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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy and oc

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximi erature, 50; minimum temperature, 47; pre-ipitation, trace.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 22.

A FORTUNATE OPPORTUNITY. The Lewis and Clark Centennial will bring to Portland large numbers of intelligent and observant people. Most of them will come with imperfect conceptions of Oregon civilization. They will be looking for Indians, and log houses, but they won't expect to see pianos, steel buildings, the Portland Hotel, the Marquam Grand, the City Hall and the Portland Library. fine residences and handsome stores will surprise them as much as the scenic beauties that will charm the eye on every hand,

At such a critical time, when all Oregon will be on its best behavior, what could be more fitting and desirable that the office of Mayor here in Portland should be filled by a man of the character, accomplishments and reputation of George H. Williams?

No man could be found to convey to our visitors a better impression of dignity and ability than Judge Williams will convey. He will be such an honor to the place as Seth Low is in New York, or General Collins in Boston, As the official representative of the Pacific Coast Exposition city, Judge Williams will be an ideal figure. We have the opportunity to enjoy the advantage and the prestige of having at the head city's affairs a man who was thought worthy by President Grant to be Chief Justice of the United States; who has served in the Senate and in mission with Great Britain. It is a glorious opportunity, and it should be accepted with avidity by the citizens of Portland, regardless of party.

Judge Williams has honored every position in which he has been placed. His fine talents, lofty character and his happy gift of eloquent and forceful speech will honor the Mayor's office as they have ornamented other positions. The honor in this case will be the city's. The man who votes for Judge Williams honors himself in the act.

## COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

The most frivolous of Portland's citizens grow serious when they consider the possible results of prolongation and extension of the present planing-mill strike, involving as it does the entire field of the building trades, and menacing, through a possible sympathetic strike, many other lines of industry. Of less local concern, but of vast industrial moment, is the great coal strike in the East. Today some 145,000 men, hardcost miners, are in idleness, and if a general coal strike should be procinimed the bituminous coal miners would swell the army of idle miners to some 450,000. Work is everywhere being suspended by the operators. The coal roads are discharging men by hundreds as the traffic falls off. Local transportation and business in the coal region already begin to suffer. The price of coal has already been advanced \$1 a ton by the retail dealers in New York City; the railroads centering in Buffalo have discharged 1000 men, and each railroad affected will reduce its force about 15 per cent. This is only the be ginning. If the soft-coal mines should close in the West and border states. manufacturing and transportation would then suffer far and wide,

strange that attention here and elsewhere should turn to the perennial dream of compulsory arbitration. It is significant, to begin with that the Civic Federation, of which so much was expected, has broken down. The miners have offered to refer the cause to an impartial arbitration, which the operators refuse to do. The New York Evening Post says that the stake of the pub lic in this strike is really greater than that of men or musters, and laments that there is not some means of insisting upon complete publicity, both on the part of the great labor organizations and of the large employers, as to the exact grounds of the conflict. The essence of Mr. Charles Francis Adams scheme for arbitrating strikes was publicity. His plan was to devise machinery to extract the facts in any pending labor controversy and lay them before the public, in the hope that the publication of a full and fair statement of the immes would of itself lead to their settlement. This publicity will only come after the strike is begun, instead of at a period when it might have pre-

Under these circumstances it is not

The Springfield Republican agrees with the Post that the public, the party not been consulted, but goes further and

fraught with industrial consequences of the gravest character, will in the end cause two questions to be asked: 1. Why should labor and capital be per

ted to engage in destructive wars of this kind when there are ways to prevent them, as through compulsory arbitration—voluntary ar-bitration having again completiously proved its confile. its futility?

2. Why should exclusive private monopoly

 Why should exclusive private of patural resources so essential to the life and industry of the people as coal be suffered Compulsory arbitration has succeeded

well for more than seven years in New Zealand; it has been adopted by Australia, and since voluntary arbitration has proved a failure, we shall some day be forced to try compulsory arbitration, The public, not the great operators, pay the enormous losses, endure the great discomforts consequent upon these vioent dislocations of our industrial machinery, and sooner or later the public will enact compulsory arbitration. may be rejuctantly resorted to. like the government ownership of railroads, but the innocent public will not forever suffer because great labor organizations and great employers refuse to arbitrate, but prefer to fight to a finish their quarrel. The public will say: must arbitrate; you must submit your quarrel to the courts and have it eettled." Labor has had the best of compulsory arbitration thus far in the courts; labor with the ballot in its hand need not fear a packed or prejudiced tribunal.

## OF HOPEFUL AUGURY.

It is not probable that the O R & N and the Northern Pacific will use the same track between Lewiston and Wallula without extending their relations further. This is improbable, because it only half solves the problem of an outlet for the Clearwater Valley. It lets the Clearwater section out into the Columbia Valley without the necessity of making the perilous climb up the Potlatch Canyon, but that falls far short of getting Clearwater products to market. The river grade to the sea is what the Clearwater Valley, as part of the Upper Columbia Basin, destres. A river grade to Wallula will not be sufficient for the producers or for the transportation companies. Therefore it is reasonable to assume that the Northern Pacific will in some manner get down the Columbia from Wallula, and it seems likely that this will be over the O. R. & N, track rather than over a new and independent line yet to be built. The relations of the two rallroad interests, together with the needs of the situation, argue strongly for joint use of the track from Wallula to Portland.

This may mean also joint use of the track to Puget Sound. On all traffic which it passes through Portland for Puget Sound points the Union Pacific now pays the Northern Pacific full local rates. Use of the track to Puget Sound would place the Union Pacific on as easy a basis in that field as the Northern Pacific now has, perhaps easier, because the crossing of the Cascade Mountains would be avoided on the Portland route. It would be an undentable advantage to the Union Pacific to get to Puget Sound on even terms with the Northern Pacific. Under this arrangement, however, the Union Pacific would come into more direct competition with

the Burlington, It is very evident that Mr. Harriman and Mr. Mellen work together more amicably than Mr. Hill works with either. Under present conditions Portland has everything to gain by cultivation of these relations between the railroad presidents, while the hands of controlling agencies like the Northern Securities Company are tled by menacing law and public opinion. The closer President Harriman and President Mellen operate, the better for Portland. The law of gravity will make Portland a the Cabinet and of a high joint com- great commercial city. The rift in the pels recognition on the part of transportation agencies soon or late. The folly of opposing natural forces is a Pacific and the Union Pacific into better

> All this means the improvement of the country. It means that conditions will be such that it will be more profitable for settlers to occupy and till the land and establish comfortable homes. It means encouragement to producers and the development of industrial enterprises. Energy will not be diverted to scaling mountains when water grades can be better employed for railroad trains. The Northern Pacific will be as much interested in "pulling" for Portland as the O. R. & N. is, when it can use the Columbia grade to get its traffic to tidewater. And giving the Union Pacific trackage to Puget Sound cannot hurt Portland. But we must keep the Columbia open for large vessels as a necessary part of the programme of self-preservation,

MOST WORTHY CHARITIES.

One of the most practical charities of the state is the School for the Blind at Salem, the annual commencement exercises of which will be held tomorrow (Friday) afternoon. When we reflect that there has been under instruction in this institution an average of thirtytwo pupils during the past-year, who without special instruction in things that the blind can be taught to do, and do well, would be through life perfectly helpless in the matter of earning a live ilhood, and many of whom would become in later years public charges, we must feel that the money spent in support of the School for the Blind is exceedingly well spent from a practical point of view. And when the matter is viewed from the higher considerations of humanity, the value of the effort to enlighten minds from which "wisdom at one entrance is quite shut out" is increased ten-fold. There are perhaps no other persons of the defective classes so responsive in gratitude for what is done to ameliorate their condition as are the blind. Their affliction appeals at once to the sympathy of the more fortunate and to the practical side of humanity, as shown in efforts to teach them to use their hands

and their minds in their own behalf. Perhaps it may not be amiss here and now to cite an example Illustrative of the value of this most beneficent charity, and of another that deals with helpless, homeless infants. A few days ago the Baby Home, near this city, enterfained at its annual May tea a large number of guesta. Among the many interesting objects that were seen by the visitors on that occasion was a blind child, some 2 years old, who made his way noiselessly around the room, his outstretched hands doing duty as far as possible for eyes that were not. When at a loss to proceed further, he would drop upon his knees and lay his foreof the largest interest in the affair, has head to the floor, waiting without sound or motion for assistance that experience

child of a criminal marriage between a imple-minded girl of 16 and a worthess, debased man of 60, it required no soor to answer in his case the quesion, "Who has sinned, this child or his parents, that he was born blind?" clety will some time protect itself and beloises infancy from crimes of this character, but since it does not now do so, it can only take up the burden by caring, as in this instance and further on, for the innocent victims of its mistaken leniency or cowardice.

"What will you do with the child ultimately?" was asked of the president of the Baby Home. "Keep him until he is old enough to be sent to the School for the Blind," was the response, and those who heard it, looking at the delicate features of the sightless child, must have involuntarily blessed the Baby Home and felt as never before the exalted purpose of the School for the Blind.

POINTS ON WHEAT CHARTERS. Following out a system of reasoning that is exclusively its own, the Tacome Ledgerdemain arrives at the conclusion that Portland is unwarranted in her requests for more diligence on the part of the O. R. & N. Co. in going into new territory and bringing out wheat by a water-level route instead of permitting a rival line to lift it over lofty moun tains at much greater expense. The Ledger never permits such trivial things as facts to stand in its way when it seeks to make a point against Portland. Illustrative of this distinctive Tacoma trait, the following extract from some editorial comment made by the Ledger on a recent editorial in The Oregonian is given;

The plain reason that the grain does not go The plain reason that the grain does not go to Portland is because there is a grave disadvantage in sending it there. Such grain as is hauled to the coast is to abourd ship, and is wanted in a place having definite relations with deep water. Portland is an inland city, and it cannot compete with cities situated on the coast, with harbors sheltered and ample and opening into the ocean. It is the Columbia bar and the torthous channel of the river that hare keeping Portland back. There is no utility in the papers of that town demanding the privilege of having wheat brought to a place where the chief difficulty of shipping would still have to be met, and experience has demonstrated that it cannot be overcome.

But one inference can be drawn from

But one inference can be drawn from

the above statement, and that is that it costs more to ship grain from Portland than from Tacoma. Let us see how this statement lines up with the facts. Up to date there have been something like thirty ships chartered for new-crop loading in the Pacific Northwest. few of these ships have the option of San Francisco, Tacoma and Portland at the same rate; others have the option of Tacoma or Portland at the same rate. but not a single new-season charger has yet been reported for Tacoma at a lower rate than was named for Portland. These facis were not difficult for the Ledger to secure, for the big exporters of Portland, who control the shipping trade of the Pacific Northwest, all main tain branch offices at Tacoma, and the correct information regarding "cost of shipping" is as easily obtainable there as in this city. When the Ledger sonds down to the

offices of the exporters for verification of the rates paid for shipping wheat from the two ports it might make a little inquiry about recent transactions Such inquiry would elicit the fact that the British bark Peter Iredale, which has just left Tacoma for Europe, and the British bark Levernbank, now finishing there, were paid 26s 3d per ton, while the Brunel, which has just left Portland, was paid but 25s 6d, and the Nomia, now finishing here, was paid but 25s 9d. The Ledger will also learn on inquiry that the Agnes Oswald, the last ship chartered for South African business from Portland, was paid 27s 6d. while the General Roberts, the last ship chartered to load at Tacoma for South mountains that jets traffic of the inte- Africa, was paid 28 shillings. Now that poet, a vagabond man of genius, was rior to Portland on a water grade com- the Tacoma paper has been detected in a deliberate misstatement of facts, it will no doubt hasten to correct the error and gracefully acknowledge that the great factor in bringing the Northern cost of shipping wheat from Portland is no greater than from Tacoma-perhaps

The wheat shipments from Puget Sound for the season of 1902-03 will show a much smaller percentage of the total from the Northwest than during the season just closing, and those of Pertiand will show a larger proportion than for the current season. This will be due to more favorable conditions in Portland territory, and less favorable conditions in Tacoma territory. Further comment on this line is unnecessary, however, as facts and natural conditions never receive consideration when the Legerdemain has its hammer out for Portland. A Seattle paper recently alluded to the Commencement Bay town as the "City of Density." If the Tacoma people take the misrepresentation of the Legerdemain seriously, the title is apt indeed.

DUTY THAT IS IMPERATIVE. The extreme limit of the number of votes that can be cast at the coming election was reached May 15, when the registration books in the counties were closed. The number of names enrolled therein is less by at least 10,000 than it might and should have been. But that is for all practical purposes a closed incident, a preliminary stage in the coming contest at the polls that is ended. The 10,000 or more men who refused or neglected to enroll their names on the record of active citizenship are, so far as their voice in the affairs of state will be felt in the next four years, as though they were not. Those whose names appear on the lists are now confronted by a duty that it is the pride and pleasure of every wide-minded, patriotic citizen of the state and Nation to perform. Having duly declared their purpose to take part in the coming election, it now devolves upon the great mass of registered voters to keep in close and intelligent touch with the questions at issue in this contest during the brief interval between now and the first Monday in June, and on that day to fail not in the discharge of individual duty at the

true citizenship to ignore its privileges, and incompatible with its obligations to shirk the final duty that ends for the time being with the close of the polls on election day. A full vote of the state is not now possible, since the registration of voters was short by so many thousands. But a full deposit of the registered vote is possible, and all good citizens, regardless of party affiliation should work to this end. This is not the candidate's opportunity, as in a narrow sense many have come to conside it, but the people's opportunity, and as such it should be conscientiously im-

The President will soon issue a procla-mation aenouncing the addition of sevsays that these terrible disturbances, had taught him was sure to come. The eral million acres to the Yellowstone

and Teton forest reserves in Wyomiog. The object is to protect the large game that ranges these forests in Winter time and seeks the Yellowstone National Park in Summer, it having been represented that some varieties are likely to become extinct in a few years without this protection. With the addition of these reserves the entire area of the Yellowstone forest reserve will be 1,809,280 acres, and that of the Teton reserve 4,127,350. It is explained that this vast area is entirely unfit for cultivation, being precipitous, rocky and heavily timbered, and as it is fit only for the habitation of wild beasts. As It is the policy of the Nation, in the interests of natural history, to preserve from extinction the noble specimens o animal life that frequent these mountain solitudes, there is no reason why these lands shall not be reserved for their use and protection.

A correspondent asks The Oregonian for "a concise statement of the trouble between the United States and France in 1798-89, how it began and ended, and how many engagements were fought." The revolutionary Government France had held that in accordance with our treaty with that country we were bound to support her against Great Britain, at least so far as defense of the French West Indies was concerned. President Washington, howver, had always adhered to a policy of strict neutrality, and in this was resolutely followed by his successor, John Adams. Enraged by the ratification of the Jay treaty with Great Britain, the French Republic passed decrees discriminating against American ommerce. President Adams called an extra session of Congress to consider how war with France could be avoided, A special commission, composed of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry was sent to France. The French Directory refused to treat with them openly, but Talleyrand, who was Secretary for Foreign Affairs, offered for a large bribe to secure American vessels from being ocked up and American goods from being stolen. The American Commission ers rejected the proposition with scorn whereupon a new decree was issued against our commerce. In March, 1798 President Adams advised Congress that preparations already begun should be kept up for the war that seemed inevitable. A few first-class frigates were built; an army was raised, and Wash ington was placed in command as Lieutenant-General. The President was authorized to issue letters of marque and reprisal, and for a time war with France really existed, though it was never declared. In February, 1799, Captain Thomas Truxton, in the "Constella tion," defeated and captured the French frigate "L'Insurgente," and in February, 1800. Truxton destroyed the French frigate "La Vengeance." The French Directory had found out by this time that Its senseless policy was sure to drive the United States into an alliance with Great Britain, so it began to change its tactics. An American commission sailed for France November 5 1799, and on its arrival found the Directory overturned by Napoleon, with whom it succeeded in adjusting all the difficulties.

Edward E. Hale in the Outlook, says that in the treaty of 1814 it was with difficulty that even Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Clay could be held up to the mark of retaining for the United States the great Northwestern Territory, "What is the use? It only gives you the care of the Indians." Yet in that doubtful territory are now our States of Iowa. Wisconsin, half Michigan, Minnesota, and who shall say how much of the country westward?

Francis Villon, the famous French made to undergo the "water cure" in 1457 on his trial for theft by the ecclesiastical courts of Paris. The historian says that "he was made to drink water through linen folds until his bowels were flooded and his heart stood still." As Villon never drank any water when he could get any wine, he must have found the "water cure" a severe ordeal.

The resettlement of the people of St. Vincent is progressing under government auspices. The task must be a discouraging one, as sooner or later that troubled island will disappear below the surface of the ocean, above which in some great throe of Nature in the past it was projected.

The Canal.

Washington Post.

The people of the United States, irrespective of party, are carnestly in favor of an isthmian esnal. They in it to be constructed and controlled by the United States. When this Congress assembled they were practically unanimous for the Nicaragua route. The House, with a clear understanding of public sentiment, promptly passed the Hepburn bill and sent it to the Senate before the holiday recess. That 'measure specifies the Nicaragua route. And although some things have happened in this connection since that time, we believe that bill still holds its place in popular favor and that its pasplace in popular favor and that its pas-sage would be more promotive of the country's interests and of the commercial world's interests than any other disposal

of the matter.

But more than four and a half months have passed since that bill was sent to the Senate, yet no action has been taken, and there seems little prospect of any-thing decisive before the session ends. Inasmuch as there is no party politics in this purely business affair, why does Congress neglect it?

What Might Have Been. Indianapolis Journal.

How vasily better it would have been for Santo Domingo if it had been ceded to the United States at the time General Grant negotiated a treaty to that effect, which was defeated in the Senate by those wiser men than the great commander, led by Charles Sumner and Carl Schurz. It is an island of resources, a producer of sugar, and nearer to us than is Hawali, which has become prosperous under a treaty which opened our markets to its sugar years before it was annexed. Un-der the direction of the United States Santo Domingo would have had peace and security and its sugar would have paid no duty. Now the land is the victim of frequent revolutions and industrially is worse off than it was 20 years ago. It might have been imperialism to have come into possession of Santo Domingo, but it would have given a people liberty and

A Point in Carpentry.

Washington Post.

Senator Piatt, of Connecticut, was building a house. He had occasion to hire a carpenter, who was a plain, unvarnished son of New England.

son of New England.

"You know all about carpenter work?"
asked Senator Platt.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"You can make windows, doors and bilinds?"

"Oh, yes, sir,"

"How would you make a Venetian blind?"

The man thought steadily for several

The man thought steadily for several minutes. "I think," he remarked finally, "that I would punch him in the eye."

CRUELTY INSEPARABLE FROM WAR

neral O. O. Howard in the May Independent Of course the answer to this question turns upon the word cruelty. If killing in action, wounding, sickness in hospital or elsewhere produced by exposure are lefined as crusity, no question arises, for there can be no real war without cruelty. But the Army officer would not define the death of a soldier on the field of battle as a death from crucky. If in angry hate an enemy took his bayonet and stabbed a wounded man it would exhibit cruelty. If, as in Lord Wolseley's campaign in Egypt, men armed with scimitars would creep around, humstring the horses and siny every helpless victim they could and stay every neepess victim disk con-reach, it would be cruelty. The selaing of men, women and children, torturing men in every conceivable way and scalp-ing them, often when alive, as the plains Indians have always done in their wara-is properly called "borrib.y cruel." Driven to madness by Indian cruelties, our sol-diers have sometimes retailated by the most cruel methods; but as a rule they have not done so, but carefully confined themselves to the regulations and rules of civilized warfare.

During our long Civil War I was in many battles, and have tried to describe some of them. I recall but few instances where intentional cruelty was involved. The white flag was always respected on both sides of the conflict. Prisoners taken on the Confederate side were usually well treated, at least until they got into the hands of the prison keepers. If the Union prisoner on capture was stripped of his clothing and valuables, he rightly comtained of it as on outrage; so did the Confederate if he fell into the hands of some rough cavalry Sergeant. But all the outrages of Libby, Andersonville and other prizons were not a necessary part of war, any more than were the British prisin the harbor of New York during our Revolutionary struggle. Admit, then, that for the most part the operations and battles of our country have not violated the laws of civilized warfare and have not ecessarily involved cruel methods, crue realment of prisoners or of non-combatants; la war ever necessarily cruel-i. e., is cruelty inseparable from war? General Sherman said to me often:

"Howard, war is cruelty and you cannot too much refine it." He meant that war involved suffering and losses that went with every march and were found in every pattle; but he never meant to justify rob-bery, murder, rapine and such things as civilised warfare interdicts. At times, however, war, with all the estraints a Havelock would put upon it.

is intensely cruel.

First—As against spies. What helped
Sheridan more than any other one thing
was the carefulness with which be found
out the numbers and the intentions of his intensely cruel, He hired men with pposing General. his own money to go into the enemy's camp and bring back the information he He kept himself well informed f what orders were issued against us and f all movements on foot.

General George H. Thomas was always nost careful to employ 'good spies," The welfare of his own army depended on the nformation he thus gained, Well, then, why try by a court and hang an enemy's spy? The law of war still requires that. Under McClellan a still requires that. leutenant of our Army went over to

them. He was caught, closely cond, and soon hanged. Under General Harney, in Mexico, sevral soldiers deserted to the Mexicans and secame spics and informants against their country. Harney captured them and had them Minged. It is said that he ex-pressed his opinion of them in his own trong language while they were dying. After all their work, however diligen and their terrible exposures, the sples are never treated like honorable men. Al-most universal distrust awaits their fu

s a terrible cruelty. Second—As against guerrillas. Guerrillas proper are those who are carrying on war without the pale of an army. They wear no uniform; they plunder and burn houses; they slay often the most harm-less non-combatants, as did Quantrel's band in Kansas in the Civil War.

To stop their horrible work in Tennes-see General George H. Thomas, who was the kindest and gentlest of commanders, issued the severest orders which he could dictate. The General had but one line of supply over the Cumberland range of mountains. It was by a railroad with many tunnels and bridges. The guerriins would burn his bridges and choke up his tunnels with logs and rocks. The organized forces of the Confederates he could manage and care for, but the guer-rillas claiming to be innocent noncombating civilians, were too much for ordi-nary methods. He at last gave public notice that if a certain tunnel were dis-turbed by obstructions every house with-in five miles would be destroyed. No tunnel after that was obstructed and closed. Generals on both sides in that war resorted at times to that law of retallation. It was done to protect our officers with the colored troops. There was un-called for cruelty first, then on the other side retaliation. This process is essentially cruel, and seems inseparable from war-

It may be further illustrated by wellknown incidents in the line of endeavor ing to constrain an enemy by unusual and cruel methods. For example, the use of torpedoes buried in paths and roads near and under slopes leading to fortifications. It was done by the Confederate commander at Yorktown Va., in the Spring of 1862. As soon as our commander found that our soldiers were being killed and maimed by these torpedoes after the Confederate works above Yorktown had been abandoned, he immediately declared that such use of the torpedoes was a cruelty and against the laws of modern war, and he had the Confederate prisoners who were in our hands marched to the front. He then directed that they the front. He then directed that they hunt up these hidden projectiles and dig them up. It was done by these poor fellows, I believe, without further accident or sacrifice. Still those prisoners were not blamshie for the torpedo game, and might have suffered horrible mutilation and death. That was cruelty.

I have used the incidents on our side. Doubtless Confederate commanders could have as many where they believed that

name as many where they believed that they had to retailate. These things are incident to war, and seem a part of it. In dealing with savages often great sever-ity has to be used to protect the lives of the helpless and innucent. As the world advances there will be better methods. If we employ Indians or Macabebes, uncivilized or half-civilized people, to be our scouts or allies, we shall always be subjected to the charge of cruelties and methods of warfare which every true American abominates; but I think when we have rising up against our flag organized mobs and robbers who bury their ganized mobs and robbers who bury their enemies alive, subject them not only to horrible deaths, but to preliminary tor-tures, and when these so-called "enemies" are worthy people, hurting nobody, but looking to our army for protection, that we ought to be very careful not to con-demn the army for severe measures which appear to be necessary. An army or a police means the exercise of force, If we mean that it shall never exercise force, then why have an army or a police

Epigrams of David Starr Jordan.

World's Work. You can't fasten a \$5000 education upon

You can't fasten a 1800 squatton upon a 50-cent boy.

The football field is safer for young men than the ballroom.

If an educated man is unfitted to take a practical hold on life he is not worth educating, or the education is a misfit. The remody for oppression is to have strong men who cannot be oppressed.

The problem of life is not to make life easter, but to make men atrooger. easier, but to make men stronger.
Theceophy, Christian Science, Socialism,
mysticism and free silver—anything based
on scottmentalism—are half-baked schemes of reforming the world.

HILL'S ROUND-THE-WORLD LINE.

Minneapolis Tribune A lot of housense has been printed about the plan of Mr. Hill, Mr. Morgan, and their associates in the two Northern railroads for taking cure of their properties, should the Government win its suit to dimplye the Northern Securities pany. It is assumed that failure of the railroads to defeat this suit would leave their preperties in chaos and disorder and compel the instant formation of an other "parent" or "holding" company omewhere to keep them together. an instance of the power of imagina tion brought to bear by those who discuss this question from the point of view of personal animus or political ambi-

Railroads have been merged all over the ountry without a parent or holding comcurities Company would leave the North-ern Pacific and Great Northern Comles in the same position as the Union and Southern Pacific or the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio. These do not seem to have the least trouble in doing business. The truth is that the Northern Securities Company is a mere conveni-ence, not in the least essential to the effective operation of the two roads under common ownership. Should it be solved, some other convenience, not obnoxious to the law, will take its place, or the common owners of the two roads will make direct choice of the managers

of their separate properties.

It is a pity that the essential properties of this great railrond federation cannot be lifted above the clouds of littgation and the mists of politics and seen in their impression are the control of t impressive proportions. These aspects of the affair are only temporary. As to the political aspect of the merger fight, that will work itself out in the usual way, serving the purpose of demagogues and office-seekers until the people forget about it and rush off on some other tangent. As it and rush off on some other tangent, As to its legal aspect, all questions arising out of that will be settled in the courts. the merger is contrary to state law, the Supreme Court will decide that directly in the Washington case. If it is contrary to the anti-trust law, the Su preme Court will decide that when the case now pending in the Minnesota Dis-triet Court shall have reached it on appeal. Neither decision will affect the fun-damental fact of common ownership and sympathetic shaping of far-seeing policy

to great ends.

The vivid presentation of the greatest of these ends in the answer of the defendants in the anti-trust suit gives a tinge of something like romance to its dry and technical details. In the mind of Mr. Hill, all that has been done and that is to be done in the matter of organizing his traffic routes is subordinate to his alest lifelong design of creating the line of least resistance for the mighty tide of trade between the East and the West. It is this tide of trade which, in the large conception of Brooks Adams, has made and unmade the history of nations, as its fertilizing stream flowed, now by Greece and Rome, then by Byzantium and the Italian Republics, again by Spain and the Low Countries, and lastly around the world circle of the British Empire. This literary theorist and the practical creator of the Great Northern agree that the time is near for this stream of trade to flow in a new world channel from Asia to Eu-rope through the United States, and Mr. Hill has given the better part of his life the Confederates and then became a spy

to marking out a course for it.
For this he reduced grades and increased trainloads to achieve the cheapest carinduced a Japanese company to establish a line of steamers across the Pacific which he is building the biggest freight carriers in the world to displace. By the magic of this big idea, he induced the in the attractive enterprise. hase of the Burlington was a direct step clearing a road for world commerce It was bought mainly to furnish an outlet to naked prairies and ore smelters for the products of the Pacific Const, in or-der that trains bringing these might car-They are among the ostracized. It

ry return cargoes cheaply for loading the big steamers to Asia.

All the pieces of the great scheme of raffrond development Mr. Hill has been carrying on for 20 years fit together into this great project of carrying the trade world across the United States, instead of through the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. If this is only a dream, it is a splendid dream; if it ever should be-come real, it will introduce a new epoch

in the history of the world. "PAROLE" AND "RELEASE."

Dispused to Question. PORTLAND, May 21 .- (To the Editor.) -May I be permitted to answer your cor-respondent who desired to know why captured British soldiers had been "released" instead of "paroled." The answer Lord Kitchener got an unwarrantable

name for hardness of heart in Egypt for punishing dervishes who shot down his ambulance men while handing comfort to his defeated enemies. They neither gave nor asked "quarter," and his justice was tempered with more mercy than it really should have been. This same Kitchener has insisted on every possible detail of kindness and humanity to the Boers, as far as warfare permits, even to signing the death warrant of two Australian offi-cers. Knowing Lord Kitchener as I do, the bullets which destroyed those lives hurt him more than any wound he could personally receive—he is no drawing-room soldier. Hence the Boer leaders, espe-cially men who are such good fighters as Delarey, do not hesitate for one moment to "release" prisoners, especially officers, on any terms agreeable to themselves and the British General. He has won the esthem of the Boers, not only as a master soldier, but as a just commander and a gentleman whose justice discriminates not between friend or foe. One year's ex-perience under his command in Egypt and two years in South Africa may give me this right to inform your correspondand two years in south Arrea may give me this right to inform your correspond-ent that Lord Kitchener makes no play about vocabulary, cares not what words are used so long as the strict letter and mirk of a humane warfare are carried out, as the world's great nations recog-nize them. And after all there is little of humanity in war, anyway. What there is comes from the General in command. Even the poor misguided Boers accept an English officer's word of honor and treat the words "release" and "parole" as synonymous. GEORGE KING.

Saint John Baptist.

William Drummond.

The last and greatest herald of Heaven's King Girt with rough skins, hies to the deserts wild,

Among that savage brood the woods forth Which he more harmless found than man, and His food was locusts, and what there doth

with honey that from virgin lives distill'd: Purch'd hody, hollow eyes, some uncouth thing Made him appear, long since from earth ex-

There burst he forth: All ye whose hopes rely On God, with me amidst these deserts mourn, Repent, repent, and from old errors turn! —Who listen'd to his voice, obey'd his cry? Only the echoes, which he made reient, Rung from their flinty caves, Repent! Repent!

Lloyd Mifthin.

Sole Lord of Lords and very King of Kings, He sits within the desert, carred in stone; Inscrutable, colessal and alone.

And ancienter than memory of things. Graved on his front the sacred beetle clings; Disdain sits on his lips; and in a frown Reom lives upon his forehead for a crown. The affrighted estrick dars not dust her wings Anear this Presence. The long caravan's Dared samels stop, and mute the Bedoulns stare. Lloyd Mitthin

stare. This symbol of past power more than man's Presages Goom. Kings look, and Kings despair, Their scepters tramble in their jeweled hands And dark thrones lotter in the baleful air! NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is not only the strikers who are out. In that case we will patronize Mr. Harriman's lines.

The Boer war continues to defy all rumore of peace.

This Spring is backward to the extent of positive diffidence.

With farce 2 cents a mile, who can afford to sthy at home? A volcanoless South Sea island would be

an acceptable modern improvement. President Loubet's recention in Russia

s as cordial as that of Napoleon was icy. Hayti'ls said to be ready for war. No ne can accuse a West Indian country of

Congress has authorized a bridge over the Columbia. Thus, all the ferry-tales are passing away.

"unpreparedness."

If a candidate could secure all the votes which are promised bim he would be elected by about 60,000 majority.

The salaries of the state employes of Minnesota have been raised. Has the union movement at last spread to office-

King Alphonso has been looking at a loral battle. And yet his subjects do not always take pleasure in throwing bouquets at each other.

An American syndicate has controlled the trade of West Africa. Possibly it will settle the Transvani struggle by absorbing that country also.

After Senator Tilhnan has finished a speech, says a Washington correspondent, the Senate employes always look under the seats to see if any of his fingers are lying around. For in gesticulating he has a habit of shaking his extended fingers so violently that it seems as if they would fly off.

In denying the story that he has a pingpong ankle Minister Wu says some Amerlcan newspaper men must have originated it because it sounded alcorto say that Wu Ting Fang had a ping-pong pang. It is not astonishing that the man who thought of that could not resist the temptation to print it.

This is a recently expressed opinion of Congressman Littlefield of Maine: "If it were not for the newspapers the jobs which would go through Congress are terrible to contemplate. If there were no newspapers at all I don't believe I would be willing to trust myself alone in the House of Representatives for 15 minutes,"

The last writing by Paul Leicester Ford of which he saw the proofs is an article in the April number of the Bibliographer, of which he was the editor, on which he put the final touches just before his death, Mr. Ford's contribution is an article on "The Crisis," a rare pumphlet of the Rev olutionary period, which as he shows has been improperly neglected by historians.

In Idaho they have a story that when Roosevelt was traveling in that state years ago he saw in a store window a copy of his book, "The Winning of the West," He entered and after looking at the book, said to the storekeeper: "Who is this Roosevelt?" "He's a rancher somewhere, and I want to say, stranger, that in my opinion he better stick to his ranch and give up writing if he can't do better than toat."

In the dramatic papers there is an advertisement signed by Rev. E. Edward Young, chaplain of the Pastors' Church Alliance, of Pittsburg, asking for singers and musicians for the Summer for so of the Pittsburg parks. The intention is to give a series of sacred concerts under the management of Rev. Mr. Young. This is another step of the church toward An Explanation That Few Will Be joining hands with the theatrical world in an effort to give the great public opportunity to attend worthy entertain-

ments.

Senor Sagasta, so long Spain's prime minister and well entitled to be called her "grand old man," is now nearly 80 years old. He began his career as a newspaper reporter. At intervals since he went into politics he has resumed his original occupation as a newspaper correspondent, but his country has had too urgent need of his services to allow him to follow his favorite occupation for any great length of time. To him, quite as much as to the Queen Regent, belongs the credit of having preserved the Spanish throne from overthrow in troublous times.

The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society for March, 1902, has been received, Its contents are as follows: "The Social Evolution of Oregon," by Professor J. R. Robertson, of the chair of history, Pacific University, Forest Grove; "Political History of Oregon from 1865 to 1876," by Hon. W. D. Fenton, Portland; "History of the Barlow Road," by Miss Mary S. Barlow, a granddaughter of Samuel Kimbrough Barlow, the builder; "Across the Continent Seventy Years Ago," compiled from the papers of John Ball by his daughter. Mrs. Kate N. B. Powers, John Ball taugh: a school at Vancouver in November, 1832, and was the first schoolteacher on the Paclific Coast. All these articles are vitally important as relative to the history of

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

When He Decided.-Edith-You know that new horse paps named after you? Well, he's proved to be quite worthless, and paps is going to shoot him.—Puck.

ing to shoot him.—Puck.

Church—I never cross a bridge until I come to it. Gotham—Well, if you refer to the Brook—Iyn Bridge, you have a good deal of trouble even then.—Youkers Statesman.

Assumption.—'It doesn't take much to make some people concited." "What now?" "Why, since the village blacksmith learned how to mend automobiles he calls himself a black-smythe,"—Chicago Daily News.

Lucky.—'Where are you going, my pretty

Lucky.—'Where are you going, my pretty maid?' "Down to the butcher-shop," she said, "Have you money to buy a steak?' asked he. "Yes, we've just mortgaged our place," said she,—Chicago Record-Herald.

she, -Chicago Record-Heraid.
"Frank," said Mabel, tenderly, "doesn't it seem ages between Tuesday and Saturday night?" "Yes, indeed," replied Frank, thought-lessly, "Sometimes it seems as though payday would never come."—Tit-Bits.

day would never come."—It-Bits.

Butcher—Well, my little dear, an' what do you want? Little Dear—'Tain't wot hi wants! Hi wants a dimind dog coliar, an' a bro'm, an' a perminint parse to the Musio 'All, an' a seat at the cerinashun. But it ain't wot hi wants, it's wot muvver wants, an' she wants 'arf a pound off the scraggy end of a neck o' mutton, on the nod till Monday!—Funch. The Serious Worriment.—"Docen't it worry you to have people intimate that you are a political boss?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum: "not nearly so much as to have them intimate that I have ceased to be a po-

itical boss."-Washington Star. The Only Way. -- Vashington Star.

The Only Way. -- Lady. -- Here is a cent. Now, what are you going to do with it? Weary Waggles-Ah, mum. Fil hev ber submit dat question to de board ov directors us de "Copper Trust." It wouldn't do ter dump all dis