

NO LONGER CONSULTED

Direct Primary Grows in Popular Favor With the People Because of the Abuse of Power Vested in Politicians.

Issue in Tennessee Today Differs in Some Respects From Oregon, Inasmuch as It Involves More Than One Issue.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
(Copyright, 1906, by Frederic J. Haskin.)
Washington, D. C., June 27.—The most conspicuous example of the change of the voters from the attitude of helping an aspirant to "get the nomination" to a determination to "make the nomination" themselves, is afforded by the recent success of Governor Chamberlain of Oregon, a Democrat, who was selected for United States senator at a general direct primary in a Republican state. The Oregon general primary for senator is in effect an extra-constitutional method of choosing senators by direct vote, and is not a party primary. Yet it is the direct outgrowth of the determination of the voters to take into their own hands the elective power. They learned how to do it in party primaries, and they have carried things a step farther toward matured democracy.

Oregon and Oklahoma are both experimenting with direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum. Other states are not yet ready to take such radical departures from the representative form of government, but the increasing power of the direct nominating primary shows that the people generally are inclining in that direction. United States senators are nominated by party primaries in many states, and each biennium adds others to the list. The convention for nominating county officers is almost extinct, so generally has the primary election nominating system been applied to minor offices in rural districts.

Abuses of the powers of delegated convention, the opportunity for corruption and the dangers of dark horse—all had to do with the downfall of the convention and county officers. Even more potent than these was the constant danger to party organizations from possible "bolts." A candidate who is defeated in a convention by intrigue is much more apt to bolt and head another ticket than is the candidate who has been defeated for the nomination by the majority of the voters of his party. The latter is a more convincing defeat.

The voters, finding their power in nominating minor officers, have gradually reached out until they now control congressional and state offices, in a majority of the states. The demand for direct primaries is so strong in other parts of the country that it is becoming universal within a decade. The next move of the direct primary advocates will be made on the national convention.

The movement varies in the several states, according to local conditions, of course. For sake of an example, take the case of Tennessee, which is just now midway between the convention and primary system. Two years ago M. R. Patterson, one of the Democratic aspirants for governor, demanded that the state committee order a primary. The convention forces won and no primary was held. But the aspirant who demanded the primary was nominated by the convention and was elected governor.

This year former Senator Edward W. Carmack became a candidate for the Democratic nomination against Governor Patterson, and he demanded a direct primary. Practically all county and city nominations and all congressional nominations in Tennessee are now made by primaries. Nearly all of the Democratic county committees joined in a request to the state committee to leave the contest for governor to a direct primary. But the state committee, friendly to Governor Patterson, declined to accede to these demands and, instead, ordered a primary convention plan. Under this scheme a general primary election is being held in Tennessee today. The two aspirants for governor will be voted for in each county, and the delegates to the nominating convention will be instructed to vote as a unit for that candidate receiving a majority in the county.

Makes It an Issue.
Thus the electoral college plan is practically applied to the race. Senator Carmack has made the direct primary an issue in the campaign, and has declared that he will not accept the nomination unless he has a popular majority of the votes cast over the whole state. Governor Patterson defends the primary convention plan and says that he will take the nomination if he has a majority of the delegates, even if his opponent has the majority of the popular vote. The newspapers tomorrow will tell the result of the contest, but as prohibition is the chief issue the question of how Tennessee stands on the direct primary question may not be settled. The defeat of Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia by "Little Joe" Brown was reactionary in more ways than one, as it involved a protest against a direct primary which took away the balance of the power from the smaller counties.

Kentucky has been one of the most conservative of states in its election laws, all voting having been done by the open viva voce method until 1891. The last of the states to adopt the secret ballot, Kentucky now bows to the reform of the direct primary. It has been the cause of many party feuds and factional

THE EGG HATCHED AND SEEN FROM FEATHERLESS CHICK

A spring chicken with a fair complexion and the appearance of having just come from the barber, where it might have been shaved, and massaged and manicured and all that, was hatched on the Oak farm near Vancouver, Wash. G. I. Gheen of Portland has the featherless chicken now.

The chick, with the exception of one or two tiny pin feathers on its wings is absolutely void of any covering whatever. The chick seems to feel humiliated when displayed to the gaze of the inquisitive minors and only by expressions of sadness can it apologize for the nude condition in which it appears. The chick is three weeks, four days old, and is large for its age. It has an excellent appetite, sleeps well, hasn't had the colic as it does not cry at night, but is particularly fond of scratching.

With the exception of the fact that the "pale" is naked, it is very much like any other chicken. It was hatched from an ordinary egg. The egg's genealogy, as far as is known, is the effort of a Plymouth Rock hen had the honor of laying the egg which has brought about this strange phenomenon in the poultry world.

When winter comes Mr. Gheen is preparing to have a cute little suit with trousers made for the chick, so that the chicken can spend the pleasant days out in the open with the other chickens that have been more fortunate.



A Chicken So Bald It Really Looks Naked.

HOUSEWIVES CAN BUY NO MORE PAIRS OF OATMEAL PACKAGES

Good-bye to all lottery schemes and premium lists which have been distributed by flouring manufacturers and others selling packages to the public.

The last of the millers and wholesale houses of the northwest that have had goods on the market and offered premiums and prizes as an inducement to the housewife to buy their goods, have met the requirements of the government regarding the lottery laws and the task begun by United States District Attorney John McCourt and his assistant, Walter H. Evans, several weeks ago, has been finished.

The character of the articles held by the government to be lotteries, for the reason that the articles are not of equal value, but of varying values, and because it is purely a matter of chance whether the purchaser of a package of candy, peanuts or popcorn, for example, will receive one article or another.

It would be practically impossible for the millers to prepare articles of different kinds of precisely the same value.

That the differences in value are slight, and that the articles approximate each other in value does not relieve the scheme of its unlawful character, according to old Uncle Sam, and he holds that any variation in the value of the premiums given renders the plan a lottery.

The attorney general of the United States has prepared a circular which has been sent to the Portland office. The objections raised to the plan which have been discontinued by the government, and which are set forth in the circular are held to be overcome by the present disposition of the commodity a premium identical in character and value with that placed in every package, and by stamping or printing upon each package of the commodity the name and an accurate description of the article which it contains. This is done so that each purchaser will not be taking any chances, and will know exactly what he is buying in connection with the oats, or flour, or candy, or whatever happens to be the contents of the package.

So according to the new ruling you just can't gamble for prizes when in reality you are buying something to eat.

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NOTED PASTOR TO BE HEARD AT GLADSTONE

Bishop Robert McIntyre Will Give Two Addresses at Chautauqua.

Robert McIntyre is of Scotch birth. He came to America when but seven years old. From childhood he has been schooled in the "University of Adversities."

Domestic afflictions caused him, when but a mere lad, to become breadwinner for a large family. At 11 he



Bishop Robert McIntyre.

worked in a Philadelphia mill. Later he followed the trade of bricklaying. His education was received at public schools and Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn.

In 1878 he entered the ministry. Ten years later he became pastor of the largest Methodist church in Chicago, from which he went to the famous City church, Denver, and then as pastor at St. James' church, Chicago.

For the last four or five years he has been a very popular pastor of Los Angeles. His eloquence, humor and pathos are most captivating. He presents at the Chautauqua two lectures, "The Evolution of Life," and "The Evolution of Abraham Lincoln."

Chehalis Rock-Crusher a Success.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Chehalis, Wash., June 27.—In addition to having turned many carloads of rock for the extensive road improvements in Lewis county the past several months, the big rock crushing plant at Meskill, near this city, has proved a profitable investment for the county. The total sales of rock amount to about \$11,000, and the expense of operating the plant was about \$1,000 less. During the period referred to a total of 47 carloads of rock was sold. Much of this has been used on the extensive system of street improvements under way in this city.

fact. It must be admitted, does not add greatly to its popularity. The tendency of the nation from the beginning has been toward a more directly democratic form of government. Whether this tendency will carry the people forward until the federal republic of semi-sovereign units is displaced by a democratic state, the future alone can tell. Thus far many changes have been made in that direction, yet the letter of the constitution still stands. These changes have been accomplished, and other changes will be accomplished, by the methods which the voters of the political parties choose to decide upon for "making the nomination."

Excursion to the Beach.
For the convenience of holiday travelers, the O. R. & N. excursion steamer T. J. Potter will leave Portland Saturday morning, July 4, at 5:30 o'clock, for North Beach.

This will enable passengers to arrive on the beach early in the afternoon, Thursday to Monday round-trip excursion tickets \$3.00. On sale at Third and Washington streets.

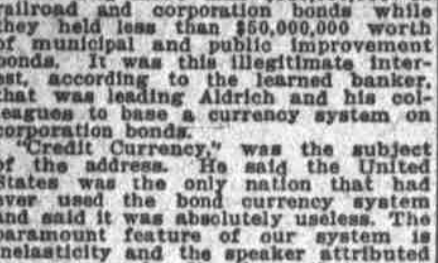
RAILROAD SCORES S. P. SNEAKED IN MINERAL LANDS

Suit Against S. P. in Which Bonaparte Is Personally to Be Very Busy.

(United Press Landed Wire.)
Carron City, Nev., June 27.—A suit will be filed in the federal courts on August 25 that may result in the Southern Pacific losing 5,000 acres of rich lands in Washoe and Humboldt counties. The government contends that when the titles to the land were procured by the Central Pacific company, the Southern Pacific and the United States Trust company, it was with the understanding that there were no known minerals in the land.

In bringing suit to have the patents revoked United States District Attorney Sam Platt maintains that the companies knew of the existence of minerals in the land when the titles were secured. It is understood that Attorney General Bonaparte will have the case under his personal supervision.

In China the salt tax is a government monopoly. It is one of the principal revenues of the empire, yielding about \$9,000,000 a year.



TAKING STEPS to further your best interests is to further our own as well. We accomplish this object by giving you full value for your money. No matter where you may direct your footsteps for Coffee, we doubt if you'll be able to get anything near as good as ours.

Our Fine Miltomah Coffee

Is used in thousands of families. Perhaps this is all the argument required in its favor, for it is used in families where, although economy must be practiced, the best coffee sold at this average price is carefully sought for. Per lb. 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.15.

Juno Java and Mocha Coffee

A true mixture of "Java" and Mocha Coffee, and has a perfect, fine, true flavor with an inviting aroma; mixed 2-3 Java to 1-3 Mocha. Per lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.65.

D. C. B. Coffee

A blend of the finest old East Indian private plantation coffee. D. C. B. Coffee is roasted to an exactness of even condition. Per lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.90.

D. C. BURNS CO.

Coffee, Tea and Spices.
208-210 Third Street,
Between Taylor and Salmon.

TEA

The English serve tea and a few little cakes at four in the afternoon; it has nothing to do with hunger or thirst.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Scherling's Best; we pay him.

Sheriff Returns With Prisoner.

Chehalis, Wash., June 27.—Sheriff Edward Deggeler arrived here Thursday from Elkins, W. Va., where he went after George Brown, who was one of a number of prisoners who broke jail here several weeks ago. He hopped his way from there to his old home, where he was picked up by the sheriff on the side of a half an hour after he arrived in town. Wyatt will be prosecuted on either of the charges which the secretary of Tapell's jewelry store at Doty, Wash., or on a statutory charge.

Buy Central East Portland Property

Let us show you what we have on GRAND and UNION AVENUES.

See the lots we are selling in YORK ADDITION for \$850 each.

See the lots we are selling in SULLIVAN'S ADDITION for \$500 each.

See the lots we are selling in BROADWAY ADDITION for \$650 each.

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104 SECOND STREET, LUMBER EXCHANGE BLDG.
392 EAST BURNSIDE STREET.

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Old Body Fir, 4 ft., C. O. D., \$5.00
Buy now for CASH and save money
C. O. D. Per TON \$6.00
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B-771 F. B. GUNES & CO. East 7

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PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

Bulletin No. 6

TAXATION.

We have heretofore discussed problems in which the interest of the public and that of the company are mutual; we propose now to discuss the question of taxation in which these interests may seem to conflict. There is always more or less agitation over corporate taxation, and this will probably continue until, by a clear presentation of the facts, we can rally public opinion to a fair point of view.

FIRST OF ALL WE STATE:

(a) Street railway companies in the United States pay a higher tax per dollar of income than any other extensive industry known, except liquor and tobacco manufacturers.

(b) That the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company of Portland PAID BY WAY OF TAXES (and charges in the nature of taxes) about \$300,000 in the year 1907.

(c) THAT THE PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY PAYS PROPORTIONALLY AS LARGE TAXES, AND MUCH LARGER THAN MOST, AS ANY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

(d) That the figures will show that the city and state receive from the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company the equivalent of ALL FARES COLLECTED FROM ONE CAR IN SIX, after deducting the actual cost of running such car.

Figures prepared in this office show that the company pays an average of about 13 per cent of its gross and 35 per cent of its net, compared with 6.3 per cent gross and 13.9 per cent net average for cities of 500,000 population or over; that is to say the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company pays in taxes about \$120,000 MORE PER ANNUM than the average of cities of the same or greater population.

A writer in the Yale Law Review (August, 1899, page 173), in summing up the situation, said:

"IN PRACTICE THE TAXATION IN DIFFERENT LOCALITIES VARIES GREATLY, AS WE HAVE SEEN, AND REACHES ALL ALONG FROM THE ENTIRE TAX EXEMPTION, ON THE ONE HAND, TO OPPRESSIVE TAXATION (WELL-NIGH CONFISCATION) ON THE OTHER."

It is a fact that the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company pays taxes and charges in the following amongst other forms: (1) privilege of crossing bridges; (2) taxes upon its power houses, car barns and other valuable real estate at the same rate as a citizen; (3) taxes on its tracks, which are assessed as real estate; (4) city ordinance payments; (5) taxes on its franchise; (6) cost of street paving and bridge assessments, and for the repair of streets between and beside its tracks, notwithstanding the fact THAT THIS REQUIREMENT IS SIMPLY A SURVIVOR OF HORSE CAR DAYS, WHEN THE COMPANY'S HORSES HAMMERED THE TRACKS. Today, with electricity, no injury is done to the streets by the cars, and yet the company continues to pay for the repairs made necessary by carts and wagons which wear out its tracks and adjacent street surface.

We do not ask for unreasonable reductions, but do ask to be let alone until we "catch up," and want to impress you with this thought: THE STREET CAR IS THE POOR MAN'S CARRIAGE and the means of relieving him of the necessity of dwelling in the congested portion of the city near his place of work. Tax the carriage too heavily and you impair its efficiency. Furthermore, it should be remembered that there is hardly a savings bank in the city, where the man of modest means keeps his money, which is not largely interested in the securities of our company. What difference does a fraction of a cent a year make to you when compared with your daily convenience in regularity and efficiency of service? And is it not true that every dollar of tax beyond a living rate is a tax on efficiency and good service? To any man who thinks accurately, it must be clear that an unfair burden impairs the company's ability to meet the various problems, such as the rush-hour difficulty. It is also clear that if you cripple the company's financial power, you seriously interfere with its ability to lead in the development of the city and its suburbs.

FINALLY: It is to the interest of every citizen to see that he gets good service at reasonable rates, and that money which should be devoted to this purpose is not diverted to excessive taxation. Over \$2,000,000 have been spent on the property in the last year for betterments and extensions, and the system of free transfers saves the traveling public about \$400,000 per annum—assuming that all passengers who now ride on free transfers would be willing to pay the price formerly charged therefor and which is permitted in many other large cities.

EILERS 500 CLUB PLAN

Why let imaginary obstacles stand in the way of your home enjoyment of music and entertainment, when our club plan will provide you with

A STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE PIANO

without strain on your income, or sacrifice, or skimping? Simply fill out the coupon and let us outline to you the

EILERS 500 CLUB PLAN

which will bring within easy reach just what you have imagined to be a luxury beyond your possibilities.

This plan is new and original, and has many advantages—cooperation in wholesale buying, causing a saving of about one-third of your piano money, free life insurance to club members, etc.—all of which will be concisely and fully explained in our reply to "coupon" inquiry. The club is limited—do not wait too long.

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Please send particulars of Eilers 500 Club.

Name Eilers Piano House
Address The House of Highest Quality, 233 Washington St.

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Fuming-Monohydrate-66 Deg. Be.
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Delivered in tank cars, drums or carboys.

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