

OREGON'S ARTFUL DODGER.

M. R. CAKE came out of the brush long enough to whisper at Baker City that he is still for Statement No. 1, but dodged back again for fear some anti-Statement No. 1 legislative candidate would catch him in the act.

SOME JUSTICE FOR THAW.

THE decision of Supreme Court Justice Morschauer that Harry K. Thaw must go back to the asylum and remain there indefinitely, or until he can make a satisfactory affirmative showing that he is still sane, is a rather unexpected triumph of justice over the audacious insolence of a murderer with a lot of money.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Bonaparte made an address recently in Baltimore on "Government by Public Opinion," in which he laid down quite correctly the fundamental and sound principles of honest, high-principled journalism.

MAIL ACROSS THE SAHARA.

A TRIUMPH in the history of mails which may serve as a theme of interesting commentary has been obtained by the French postoffice department, in establishing a mail service across the terrible African desert, where the multimillionaire Lebandy once dreamed of planting a powerful empire, and saw a failure, after millions had been expended.

Now, while the transsaharan railroad is under construction, a great step in the progress of that desolate region has been realized in giving postal facilities to those forced by their labors to live there and beyond. The new mail began about the middle of March to run the entire distance between French Algeria and Gao, a town on the Niger in French Soudan, a distance of 1,200 miles.

This service may properly be regarded as a new conquest of modern civilization. There are immense territories in some of the South American republics, that could be helped by a spirit of enterprise like this of the old world. A great unexplored territory exists in the heart of the southern continent, that Humboldt declared is capable of being the richest empire on the earth in every physical element of wealth. It is pleasant to read, as a late dispatch assures us that a company of young men from Guayaquil has organized for the purpose of exploring the deshabado in the heart of the continent.

CAKE AND STATEMENT ONE.

THE people of Oregon must recognize by this time, how fortunate an incident it is for Statement No. 1 and the primary law that Governor Chamberlain's friends induced him to become a candidate for senator. What if the safety of those two measures depended upon the efforts of Mr. Cake? Even with Governor Chamberlain in the field, pressing the issue hard upon him, Mr. Cake is evading, dodging and hiding from Statement No. 1. He cannot be made by his own friends, and by the heavy pressure of the governor, to stand up and fight for it. He even carries his credentials for election, an endorsement by a convention that was hostile to both Statement No. 1 and the primary law. He does more. He stands for an anti-Statement No. 1

platform. He has not only refused to advise the election of Statement No. 1 legislative candidates, but has actually advised his lieutenants not to attempt the election of Statement No. 1 over anti-Statement No. 1 candidates. Is this devotion to Statement No. 1? Is hiding from it, dodging it, evading it, and advising against it, the way to preserve Statement No. 1? What would Mr. Cake be doing, if Governor Chamberlain, a genuine Statement No. 1 candidate, were not in the field, pressing the issue, hotfooted?

There seems to be a good deal of evidence to sustain the assertion of Tom Word's supporters that he was "the best sheriff Multnomah county ever had." Under his administration there were no favorites; all were treated right. The taxes were collected far more economically than ever before, and extra men were kept on the payroll no longer than necessary. But more than this, Word set an example in doing his duty, though difficult, that was an inspiration to officers of the law not only in this county but throughout the state. He was the pioneer in closing the gambling dens and other festering nests of evil, doing what officers had always said before could not be done. He brought about a higher standard of honesty, efficiency and morality, for which he deserves now the support of the people.

The Corvallis Republican, that is for Cake and against Statement No. 1, says in one article, of the proposed method of electing United States senators: "This is in plain violation of the federal constitution which, in mandatory language says United States senators shall be chosen by the legislature." Statement No. 1 is in flagrant violation of the constitution of the United States." And in the following editorial it says: "Oregonians have long been agreed upon direct election of senators." Then Oregonians are unanimously trying to smash the constitution. The Corvallis editor must have had a heart to heart talk with Mr. Cake.

The Oregonian characterizes Statement No. 1 of the primary law as a "perversion, degradation and suppression of the objects, aims and purposes of a great historic party." But all on earth that Statement No. 1 means or seeks to effect is the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, something that most Republicans as well as most Democratic voters have been clamoring for these many years. Why should this result in the "perversion, degradation and suppression of a great historic party?" Isn't the party willing to submit its case in the matter of senators to the people? And which is worse, for a party or the people to be perverted, degraded and suppressed?

Private dispatches from Madrid make known equally the humanity and modesty of King Alfonso, who has but now consented that the public shall have possession of the fact that he has pardoned the three criminals who were concerned in the plot to assassinate him and his queen on the day of his marriage. His act is believed to mean abolition of the death penalty in Spain, and has wonderfully increased the popularity of the royal couple, since the queen gets full share of credit for the meritorious act, which the press characterizes as "Godlike."

Here is another newspaper, even that old independent newspaper with a national reputation for nearly half a century, the Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican, that doesn't know what the president's politics is, for it asks: "On which side is the heart of the president in the party struggle in the house of representatives? Does he sympathize with the opposition filibustering to force action on his favorite measures, or with the Republican majority fighting to dump them under a trap-door until the next session? Which is the president's party, anyhow?"

DON'T CHANGE JUDGES.

THOMAS O'DAY, having been appointed a circuit judge several months ago, and being entirely satisfactory in that office, most of the reputable lawyers of the city, as well as many other business men, a large majority of them Republicans, considered it not only fair but wise to keep him in that position, and voluntarily agreed to support him. This being the case, and there being no meritorious objection to him, it was hoped he would have no opposition. If party is considered at all in connection with this office, it is to be remembered that the other three judges are Republicans, and most Republicans are liberal enough not to oppose one judge out of four because he differs with them politically. When most of the lawyers of good standing cordially indorse a man for this position, it is safe for other voters to follow their lead, but a multitude of other voters, mostly Republicans, are also desirous that Judge O'Day be permitted to retain the place that he so capably and acceptably fills.

The Port of Portland amendment to the charter of that corporation will be submitted only to the voters of the territory included in the port district. The reason for submitting this amendment is that the supreme

court held that the Port of Portland commission is a municipal corporation, and therefore, its charter could not be amended by the legislature, as was attempted a year ago last winter, but that an amendment must be submitted to the electors of the district. The numbers on the ballot will be 328, yes; and 339, no. There is no reason why every voter in Multnomah county, at least, should not vote for this amendment.

Will any campaign spellbinders have the audacity to point with pride to the record of this congress? And if so, what ought audiences to do to them?

Again there is a Roosevelt stampee scare, but it is only a small, weak one, and does not affect the big secretary of war appreciably.

Small Change

A party keynote is usually studied verbal hypocrisy.

"Vote 'er straight," urges the Pendleton Tribune. Don't think, ye catties.

Mrs. Gunness did quite a business as a foot-kicker, but it cannot be approved.

At least President Roosevelt escaped impeachment by congress.

Perhaps Harry Thaw is beginning to suspect that he is a little insane.

An Ohio hen hatched 13 chicks from 12 eggs. It is assumed that she is for Taft.

The summer girls will also bloom out even if a little late, as beautiful and sweet as ever.

A few years ago Senator Platt called her "Catty"; now he probably alludes to her as a cat.

At least old Platt did not say when asked if he had married Mae that he did not remember.

If the Republican candidate for sheriff of Yakima county isn't elected this county is lost.

When Mae Catty got that \$10,000 she ought to have staid bought; it was far more than she was worth.

When a man enlists in the navy he has to accept the bitter with the sweet. If ordered to Seattle he has to go.

"The Democratic party must be democratic," says the Buffalo Times. That it must adhere to Jeffersonian principles.

An eastern Oregon man announces that he has been elected to a certain office. Being "avowed" it must be so.

Baptists of Oklahoma City want Dr. Brougher. But a mere baby cyclone down there might carry him put of sight.

The campaign-end efforts to attack Chamberlain's record will operate as a boomerang. The voters are too wowed.

With a little paraphrasing the appeal is: Vote to sustain Aldrich, Cannon, Platt and Dewey, Elkins, Payne, Balch, Boon, Foraker, Harriman and Tom Ryan, the steel trust and Standard Oil, et al omne genus.

Alluding to the current plea of the railroads and trusts, the Detroit News quotes: "And there was in the synagogue a man with an unclean spirit who cried out, 'Let us alone! What have we to do with thee? Art thou come to destroy us?'"

Senator Burrows says that his keynote speech will be neither radical nor reactionary. Just Republican. That is, it will be noncommittal, two-sided, vague, delusive, intended merely to fool the people with the term "party"—the same old rubbish.

One day in each year the people of Cleveland are to be permitted to ride on all the streetcars of that city free. The cars are to be run by the city. But if the cars are likely to be blown up with dynamite, perhaps the people would rather walk.

Oregon Sidelights

Echo had ripe cherries on May 29.

Redmond Methodists will build a \$1,400 church.

The Eugene broom factory is doing a good business.

One cherry orchard near The Dalles consists of 327 acres.

The cherry orchards of Cove will need 220 outside pickers.

Not an Oregon newspaper is opposing the university appropriation.

Thousands of fleeces of wool a day are being sheared in Morrow county.

The Baldwin company in Crook county sheared 2,500 sheep in 17 days.

By a vote of 75 to 45 the Drain school district decided to levy a special 6-mill tax.

Thousands of people collected on the Bandon beach saw the fleet pass in the night—at least saw the lights.

Mr. J. P. Kavanaugh, city attorney of Portland, who spoke in Albany in behalf of Cake, had an audience of 30 or 40, says the Democrat.

A sample of Turkey red wheat near Dufur has 304 stalks in the bunch, all grown from one kernel of wheat and is now three feet high.

It is reported that a 12-year-old Newport lad and his younger sister while playing on the beach found about 400 in money and a large quantity of brass that had washed ashore with wreckage from the steamer Kelton.

Newport didn't see the fleet, not any noticeable extent, but she at least saw it, cracks says the Mail. And those who were fortunate enough to have good, strong binoculars could even distinguish a smoochack or two and the dim outlines of the distant vessels.

Vale Orlando: The Emery Cole ranch changed hands a few days ago. Mr. Brogan a Seattle banker, purchasing the same for \$85,000. The new owner has a big reservoir site built near it and a large irrigation project will cover the lower Willow creek country from his reservoir.

La Grande Observer: Enemies of the dry movement contend that Prohibition will mean a death of business enterprises in the city, but the facts indicate the opposite. The entire city is in the center of an improvement era. Homes here and there are being improved, lawns are being parked, new structures are being planned, and all in all there is a general air of prosperity.

Danger Still. Lives of fruit crops all remind us that till June the frosts may kill. And when they are left behind us. Bugs may work great mischief still. —Kansas City Times.

per ton per mile than it does now to haul freight. Yet the railroads propose to raise freight rates 10 or 15 per cent, and if the people protest they say: "We are being persecuted; let us alone."

Bluff, honest old Admiral "Bob" Evans evidently hasn't or daidains to use any sort of a crooked "pull" for his advancement; hence congress refuses to make him a vice admiral.

Coming into San Francisco now from the Ferry building one looks up that street upon a live American city, and there is nothing in all its range of vision to suggest the chaos that was here. From the commanding height of one of the hills which are San Francisco's crown jewels, one looks out upon a jungle of steel. Never before has it been possible to witness so many modern steel frame structures in course of erection at one time. Here and there are the old brick buildings which were the buildings of a forgotten age. The wreckage of the old is still there as it was left by the earthquake of the earthquake and the storm of fire—as if God's quake still burdened the temple of the city's voice which had been so grossly defiled by the false trustees of the people.

But one must search for these things in the pictures which lie before him in his bolder outlines. He is before him in its theme, its theme is the miracle of construction. Red-hot bolts cleave the air and the men who use them to fetter the great ribs of steel which are swung into the heights to the music of the pneumatic drill. The modern section of the streets are thronged by a happy, carefree folk hurrying to business or pleasure, all smiling with pride in their tower, better, better.

"The City That Was" came into being as a gradual growth from the pioneer days of 1849. Its buildings were of wood and brick, and the streets were of dirt. As the always moving tide of business receded from old quarters it had left rows of dingy buildings which were all that remained of the old city. The new city was honey-combed with buildings that were decayed behind the times.

More than 28,000 buildings were destroyed by the earthquake and the fire. In three days property to the value of \$500,000,000 had been swept away. Of this amount of damage \$350,000,000 was the value of the property that time the insurance companies here had paid to San Franciscans \$198,000,000. Nearly five square miles of the heart of the city were ruined and the wreckage of the kind ever undertaken. Railroad tracks, bridges, the city and heavy engine carried away billions of bricks and millions of tons of twisted iron and steel. The very greatness of the disaster was clearly seen by the encouragement men in their determination to build on a greater scale.

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"NEW" SAN FRANCISCO TWO YEARS AFTER

BY FREDERICK J. HASKIN.

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San Francisco, May 23.—A metropolitan city two years old, San Francisco is the most marvelous of modern miracles. The most destructive disaster in history in three days wiped out the city of the Golden Gate, and it was mourned as "the city that was." The indomitable spirit of its people was sufficient in two years to restore it to full, pulsating life. Now it stands, the newest and most modern city on the globe, as the noblest monument ever reared to celebrate the genius of man who holds dominion over the powers of the elements.

It is a finished—what American city is?—but it is rebuilt in so far as a restoration of normal life and business is concerned. The building now going on, and that which will follow, will soon cover the whole of the burned area, but it will not stop when these limits are reached.

That make San Francisco the "Little Jerusalem" so beloved of American home-coming men. The city that has taken the place of the city that was. Its people are looking forward with unshaken confidence to the city that will be some of them now regret that no advantage was taken of the opportunity to rearrange the street plans. But that is not to be thought of now.

Season of Disaster. The lessons taught by the great disaster have been carefully studied, and of the great loss ninety per cent was by fire, eight per cent by dynamite used in fighting the fire, and only two per cent by the earthquake. The reconstruction of the city is made up of buildings of that type of construction which resisted the force of the earthquake. As far as human precaution can go the city is protected from danger from another "temblor." The people have just voted to spend over five million dollars to install an auxiliary water system to be used only in fighting fire. Further, the city cannot go into the efforts to guard against the unknown dangers of the future.

Before the fire San Francisco was a city of 250,000 people. Its population is limited by its charter to fifteen per cent of its assessment roll. This assessment roll is about \$150,000,000, which fixes the limit of population at 287,500,000. Until a few years ago the actual bonded indebtedness was only \$10,000,000. Encouraged by the result of two years of rebuilding, the people by a vote of ten to one agreed to a bond issue of \$13,000,000. This money is to be expended for improvements—\$5,200,000 for the auxiliary water system, \$4,000,000 for a sewer system, \$2,000,000 for additional school houses, \$2,000,000 for hospitals, and a million each for a hall of justice and a garbage disposal plant.

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