the fight without assistance. News from the seat of war shows a fair degree of impartiality. One day we hear of a sweeping victory for the government forces, and the next day the triumphant revolutionists are annihilating the government forces. As Germany has disclaimed any intention of mixing in the fight, no complications would fol-low the possible effort of the United States to apply drastic measures and put an end to this tiresome squabble that is hampering trade and laying waste a rich country.

The Colonel sits silent in his tent awaiting the return of Chief Scout Pinchot, who has wandered far into the bad lands of the insurgents. while the mighty hunter endures the agony of slience and refuses to remove the padlock from lips that were never still before, the Roosevelt ear is to the ground. Within the past few days it has heard strange rumblings. There was the dear boy Jimmle, of Ohio, whom the Colone! presented with an important Cabinet job for no other reason than that "Jimmie wanted the place." Jimmie still wanted a place and his ex-chief wanted him to it; but the people said "Nay, nay."
If that wasn't enough to provoke slience, along comes the news that the Republicans of Herkimer County, New York, in spite of their instruc tions to nominate "my nephew" Rob-inson for Congress, have sent an unti-Robinson delegation to the convention.

What's all this stuff we hear about impure ice cream cones and seizure of them by the Government? If they are deleterious, the fact should have If only a few manufacturers are guilty of putting out poisonous confection, publish names and the reason why their prodson of the year. It is one of the few sweet things for youngsters that may be classed as good food. Its subdivision into 5-cent quantities puts it within the reach of the laboring per There never should be a doubt in the parents' minds as to the whole someness of the cream or of the package containing it. Let us hope the health authorities will see that impure cones are never marketed in

Fortland's importance as the commercial center of the Pacific Northwest is once more illustrated by the choice of this city as headquarters for the new fruitgrowers' exchange bracing the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

Unfortunately, Senator Crane's as the Western scout for President Taft will end at Seattle. He should have been booked to Oregon City. where he could have sounded sentiment in Oregon by an interview with

It is not strange that the first move ment for a monument to Mark Twain should come from the American colony at Heidelberg. Exile strengthens and vivifies national love and pride; the great American humorist inspired

T. R., Jr., who has become a resident of San Francisco, occupies Rudolph Spreckels' house in an exclusive neighborhood. He certainly has no political aspirations. If he had, he would get closer to Mayor McCarthy.

Multnomah County showed: Republicans, 13,201; Democrats, 2382. Does any one doubt that at least 2000 more Democrats swore falsely in order to vote in the Republican primaries? A little dry goods store, conducted by the late John Wilson in 1856, grown to a magnificent modern de-

block fairly represents the progress of Portland in half a century. It will not do for the new bunch in the Commercial Club's publicity department to overlook advertising Portland as the finest Summer resort in

partment store covering an entire

the United States A man can be President and be in hard luck. Mr. Taft will soon have to appoint three men to positio which he aspired-the supreme bench.

July, 1910, goes on record as meteorologically the pleasantest month in the history of Western Oregon.

Secretary Wilson saw something good at Hood River yesterday.

There are no bristles on Governor

COMMENT ON THE CAMPAIGN.

Stand Loyally by the Ticket.

The Dalles Optimist.

Upon the whole, the ticket nominated is an excellent one, and behooves us all to stand loyally by it. If we do so, we can, two years hence lift up our hands to high heaven, as the editor of The Optimist said on the platform of the assembly, and "thank God that a Democrat is without hope in the state of Oregon."

## Bowerman Will Be Supported.

Falls City News.

Jay Bowerman is a man of sturdy character, conscientious, brave and fearlies in the performance of his duties. While there were many aspirants for the recommendation of the assembly, the campaign of Mr. Bowerman will be notable on account of the most loyal support that will be accorded him by the other aspirants.

#### A Fascinating Game.

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Bellingham (Wash.) Herald.

Even under the direct primary system a political convention, which has nothing to do but make a noise and pass harmless resolutions, is still not without some of the old fascination that formerly made it the chief political event of the blennial period. Politics is not so picturesque as it once was, but it is still a very interesting game for candidates to play at.

## Daws of Better Government.

Roseburg Leader.

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The men suggested are the choice of those 1200 men, are men who believe in the Republican party, and no deubt will do their duty if elected to office. The Leader has no objections to offer. It looks to this paper as the dawn of better days for Oregon and the Northwest, since it promises less of anarchism and other socialistic tendencies, less of attacks upon personal liberty and better government, state and county. county.

### The Party Ticket.

Astorian.

There were many notable men in that assembly, whose fine ambitions and indispensable claims were plain to all men there; but some had to be disappointed; all could not win out; those that did take their successes, took them at the hands of the whole assembly, everything was done onenly freely in propnands of the whole assembly, everything was done openly, freely, in proper time, under the fixed rule of the
hour; and the ticket, as it is now presented for final and cumulative action
at the polls, is ours, and we must
stand by it, forgetting everything save
the thoroughgoing victory that shall
restore our party to power, place and
pride once more.

## No Dire Results.

Gervais Star.

The assembly has brought none of the dire results predicted by the opposition. No one is worrying about any of the candidates except the opposition and we always have them with us under and through all conditions. It is predicted that the entire ticket will be elected and that, too, by large majorities. The campaign up to and including the direct primary will be vigorous and active. No honest effort will be left undone to successfully nominate each and every assembly candidate on the state ticket. Local conditions are the state ticket. Local conditions are different, and while a large number will win out, yet a number may fall of election for county offices. It is unquestionably a splendid state ticket.

## Insincere Lamentation.

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Eugene Register.

There is a mighty insincere note in the Salem Journal's assembly lamentation. Suppose, for instance, that Bowerman, Smith, Withycombe, Ackerman and Moores had come before the people at the primaries without going into the assembly, would all five of them have been nominated as candidates for Governor or would not the result have been the same—only one of the five being chosen? Then why this now! from the Journal? Does it hope to make the people believe that the reserve would have been any different without an assembly? But we must have this overflow of political rot hushed up from now until the campaign is over. The people must be misled if possible.

# Open and Above Beard.

Washington County News. of assembly if we understand it right. Instead of politicians promising each different candidate for the same office different candidate for the same office that they will support them, and lying to all but one, the Republicans meet in mass meeting and nominate who they think are the best fitted men for the office. Then at the primary they vote for said candidates. Each candidate must file his notice of candidacy same as before whether nominated by assembly or petition but those who receive the assembly nomination enter the primary with the guarantee that they will receive the support of those who participated in the mass meetings.

# Assembly Is Believed to Be I 'aht.

La Grande Observer.

It was not a meeting of "bosses" or would-be "bosses." Neither was it a would-be "bosses." Neither was it a meeting where everything was "cut and dried" as some would make believe. The temporary and permanent organizations plainly show that no slate. "maker was responsible for the events of the assembly." "The electors of the state will have the opportunity of passing on the work of the assembly—either endorsing it as a whole, in part, or rejecting it entirely. Whatever the outcome may be it will not remove from the minds of many Republicans that assemblies of political parties are right and it is our opinion that they will prevail in the future, even though the entire ticket headed by Jay Bowerman is defeated this Fall.

#### Political Charlatanry. Eugene Register.

The insincerity of anti-assembly organs is clearly shown in their berating of a delegated Republican assembly coming up 1200 strong from the people of the whole 1200 strong from the people of the whole state and suggesting a ticket, whoreas they laud the action of a self-appointed assembly of lawyers who meet without consideration from the masses and frame up a supreme bench ticket to their own liking. It is the old story of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

It was a bunch of Oregon lawyers who "repudiated the demands of the people" and not the Republican assembly, and any and not the Republican assembly, and any and not the Republican assembly, and any paper in the state, standing pat on the action of those lawyers who absolutely ignored the rights of the masses, is a positive repudiator of the direct primary law in all that it means and stands for, and makes itself the laughing stock of every sensible voter in the state. Such a paper shows its willingness to enter into any kind of a game to beat the Republican party even to stulitiving itself. publican party even to stultirying itself by the rankest kind of violation of the provisions of the direct primary law in order to do it—a law such paper holds up to the electorate as their only means of political salvation, then turns right around and stands in with a bunch to flagrantly and openly violate every pro-vision of that law with the sole am-bition of downing the Republicans. This campaign ought to serve the noble purpose of expering political charlatanry in this state and show it to the masses who really stand for clean politics and the good of the people.

# Developing Literary Stars

Kansas City Times. Chief Griffin has armed each policeman with a lead pencil. There's no telling how many Jack Londons and George Ades and Upton Sinciairs and Mr. Dooleys this innovation may de-velop in the force