

DIRECT ELECTION IS LESS POPULAR

Agitation for Change of System as Applied to Senators Is Begun.

SOME FLAWS DEVELOPED

System Found to Have Increased Rather Than Diminished Power of Machine—Standard of Ability Tends Downward.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.
WASHINGTON, March 1.—There is the beginning of an agitation for the change of the system of electing Senators of the United States by direct vote of the people.

The first test of the system throughout the country occurred last November. Prior to that time various states had adopted the plan. The evils which have already developed are responsible for the movement to return to the old method or some scheme which will obtain better results.

1. In requiring the election of Senators by the Legislature of the states the founders of the Government sought to impose a check upon the President and the House of Representatives.

2. The power of the President has increased tremendously, because a Senator of his party realizes that the executive enemy of the Chief Executive will be sufficient to assure his defeat for re-election.

3. The new system has not diminished, but it has increased the power of the machine. The re-election of Penrose in Pennsylvania and Gallinger in New Hampshire is proof of this fact.

4. Corruption of the electorate is no more difficult than corruption of the Legislature. The election of Senators by the Legislature is a serious candidate which it may investigate during the next session.

5. There is this further objection to the new system which did not escape the consideration of the political observer—that there has been a distinct reduction in the standard of ability in the Senate since the old method was discarded. Ten years ago the Senate numbered among its members such great brains as Allison of Iowa, Hearst of Massachusetts, Platt of Connecticut, Hale of Maine, even Aldrich of Rhode Island, much as the last named was charged with representation of the interests.

6. From the present Senate will disappear on Thursday next Root, of New York, with a ripe experience as Senator, Secretary of State and Secretary of War; Burton of Ohio, a student of government and finance; Bristow of Arkansas, honest to the core and representative of the honest in politics.

7. The next Senate will contain as its biggest members Cummins of Iowa, Borah of Idaho, Lodge of Massachusetts and O'Grady of New York.

8. There is a condition of mediocrity developing in the Senate which must strike the average citizen keenly alive to the necessity of having a better dominating force in the upper house of Congress. Why?

9. The answer is found in the cases of Root, Burton and Bristow. Root and Burton declined to go through the hurly-burly of a campaign. They felt their services should have spoken for them. They did not intend to subject themselves to abuse and vilification, to an invasion of every part of their respective states for the purpose of answering charges leveled against their records. Bristow was ambitious for re-election, for the vindication of his course which thereby would be obtained, and was willing to accept directly to the voters. Moreover, Bristow introduced the amendment to the Constitution providing for the direct election of Senators as he was willing to apply the test to his own case.

10. All three men believed in purity of elections. Witness the fact that each of them spoke and voted against re-election of himself. Root is a conservative Republican, more conservative than Burton. Bristow is a Progressive Republican, though not active against Roosevelt. Bristow while remaining in the Republican ranks was avowedly for Roosevelt.

11. Bristow's Case Interesting. Because Bristow was retired from the Senate by the method of election which he so wholeheartedly advocated, it is interesting to note his career in that body. Having been in Washington during the entire length of Bristow's service of six years, I can testify to the fact that he carried a hair's breadth from the path of absolute honesty. One could differ with Bristow, could regard his attitude in some instances as narrow, but it was impossible ever to make the charge that he was inspired by any other than the purest motives.

12. When the Aldrich tariff law was under consideration in the Senate he was one of the little band which fought vigorously to prevent the exploitation of the people from the sugar schedule for reduced duties on paints and lead products and was directly responsible for the elimination of the Dutch standard clause from the sugar schedule. He supported in the Senate the principle of the income tax, secured the adoption of the long-and-short-haul clause in the interstate commerce law, aided in shaping the postal savings law, fought for free Panama Canal tolls and took part in every movement containing greater control of Government by the people, as well as in the elimination of public and private graft. He has been faithful and constant in his attendance upon Congress and has had opportunity at every opportunity pass when he could have left Washington to get in touch with the people. Because of the length of the "long sessions" and the calling of extra sessions, Mr. Bristow has been forced to remain most of the six years of his term in Washington.

13. Defeat Caused by Machine. The country is losing an honest, hard-working public servant in Mr. Bristow. It has lost him because of the Republican machine in Kansas and because the Progressive vote was divided between Senator and Representative Murdock, who ran on the Progressive party ticket. It was possible for the machine, as was shown last November, to induce several candidates to take the field to have the anti-machine element divide its votes between them and to gain the nomination by the simple policy of concentrating its entire strength on the man it wants.

14. It is to be hoped that with the exercise of right to vote directly for Senators the people will become more

careful in the nominations and in their elections. It is to be presumed they will become familiar with the operations of machines and, as time goes on, they will display greater independence and better judgment. What is wanted in the Senate of the United States is not men who will respond to clamor. Frequently it happens that the clamor does not represent the sense of the people. Nor should there be men in the Senate who will do precisely what the President directs them to do. It does not always follow that the President is right.

The people must choose between the President and their Senators. If a President shall denounce a Senator the power of patronage which he possesses gives a tremendous advantage over the man who has opposed or thwarted his will. The people will have to recognize this fact. Also they will have to keep their eyes open to prevent corruption. Awake, the people will find that direct election of Senators will bring to the Upper House men as good as have served in the past. Asleep or indifferent they may expect a Senate which will be less concerned about their needs as personal ambitions of the men who compose it.

MEN OF MILLIONS FEAST

HALF BILLION DOLLARS REPRESENTED AT BANQUET.

Pasadena Clearing-House Association Acts Host Amid Setting Symbolizing Reign of Prosperity.

LOS ANGELES, March 7.—(Special.)—Half a billion dollars in wealth of American Canadian banks was represented tonight at a "gold" banquet in a floral wonderland at the Hotel Huntington, Pasadena, and prosperity was the general theme.

It was the annual banquet of the Pasadena Clearing-house Association. Among the guests were men of the highest importance in the banking world of the United States and Canada. Seventy-five participated in the feast. William Vedder presided.

Informal addresses were delivered by ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago, the second largest banking institution in America; James K. Lynch, president of the First National Bank of San Francisco; A. C. Kalns, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, San Francisco; Anthony Laird, director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and William Moisons McPherson, of Quebec, head of \$3 banks in Canada.

The executive committee of the Los Angeles Clearing-house Association were guests, including J. F. Sartori, J. E. Fishburn, W. H. Halliday, J. A. Graves and J. Elliot.

The tables were set in a hollow square about the ballroom of the Huntington. The dinner faced banking interests of the United States. This banquet was built a marvelous wrought sunken garden with a miniature lake in the center in which the golden fish disported. Gold quartz from California mines girded the edges of the sunken garden.

Sixteen summer houses were ranged around the room, back of the dinner. Golden lights glowed on the feast. Five thousand roses were used in the decorations. Entrances to the hall through a great pergola covered with climbing roses.

STUDENTS RAMP FACULTY

BAN ON SPEECH BY GOMPERS CAUSES CRITICISM.

Labor Leader Later Addresses Pennsylvania Body, Which Organizes for Free Speech.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—More than 500 University of Pennsylvania students formed a free-speech society today and empowered a committee to draw resolutions denouncing the authorities of the institution and those in charge of the Pennsylvania, a daily student publication, because of the alleged attitude of the authorities and the Pennsylvania toward Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. This action was taken at a meeting of the students which was addressed by Mr. Gompers.

The resolution, which is planned to present for formal adoption at another meeting tomorrow, censures the members of the faculty for refusing to permit Mr. Gompers to speak in one of the halls of the university and criticizes the editors of the student publication for refusing to announce today's meeting in the columns of the Pennsylvania. After effecting permanent organization the students announced that several meetings would be held and speakers in all walks of life invited to deliver addresses.

Mr. Gompers, although he denounced the university authorities for their action, made no attempt to urge the students to revolt. Most of his address was devoted to the evolution of organized labor, and he left the hall before the heated addresses were made by the students.

SENATOR CUMMINS IS DRY

Iowan Groomed for Presidential Nomination Opposes Liquor.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, who is being groomed by his friends as a potential Progressive Republican candidate for the Presidential nomination next year, has formally espoused the cause of the "drys." Recently Secretary of State Bryan came out squarely for prohibition, declaring emphatically that the Democratic party must divorce itself from the liquor traffic if it is to use an entirely wheat flour. A mixture will in many cases produce a bread which is quite as satisfactory. With this a matter of common knowledge, it is believed in times of over-production and the consequent favorable market prices of substances suitable for mixing with wheat flour, that bakers may wish to experiment with certain mixtures. Care should be taken, however, in marketing or selling of bread to which has been added an appreciable amount, that no deception is practiced and that the consumers are aware of the kind of bread being furnished them.

MERGER PLAN IS FAVORED

Manufacturers' Association Board Calls for Vote of Members.

Action of the board of directors of the Manufacturers' Association last night cleared the way for the entrance of that organization into the big consolidation movement which is under way and which was begun with the decision of the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce to consolidate into the new Portland Chamber of Commerce.

The Manufacturers' Association board adopted a resolution favoring the proposal and calling a meeting for Friday night, March 19, at which time members of the organization will be called upon to vote on the matter.

GOOD BREAD MADE WITH POTATO MEAL

Experiments by Department of Agriculture Show Cost Can Be Lessened.

FLOUR IN PART IS USED

Tests Indicate Best Method Is to Use About 70 Per Cent Wheat. Leaves Keep Longer and Are Appetizing and Wholesome.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Baking experiments to test the value of making bread of potato-meal mixed with wheat flour are now being undertaken by the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Chemistry.

This is to test the possibilities of the potato in the same manner as Germany and Austria are now advising their people to do. The increased cost of living throughout the world has emphasized the fact that flour made of other substances mixed with wheat, might provide people with healthful food quite as nutritious as the pure wheat flour, and at the same time more compelled by law to use at least 30 per cent potato-meal in making their bread.

The Bureau of Chemistry's potato-meal has been baked with from 25 to 50 per cent potato-meal and the remaining percentage wheat. The most satisfactory loaf in combining economy and appearance was those made with the minimum percentage allowed in Austria or less. The loaves made with more than 30 per cent potato-meal were not so satisfactory as the ones which were less attractive in form. The bread has a rather coarse texture and dark appearance but possesses a distinct and agreeable flavor. It also retains a moisture for much longer period than ordinary wheat bread.

Ordinary Potato Flour Not Best.

The Bureau of Chemistry used the imported "potato-flake" in some of its experiments in which the potatoes are sliced, milled and drying potatoes on a small scale in its laboratories. It should be added that such ordinary "flake" flour is not the same as the German "potato flake" or Wals-mehl which has given such satisfactory results in the experiments.

The question has been raised as to whether the ordinary cooked potato might not be satisfactorily substituted for the prepared potato-meal. The experiments believe that it might serve the same purpose if used in just the right proportion, but this would be difficult for the average home to determine through a great danger of using too much and producing a soggy loaf. However, the custom of adding a little potato is already used by many housekeepers to keep their bread moist and this practice can well be recommended for more general use.

Bananas and Chestnuts Used.

Dried bananas, ripe and unripe, and chestnuts are other substitutes for wheat flour with which experiments are being made by the Bureau of Chemistry. Still other products which offer promise of furnishing the public with a cheap and nutritious bread are the following: Bran, soy bean, white bean, millet, kaffir, milk, dasheen, cottonseed oil, corn gluten, kaoliang, rice (polished and natural), peas, potato (Irish and sweet), corn meal (white and yellow).

The breads made from these various ingredients have already been photographed and analyzed. The flours from which the breads were made are being analyzed that it may be known how much water is in comparison with the pure wheat flour. The soy bean and cottonseed flours when mixed with wheat flours in proper proportions (about 25 per cent) give a bread with about twice the amount of protein (muscle-building element) that ordinary wheat bread contains.

Mixed Flour Unpopular.

The Bureau of Chemistry in making these experiments in spite of the fact that there is a law which makes it difficult for manufacturers to make mixed flour satisfactorily. This law surrounds the manufacture of mixed flour with so many restrictions that the business has not become a popular one. The result is there is little mixed flour at present manufactured and offered for sale.

The mixed flour act was passed in 1898 before there was a Food and Drugs Act, and was passed for the purpose of raising a war revenue at a time when many of the common articles of food did not command so high a price as now.

The tax of four cents which is now imposed on every barrel of mixed flour is not in itself a heavy one; it is the collection of it with the attendant regulations and restrictions that hampers any manufacturer who would like to make such flour.

Method Not Economical.

It should be stated in connection with the mixing of other materials with wheat flour in making bread that it is not economical. There must be taken into consideration the prevailing market prices of the commodities to be used.

This article has been primarily for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the public the fact that in order to obtain good, nutritious and wholesome bread it is not necessary to use an entirely wheat flour. A mixture will in many cases produce a bread which is quite as satisfactory.

With this a matter of common knowledge, it is believed in times of over-production and the consequent favorable market prices of substances suitable for mixing with wheat flour, that bakers may wish to experiment with certain mixtures. Care should be taken, however, in marketing or selling of bread to which has been added an appreciable amount, that no deception is practiced and that the consumers are aware of the kind of bread being furnished them.

CIVIL ENGINEERS BANQUET

Movement to Create Northwest District of Society Not Favored Here.

The Portland Association of the American Society of Civil Engineers decided not to join the movement to create a separate district of the Northwest associations at a meeting in the Commercial Club following their regular monthly dinner Friday night.

The American Society of Engineers has about 8000 members and is trying to divide the country into districts. The Portland members took the view that they can work better as a city organization in co-operation with the entire society.

George Mason, president of the Portland association, presided.

JAIL CHEER IS IN VERSE

"Bitter Cold Cannot Come Near, or Winter Winds Perturb" in Cell.

WINONA, Minn., March 2.—Safe from the worry of an overseas war, warm in a steam radiator's comforting glow, three square meals a day, a corn-cob pipe and a book—what more can a poor poet ask? What matters if this safe haven is a jail? One wandering bard who left an appreciation of these blessings has just been discharged from the jail at Galesville, Wis., to which he was committed in time for the Thanksgiving day feast. He wrote dozens of poems while in durance. Here are two that reveal his optimistic satisfaction with material comforts and his regret at departure into a cold winter.

SNOWBOUND.
(With no apology to Whittier)
No shock of strife outside my ear, nor war's alarms disturb me;
The bitter cold cannot come near, or winter's winds perturb me;
The cost of living frets me not; no want can me assail—
Of business cares no more I wot
While I'm in jail.

Close in the radiator's heat, I huddle up
And watch the driving snow and sleet, that
See the trees withdlime.
Misfortune seems to leave me at my ease;
Against my will I even sing,
It's warm, in jail.

While not from choice I linger here, behind
These walls confine,
There is a cheerful cheer, or wailing
In time repining.
A corn-cob pipe, a "knack of chuck," a book,
A stack of mail—
Full many places worse I've struck
That I can name.

Of course, I do not recommend that social
laws be busted.
Just so a man his time may spend in walls
Of prison, not in the street.
But should the Judge prove odorous,
I hope you will be a rate than I
In jail.

ON LEAVING.
Farewell! What mingled tears and smiles
And of the afterthoughts,
Sometimes it seems we part from friends
Whom we can ill spare;
Sometimes it seems we part from friends
Whom we can ill spare.
I've often wept my "hissled smile"
Upon that happy day
When I should from this "durance vile"
Effect my flight.
Now, when the moon is ushered in,
And I'm impelled to go,
My spirits droop—my clothes are thin
It's 42 below.

CASH ON SAFE TOP STOLEN

Stenographer Locks Up Nickels and Overlooks \$330 Outside.

When the stenographer for the United States Bakery at East Eleventh and Flinders streets placed his checks and money to the amount of \$330 on the top of the safe Thursday night, and carefully locked up a few dollars' worth of nickels and pennies, he was taking a chance. The money was gone next morning and City Detectives Vaughn and Hyde were detailed to trace the coin and checks.

Checks totaling about \$50 on the Lumbermen's National Bank of Portland and the Oregon City National Bank were taken, and \$29 in cash determined by the United States National containing half a dozen entries was taken with the money.

FOOD RESERVE IS CLAIMED

Prussian Minister Declares Allotment Assures Supply.

BERLIN, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y., March 6.—The Oregon News Agency gave out the following statement today: "In the Prussian Diet the Minister of Agriculture declared that on the present basis of allotment of flour and bread Germany would not only be sufficiently provided but probably would be able to accumulate a reserve for all eventualities."

BERNE, Switzerland, via Paris, March 6.—A copy of the North German Gazette, received here, contains seven different rations for feeding horses to aid the people in finding a satisfactory feed that does not contain oats.

4000 Canadians Reach Britain

MONTREAL, May 6.—Four thousand Canadian troops have reached the British Isles.

A HAPPY BALD HEADED MAN

Well-Known Politician Nearly Bald Now Has New Growth of Hair.

Tells How He Did It.
A Western politician, well known on account of his baldness and ready wit, surprised his friends by appearing with a new growth of hair. Many of his old friends did not know him and others thought he had a wig. On being asked how he did it, he made the following statement: "I attribute the remarkable growth of my hair to the use of the following simple recipe, which any lady or gentleman can mix at home: To a half pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, a small box of Barks' Hair Restorer and 50 grains of castor oil. Apply to the scalp two or three times a week with the finger tips. It not only promotes the growth of the hair, but it moves dormant scalp humors and prevents the hair from falling out. It darkens streaked, faded, gray hair and makes the hair soft and glossy. These ingredients can be purchased at any drug store at very little cost and mixed at home."
—Adv.

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Robert Emmet mass meeting of Irish-Americans and Germans tomorrow night at the German House, will arrive this morning from Seattle. Mr. Mulcahy will be shown around the city by members of the committee in charge of the mass meeting. Mr. Mulcahy was entertained by the Seattle Press Club while on the Puget Sound.

Oscar Dahlstrom Tries Suicide. Oscar Dahlstrom took poison at his home, 29 1/2 Morrison street, last night after writing a note to thank his

Emmet Memorial Speaker Due Here. J. B. Mulcahy, editor of the Butte Independent, who will speak at the

Color, weave, pattern YOUR well-dressed look depends quite as much on the color, weave, pattern you select, as on the cut of the garment. You may look best in a plaid, or a stripe; a check or plain color; some men take a cheviot, some a tweed, some a serge; some need bright colors, some quieter. These are some of the reasons for buying your clothes ready-made; you see them on you. And in Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes you have a big variety to select from; every taste can be satisfied here, and every figure can be fitted. Look especially at the Glen Urquhart plaids; and see how good a suit \$25.00 will buy. Some more; some less.



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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17..... THURSDAY, MARCH 18
SUNDAY, MARCH 21..... MONDAY, MARCH 22
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