# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Occasional rain, with otherly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum perature, 50; minimum temperature, 43; precipitation, trace.

## PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1903.

### TWO TRUST MEASURES.

The sincere and impartial observe will have little difficulty in estimating the trust proposals of Attorney-General Knox as infinitely superior, both in principle and feasibility, to the bill of Senator Hoar. Of the correctness of the Senator's purposes there is no doubt whatever; but he is not a constructive statesman, and his amiable qualities of head and heart are simply not those of the keen and equipped business acumen requisite for this important problem.

Mr. Hoar's view of the trusts and his contemplated measures present an exhibit in conflicting sontiments and emotions. He grieves at absentee management and absentee landlordism-phenomena which laws are powerless to reach and which have decided merits, especially in localities of limited capital. He deprecates corruption of elections and courts, the rule of mortmain and the decay of local public spiritnone of which bears on trusts more than on individuals and partnerships. In general, as to his remedies, we should say that they partake in part, as with publicity and forfeiture of interstate privileges, of the anti-trust procedure that is common to all remedial proposals and where they differ, as in wider provision for imprisonment of offending officials, they are likely to prove a dead letter.

The Attorney-General, on the other hand, justifies in his specific recommendations all that has been expected of him in his admirable speeches and papers that have gone before. Every business man must be instantly preor of the Kr ures by their frank recognition, for almost the first time in public discussion in the United States, of the equal culpability of the shipper with the railroad, of the consignee with the trust, in the whole realm of iniquitous discrimination. It is time to put the clamorous beneficiary of illegal favors on the same disreputable plane where the bestower has long been pilloried. Secret freight rebates are as often the product of the buildozing shipper as of the carrier. The Attorney-General proposes that each party to these lawless undertakings shall suffer allke; and he is right. The thoroughness with which Mr. Knox has probed the trust problem is displayed in an astonishing multiplicity of detail. His designation of the exact points where the Sherman law and the interstate commerce act are weak and need amendment; his firm reliance upon competition where special privileges are denied; his tribute to independent energy and acumen; his appreciation of the advantages of the small dealer, too often overlooked by our departmentstore fighters; his correct arraignment of the unfair advantages made possible through secret rebates; his recognition of what certain large-minded railroad presidents have done in the direction of fairness; his shrewd diagnosis of the promoter; his apprehension of the nature and conditions of water transportation; his urgent advocacy of Congressional action to further decisions on pending cases all testify not only to his careful study of the questions at issue, but demonstrate most unmistakably the man's sincerity and earnestness in the cause he professes to serve. No man who has read the Attorney-General's proposals should have the chamelessness hereafter to repeat the sneer that Knox is a corporation lawyer. He served the corporations he worked for once, and we make no doubt he served them well. But he is working for the Government now, and the service he has rendered the Administration in directing its course from the miry ground of a constitutional amendment to this firm footing of scientific and effective legislation, deserves "to rank with Secretary Hay's handling of our difficult relations with Pekin and Secretary Root's inestimable usefulness in the Venezuelan arbitration crisis. We look to see the House pass the Attorney-General's bill; and to see the Senate pay it the high compliment of turning it over to its trust lawyers to kill outright or sterilize with amendments.

youth "schools" as to call them "asylumg" and the former term is more properly expressive of the work and purpose of such institutions. Montana It is believed, however, that concerted is one of the few states that still desig- action on the part of the Washington nates its schools for the deaf, dumb and blind as "asylums," and, having its attention called to the matter, the Legislature of this greatest of the Rocky Mountain States will no doubt change the title of the Boulder institution as requested.

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### THE REFORM OF REFORMS.

Such men of sterling worth and selfespect as the United States Senate holds must grow restive at length, one would suppose, at the universal estimate of its undesirability. The House has est. passed the Philippine bill, the country approves it, but its passage through the Senate is despaired of. The House is for Cuba, the Senate against her. The

House has passed the Army reorganization bill, the Senate is where it sticks. A tariff amendment can be passed through the House, but the Senate would kill it. An anti-trust bill could be passed this session without any dif-

ficulty if it were not for the Senate. This present resistance to alleviatory and progressive legislation is in keeping with the Senato's record. It was in the Senate that the Sherman purchuse law had its stubborn citadel, it was in the Senate that the Wilson law was corrupted, the Nicaragua Canal so ong delayed, the gold-standard act of March, 1900, emmsculated and the Phillppine Islands were denied the gold standard. It is in the Senate today where the opponents of justice to the Philippines and generosity to Cuba and needed action on tariff and trusts are

nassing their forces. It is easier to explain this untoward situation than to correct it. Inertia is the Senate's peculiar prerogative and pride. It is too dignified to act when it

can talk, to move quickly when it can delay. The corporations naturally concentrate their efforts on the smaller body, where fewer conversions will serve their end. It has often happened that the haste with which imperfectly digested legislation has passed the House plays into the hands of the Senatorial manipulators. The House always comes fresh from the people, while the

Senate's longer term renders it very slow in response to the popular will The spasm of 1896 still shows its relics in the presence of accidents like Henry Heitfeld and George Turner.

More profound than any of these causes is the patronage of the Senate, which fills it with bosses. The victorious partisan machine of a state sends to the Sonate its head and a tool of his choosing. Platt has his Depew, Gorman his Gibson, Quay his Penrose, Aldrich his Wetmore, Spooner his Quarles, Tillman his McLaurin (since disaffected). Proctor his Dillingham, Daniel his Martin, Mitchell his McBride or possibly his Fuiton. The boss would abandon the Senate tomorrow if his place

were to be shorn of its power of patron-Did the Fathers err in their disposal of this power in the hands of the Senate? Was Hamilton right and were Jefferson and Wilson wrong when they contended for the trustworthiness of the masses? Should they have foreseen that the immense power of patronage, which they relied upon an august and superior Senate to discharge righteously, would in time overthrow the character of the Senate itself and draw into it the spolismen to the gradual exclusion of the statesman? Let us say, No. Let us

rather say that the opportunity to redeem the Senate is still in the hands of the people, and that in due time they will rise to be worthy the confidence reposed in them by the framers of the welfare. Capital is not free to recognize Constitution and make the Senate what it was designed to be. tion has become so intolerable in this country that enforced arbitration offers

## THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1903.

Gray's Harbor and Cape Flattery. The line would be expensive, and for this that "each and every community has its reason construction has been deferred. delegation in Congress would result in the project being carried out and in securing the much-needed ald to commerce. The assistance of the Oregon delegation could be relied upon. Scores of lives and millions of dollars' worth

of property have been lost along the north coast in the past forty years, and the facilities for saving life and property are no better than they were a quarter of a century ago. Commerce has grown enormously in that period, but this particular aid to maritime interests has not progressed in the slight-

#### GOVERNOR STONE ON COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, in his meesage urges the passage of a compulsory arbitration law for the settlement of differences between employer and employe. The recent anthracite strike has cost the State of Pennsylvania over \$1,000,000. Its consequences to the outside public in the cities of New Jersey, New York and New England cannot yet be computed, for the coal famine still exists in that region and extortionate prices are yet asked and obtained for coal. There is no reason why compulsory arbitration should not be enacted in the interest of the common weal. It is of no sort of consequence whether the employers and employes favor this method of settlement or not. The employers object because they do not like to come into court and make a plain showing of their affairs and the employes do not favor it because they pretend to fear that the employers would be able to pack the

tribunal of arbitration, but really fear that they might be held responsible for acts of lawlessness committed by members of the union. The truth is that the tribunal would

be constituted of Judges whose judicial integrity would be beyond suspicion. Such a tribural succeeds so well in New Zealand as to command the warm approval of Tom Mann, one of the ablest champions of English labor unions, who visited New Zealand to examine into the practical workings of compulsory arbitration. The existence of such a tribunal would exercise a conservative influence upon employer and employed. The employer would not wish to force a controversy which he could only settle by coming into court and making a public chowing which would prove that his hands were clean of the stain of injustice, and on the other hand the labor union would be equally anxious not to come into court unless its quarrel was just. Even if the Judges of such a tribunal were elective rather than appointive, it would be impossible to pack the

bench, for the workingmen's vote is too large in any of our coal-producing states to be treated with contempt by either of the great political parties. Furthermore, corruption on the bench has been unknown in this country since the downfall of the Tammany ring in 1871. The steady drift of judicial decis-

ions in this country has been toward the enlargement of the rights of labor and the restraint of the encroachments and greed of capital. It is safe to say that if a compulsory arbitration law is enacted in Pennsylvania it will be as uprightly and ably administered as it is in New Zealand.

The public have a clear right to force arbitration upon the contestants in labor disputes. Labor is not at liberty to raise up a private war when it pleases in sole consideration of its own exclusive interests as against the general no interests save its own in resisting the of labor. The pres

downward. Following the statement would-be 400," Mr. Watterson continues: Must we be condemned if, in a general way, we hold up the actis of the republican idea of the homs-of the firstide-the actis of any old idea, so it be American-to remind them of our common birthright, our title deed to the simple. espun origin, of the whole ship's crew -better than the crowns o. Kings and the diadems of Dukes and Frinces even when spot-less-thrice honorable and blessed, though scourged and sanctified by poverty and rags, by comparison with the crowns and diadems worn as those modern titled withings wear them-shall we, must we, be made the subject of raillery in short because we save with huof gaillery, in short, because we seek, with huon failury, in short, because we seek, with nu-mility, to recall society to a sense of its obli-gations to morality and God, to remind men of their mashood, particularly to frighten and drive back women? We do not so much need publicity as willingness to act upon the knowl-edge we already have. The last centence in the paragraph

quoted may be said to contain the meat of the whole. Who among us, for ex-

ample, is so witless as not to see the application of there words to the effort -real or pretended-that has boasted itself in this city in recent weeks in the pseudo effort to enforce the law against gambling? With sufficient knowledge in regard to the violation of the law to secure the conviction of some of its most flagrant violators, has not the whole effort rather been toward a pretense of securing evidence rather than the use of the knowledge that is common property? And in regard to the social sins and shame and shortcomings of the "emart set" is there not enough already known to point the moral without digging deeper into the mass for further evidence of its rottenness? If the knowledge we already have is not acted upon for the moral uplift of the community, why seek to add to the shameful aggregate? If the laws we have for the control of vice are not enforced, why seek to multiply them?

The man known to the Pacific Coast and-as far as such distinction as he has acquired may have wider herald-to the world as "Lucky" Baldwin has met in his advanced age an enemy that he is not likely to overcome. He is suffering from cancer, and, though he is buoyant in the hope of recovery, he will "lucky" indeed if this hope is realbe. ized, since his malady is one of the few that still defies modern medical and surgical skill. Determination, energy, his fertility in expedients, and a not too quick conscience, have carried him again and again to the crest of the financial wave after having apparently been hopelessly submerged. The winding up of his accounts after more than four-caore years of life by the one foe that he was not able to overcome will leave him still a victor in that he was cheated out of very few years at most. Until within a few days he had been hiding with his affliction under an assumed name in modest lodgings in San Francisco, his purpose being to secure the services of a specialist at moderate cost. His life, even in its latest phase, is a significant commentary upon that quality of human nature known as self-Ishness.

St. Valentine is still in high favor with lovesick swains, simpering lasses, sentimental youth and malevolent persons with grudges to settle or slights, real or fancied, to avenge. A printing and manufacturing house in Worcester, Mass., began shipping stock for the present season last August, and so heavy has been the demand that the company was compelled to put in new machinery and run night and day in

order to meet it. Its latest shipment to Chicago consisted of four carloads in which were 1,322,000 valentines. While great ingenuity is displayed in the design and execution of these missives, there can scarcely be said to be anything new in the output. Bounded by sentiment and humor, with a dash of spite thrown in now and then, the idea in valentines has been pretty thoroughly worked out. The custom of sending them is, however, as shown by the demand on the manufacturers, still very popular, though its expression is little better than a repetition of an old song.

## for the care and training of defective guarded stretch of beach between of the "smart set" is their first step SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS ROCKEFELLER'S COMMERCIAL IM-

## McKinley and the Reporter.

Tacoma News. During one of his congressional campaigns, Mr. McKinley was followed from place to place, says the Chautauquan, a reporter for a paper of opposite politics being most persistent. This reporter lost no opportunity of writing unfavorable things, and yet Mr. McKinley admired his cleverness and shrewdness. The late President's admiration was not unmixed with compassion, for the reporter was very ill and poorly clad, and had also an annoying cough. One night President McKinley took

closed carriage for a near-by town at which he was announced to speak. The weather was wretchedly raw and cold, and what followed is thus described: He had not gone far when he heard that

cough, and he knew that the reporter was riding with the driver in the exposed seat. The Major called on the driver to stop and alighted. "Get down off that seat, young man."

he said. The reporter obeyed, thinking the time for the Major's vengeance had

"Here," said Mr. McKinley, taking off his overcoat, "you put on, this overcoat and get into the carriage." "But Major McKinley," said the re-porter, "I guess you don't know who I am. I have been with you the whole campaign, siving it to you every time campaign, giving it to you every time you spoke, and I am going over tonight to rip you to pieces, if I can."

"I know," said the good-natured Major, but you put on this coat and get inside and get warm, so that you can do a good iob.

#### Where the Fault Lies. Tacoma Ledger.

Yesterday a man appeared in court as prosecutor of his 15-year-old son. There was no doubt that the boy had not been ting himself properly. The police had taken him from a sleeping place in a boller-room. When a boy sleeps in a boller-room there is ground for suspi-These men cannot eat, nor drink, nor cion that he has no better place in which to sleep, but the suspicion may be wrong. There was no doubt as to the conduct of the father, either. He had been drinking, and came into court showing visible effects of it. It would hardly have been giving the boy a square deal had the Judge been severe towards the little prisoner on the testimony of a drunken father. Every boy is entitled to a chance, but the boy with a drunken father does not get it. The father who goes whining a beery complaint to the police that he cannot control his son is not fit to control anything, and the son it to be pitied. There have been many juvenile offenders lately. Some of them came from good homes, but for the most part they came from very bad ones; worse than none. The lad that gets kicked out into the world may prosper if he has the right kind of stuff in him, but handicapped by attachment to a home where there is neither guidance nor affection, he has a grevious burden to carry. The boy in court yesterday might be better off if taken in hand by the authorities, but justice would dictate that, if this be done, it be done in a spirit of the utmost kindness. The old man is the fellow whom the authorities should handle gloves.

## Public Land Reform. Salem Journal.

By the accusation of Republicans the state and Federal administration of the public lands has not been exactly on the reform order in Oregon. The state administration of echool lands cannot well be made worse by Governor Chamberlain. It could easily be made better. Still a former Democratic administration did not change things much. It did not uncover corrupt practices and hold anyone sponsible. Public land reforms will reome about until persons employed in an official relation have a higher sense of official responsibility to the people whom they serve. Officials, from United States Senators down to petty land officials, do not draw a sufficient distinction between the Government, whose servants they are, and serving private interests and their interests. As the country the cense of fidelity to the c interests. own grows Government will increase. There will be a higher devotion to country, and less to interests of special classes. Oregon has not yet had an administration of its public land MORALITY.

#### Kansas City Star. The most convincing and forcible ar-

raignment of the piratical business methods of John D. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil monopoly, comes fom Prof. John Bascum, of Williams College, who makes the bold declaration that the money which Rockefeller has donated to the Uniersity of Chicago has sealed the mouths of the instructors in that institution as to the business methods by which the cor-

poration multi-millionaires acquire their enormous riches. Professor Bascum makes it perfectly

clear that political economy cannot be properly taught in an institution subsidized and purchased by a man who con-tinually violates the law of fair and legit-imate trade. He asserts, without any ap-

parent fear of successful contradiction that John D. Rockefeller has done more to foster commercial immorality than any man now living. This is not the state ment of an irresponsible and intemperate agitator, but the gpinion of an educator agitator, but the opinion of an educator of distinction and of a man of a calm and

discriminating mind. It is so far from being an exaggeration that it comports accurately with the history of the Standard Oil Company published in McClure's Magazine. The position of Professor Bascum that,

no institution of learning should accept the sort of hush money which Rockefeller and his sort are glad to dispense is thoroughly sound and tenable. Its purpose is to vitiate the schools which accept it and to destroy their influence for the dissemination of right principles and truthful doctrines. It is exceedingly encouraging to see this style of hypocrisy and fraud rebuked by a gentleman and a scholar of such excellent standing as Professor Bascum. The result of such sincerity and

courage must eventually be the creation of a public centiment which cannot be corrupted by such enemies to public integrity wear their money, and they can make no use of it which will minister to a single necessity of a wholesome nature or pro mote any high or noble purpose. The manner of its acquisition precludes all idea of its employment in an honest and unselfish way. The sop which these greedy monopolists strive to throw to the public by way of their impudent guerdons should be scornfully rejected. They should not be permitted to use the blood money which they extort from the people to gratify their own vanity or to compromise with any promptings of conscience which they may have left. As long as the Government sanctions and maintains laws which enable men like Rockefeller to amass fortunes which amount to nothing less than a positive enormity, let the in-stitutions which are supposed to give mental and moral direction to the people

be kept free from subsidies which can only contaminate them, and let nothing be done by self-respecting people to give a semblance of respectability to the monstrous avarice and outrageous extortion which places hundreds of millions of dollars in the hands of one man.

DIVINERS OF WATER.

Baltimore American.

An English court has given \$50 damages to a person who sued a professional diviner of water. The latter undertook to find water with a divining rod, or twig, and caused his victim to expend a considerable sum of money in search of it before it became apparent that there no water at the spot pointed out. The decision was right, because the diviner did not carry out his contract. It does not follow, however, that there was empiricism. Few things are probably more firmly

fixed in the minds of a larger number of worthy people than the conviction that water can be discovered by the vagaries of a divining rod, which in England appears to be a hazel twig, but in this con try is more often a peach twig. It is usually a forked twig, each hand holding one of the forks, and the forked twig is supposed to bend towards the earth when water is reached. Some diviners hold, or think they hold, the twig with an irresist-ible grip. It is the strength exerted which causes it to turn. Others hold it loosely, causes and the fact that it is held loosely

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

Flowers that bloom in the Springwater cresses.

Rushing the growler is no fun when it is of the bull-pup kind.

High society is a body of wealth entirely surrounded by envy.

There are 13 ways of ending a fight. The easient is to get licked.

There is more money in being wildly eccentric than in having unlimited common sense.

People who pride themselves on saying what they think seem never to have much worth telling.

One wonders how much of the hundred days' slumber enjoyed by that Illinois girl is beauty sleep.

Does "out of sight, out of mind" mean that a woman is mad when nobody is ooking at her with admiration? We trow not.

It is easier for a man to pass a thread through the eye of a needle than for a woman to pass a mirror without looking at herself.

The Coquille City Bulletin wishes a newly married couple "unalloyed happiness over life's tempestuous sea." This is wreckless language.

The weather man put out a sign, "Occasional rain with brisk to high southerly and westerly winds," and went to sleep. He was rudely awakened yesterday by the sunshine.

The exchange editor wishes to return in kind the friendly greeting of "Sidelights," of the Baltimore News. This is a case where scissors do not cut friendship and paste is more than a material cement. Happy New Year, and may your columnnever grow shorter!

Usually we believe everything the Aaociated Press tells us, but last Sunday's

dispatch from New Orleans describing the accidental death of a tramp while at work in a laundry somewhat taxes our credulity. It might be possible that he was working; it might even be that he was in a laundry, but the combination is impossible.

There once was a writer sans skill, Whose pen ne'er a moment was still. 'Nd as the months traveled by 'Twas his continual cry: 'T have this whole column to fill!"

But he came to the end of his race, For the editor sat on his case, So he wished he were dead Till it entered his head

That he'd then have to fill six feet of space. Which he couldn't do, and never ( Moral: It's a long worm that has no turning and there is balm in Gilead, no matter how dark and stormy the night.

This idyl of luscious and saccharine multitudinous metaphor, this first, glad, joysome effusion of a poet's ardent heart is from the Eugene Register:

Ob, rarer than a day in June, with its fields Oh, rarer than a day in June, with its needs of green and its endless bloom is a January day aglow with Springtime warmth, when roses blow wide open petals to the passing breeze and birds make merry in the bare-armed trees' arms, extended in a pleading way to woo the arms, extended in a picaling way to see the kies of the first Spring day. The yester sun shone from afar beyond southlands, yet, rich and rare the mellow kisses of its radiant beams that drove the shadow from the streams un-scaled the lips of rosebuds till anew they blushed again the Summer's ruddy hue.

She Was 25, and Didn't Deny It. Chlcago Tribune.

"Now," said the lawyer to the woman n the witness stand, "how old are you?" "The family Bible was lost," she replied

"But you must have some sort of an

promptly "And there is no other record?" "None."

The Legislature of Montana will be asked to change the name of the institute for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind in that state from "asylum" to "school." This, while in a sense sen timental, is a very proper demand. While in a literal sense, as applied to the humane institutions of a state, the word "asylum" means a place of retreat and security, there is an attainder. so to speak, upon the word that has

The United States Weather Bureau come down with it from the time when it covered the retreat from justice or has for some time had under considerpenalty of the viest criminais. It is ation the establishment of a telegraph certainly just as easy to call institutions line and signal stations along the un-

plling up.

## LATEST NORTH COAST VICTIM.

lightship was placed on the station.

As in the case of the former wrecks,

an investigation will undoubtedly deter-

mine that the direct cause of the wreck

was the strong in-shore set of the cur-

rent at that point. In clear weather

this can be guarded against, but in

thick weather such as prevailed along

the coast for the opening days of the

year a shipmaster uncertain of his po-

sition has great difficulty in keeping

clear of the reef or the beach. The

shipmaster approaching Cape Flattery

in thick weather has but small latitude

in which to work to the north or south.

If he comes in very close and makes

land to the southward, the chances are

strongly in favor of his being drawn to

the beach by the current, and if he

strikes the entrance to the Straits a lit-

tie too far to the north the strong north-

erly current which is always in evi-

dence will hustle him over to the blenk

Vancouver Island shore, which has a

larger marine cemetery than that on the

of the most dangerous stretches of sea-

matter of surprise that Seattle and Ta-

securing a lifesaving station and tele-

graphic communication with the beach

on which their shipping is continually

coast in the United States, and it is a

south side of Cape Flattery.

the only effective remedy. Testing the equity of the demands is arbitration. The "terrible north coast" still lives When conciliation fails, arbitration up to its reputation, and another fine alone can protect the people on the one ship and eighteen lives have been wiped hand and the contestants on the other. out of existence in the death-haunted A resort to some form of authoritative region of Flattery Rocks. The theory is arbitration will some day be adopted advanced that this wreck was due to the carclessness of the master in misin this country. State governments will at least give such tribunals a trial taking Umatilla Reef lightship for the rather than be torn up periodically by light on Cape Flattery. As the mon who could refute or confirm this theory strikes that cost the people a million of dollars in increased military expenses, are all dead, it will probably serve as besides the injury to trade and comwell as any other as an explanation of merce, the destruction of property and the cause of the tragedy. With the wreck record of the past for this parthe breeding of crime. The misery and moral shame incident to a great coal ticular locality, however, it is unneces famine in a great city following a great sary to advance any special theory in strike cannot be exaggerated, and the this case. The story of the disaster, as told in yesterday's dispatches, differe public opinion which protests against the needless recurrence of this coal famonly in names and dates from a large ine will be exerted to procure the esnumber of others which occurred at tablishment of some form of authorithat point before the Umatilla Reef

tative arbitration. It may take one more great strike, with its suffering, its losses in wages and property, to bring the people of Pennsylvania up to the level of compulsory arbitration, but it ought not to take any further such dread experience to enact so simple a measure of safety and justice. . Neither President Baer nor John Mitchell favors compulsory arbitration. President Baer and John Mitchell have tried the strike and the lockout, with the frequent accompaniment of violence and suffering; and the innocent third party, the State of Pennsylvania, has had to pay \$1,000,000 because President Baer and John Mitchell do not believe in compulsory arbitration. Some day the innocent third party, the general public, will insist that this form of private warfare shall cease, and that a rational and peaceful mode of settling labor disputes shall be

## -"THE KNOWLEDGE WE ALREADY

found.

HAVE." A striking feature of this latest tragedy is the length of time elapsing be-Henry Watterson, the veteran editor f the Louisville Courier-Journal, tween the time of the disaster and the arrival of the news at Port Townsond. caused quite a sensation a few months This fine ship and her crew were batago by exposing the hollow shams of tered to death January 2, twenty miles the thing called "society" in New York and other large cities of the East. After south of the entrance to the Straits of Fuca, through which a stream of tuga, some discussion of the ideas he then advanced, the subject was dropped, but it steamers and sailing vessels are constantly passing. Within less than fifty is clearly not his intention to permit it miles of the scene of the wreck powerful to rest from lack of conscientious effort tugs are nearly always in walting, and on his part. In a late insue of the Couryet it was four days before the 300,000 ier-Journal he renews the attack, saypeople residing in the various ports within ing: "The 'smart set' of the East is like a fire in a certain district. The house 100 to 150 miles of the wreck knew anything about it. The maritime commerce or houses afire are doomed; there is no of Puget Sound and British Columbia saving them; so the energies of the rould seem to justify somewhat better force are bent to the rescuing of the facilities for keeping in touch with one adjacent tenements."

The purpose that is proclaimed by the Courier-Journal, when it raises its voice now and then to "holler fire," is thus coma have not made some move toward perchance to reduce the area of confiagration; to keep it where it is; to warn the vulgar and brutal.men of its own bailiwick that money cannot always bring immunity from misdoing nor ellence or stop scandal; to intimate to light-headed and vala women, newly

used to riches and untutored in the wickedness of the world, that approval smiling at the old man's reply.

And now it is said that the men who hold cierical positions in the service of Multnomah County want more pay for the work they have engaged to perform. These are the same men, it will be remembered, who put forth such extravagance in time, money and energy only last Spring to secure these positions. The pay seemed sufficient to them in anticipation; it has not diminished in realization. If they can make more in any other vocation, let them do it. In the slang of the day, "there are no strings on them." Resignation from office will enable them to escape from the dire bondage of hard work and inadequate pay-for the country. Perhaps all of them could use more money if they had it. Most of us could. But it is at least doubtful whether any of them could earn more as clerks anywhere else.

The political wise ones have slated Secretary George B. Cortelyou for the new Cabinet office that will follow the creation of the Department of Commerce. It is said that the booms of Merriam and others are but passing shows. Mr. Cortelyou should be, and no doubt is, well qualified for a Cabinet position. To doubt this would be either to underrate the opportunities that have come to him in recent years or to discount his intelligence.

Incendiary fires at the village of Long Beach, Wash., have become of such frequency as to menace the security of property there and the material future of the place. Such public spirit as exists in Pacific County, including the O.

R. & N. Co. itself, should not rest until a repetition of them is made impossible. Crimes of this sort far outweigh in discredit such Winter vandalism and neglect of Summer precautions as are complained of at the beaches on the Oregon side.

#### Wit at Mr. Reed's Expense. Baltimore Sun.

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Sarcastic himself, Thomas B. Reed appreciated a joke at his own expense. Here is a story that has never seen the daylight of print, and it illustrates how well he liked a witticism even if he was its target. One day he was browsing in Guild's dingy bookshop at the foot of the Capitol. He took up a number of books, and finally the novel "Scruples." "What is the price of this?" asked Mr.

Reed "A dollar, sir," replied the old man rather tartly.

"Too much," said Reed, laconically, and laid the book down.

"Well, sir," retorted Guild, who has a sharp tongue of his own, "I don't know of any law you have passed that compels you to buy it. If you don't want to. Be-sides, I don't see what a member of Congress wants of a book with that title, anyway.

Reed broke into a hearty laugh, and as he rolled down the avenue he was still

affairs from the patriotic standpoint of serving all the people all the time-especially the taxpayer, who is not grabbing lands for himself.

## Test of Their Sincerity. Colfax Gazette.

The Sound is opposed to an open river, as an open river means cheap rates and a diversion of the wheat shipments of Eastern Washington from the Sound down the Columbia River; and any diver-sion of commerce and trade from Seattle and Tacoma and other Sound cities is injurious to the Sound's interests, and will be opposed in the future as in the past by the West Side representatives. An open river to the sea means a 4

or 5-cent rate on our wheat and an an-nual saving to the wheat producers of Whitman County alone of half a million dollars with the present output. Take it on Puget Sound today and the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and Tacoma Ledger are opposing the election of Levi Ankeny on the ground that he is in favor of an open river to the sea, and if elected will work for large appropriations for that purposefor which they have good ground, as Mr. Ankeny has expressed himself as being in favor of opening the Snake and Columbia Rivers to the sea.

#### Fulton of Eastern Oregon Shaniko Leader.

It looks as if no Republican from Eastern Oregon cares to be United States Senator, as none such is making any can-vass or expressing any desire for the po-sition, though a few of the Democratic press are trying to find an aspirant from this portion of the state. The fact of the matter is Hon. Charles W. Fulton is in-dorsed by about all of the Eastern Oregon Republican press. He is resident of As-toria, and is heartily in favor of improving the Columbia River, and has so ex-pressed himself. As to other interests oncerning Eastern Oregon, Mr. Fulton already knows of them (he is no mushoom statesman who has sprung up in a night), and will work with a will for all portions of Oregon, as he has for the Republican party for a large number of years.

## Distinctly Unfriendly. Athena Press,

And so Hermann held on because he feared his removal would injure his chances in the Oregon Senatorial fight! Bless his dear old parasitical soul! Po-litical preferment has been worn almost threadbare in keeping this obsolete office-seeker sleek and fat at the public trough, Now that the political fungus is about to pass into oblivion, it objects painfully, and even intimates that if McKinley were alive yet another place would be made for it. At last Oregon politics seems in a fair way to be relieved (by force) from the tentacles of Binger Hermann.

#### The "Mandate" About Abandoned. Elgin Recorder.

Binger Hermann's entrance into the Senatorial race in Oregon will not assist in untangling the situation any and it now ooks as if we were in for a bitter and prolonged struggle. What the outcome will be is difficult to foretell, as it is apparent that the popular vote last June will be entirely disregarded.

#### A Brownell Pronunciamento. Aurora Borealls.

It is all-important to Portland's interests that in the organization of the State Senate and House the Multnomah delegation be divided. If they vote as a unit for president of the Senate and speaker of the House, they will jeopardize the Lewis and Clark appropriation bill. We are now talking horse sense.

it to turn, the presence of water having no more to do with it than a church steeple Many hundreds of wells have been dug

in this state by the direction of the divin-ing rod, and quite as many have been abandoned after expensive digging because no water was reached. It can scarcely be called a superstition, because It can the majority of these people believe that there is some mysterious but scientific connection between the twig and the water-an affinity, apparently, which causes the twig to bend whenever it comes within a certain distance of the fluid un-der ground. There is nothing in it, but many a well will still be dug under the

No Desire for Magnanimity. New York Evening Post.

guidance of the twig.

Since the bill reducing to 25 per cent of

the Dingley schedules all duties on im-ports from the Philippine Islands has passed the House almost without debate, the question becomes pertinent-if it is so easy to knock off 50 per cent from these sacred schedules today, why was it so impossible last Winter to concede more than a beggarly 25 per cent? The same grudging tendency appeared in the case of Porto Rico. Everybody from President McKinley down agreed that the establishment of free trade was an act of simple justice, but free trade was achieved only by gradual and reluctant process. Congress has not learned to do fair things willingly or generous things generously, and it would be interesting to discover why the representatives of an open-hearted people seem unable to proceed directly upon lines of magnani-mity. For this reason the Democrats in the House did well to introduce an alter-

native bill for free trade, putting the Re-publican party in the position of a repentant usurer, who gradually brings himself from 100 per cent, through rious degrees of extortion, to legal int igh va est. Of course, the reduction of the duties will be so much gain in the way of put-ting us in a better moral attitude towards our island wards, but the practical advantage to the Philippine Islands is likely, for a time, at least, to be inconsiderable. They have very few products to send us that we cannot get more ad-vantageously elsewhere, and they do not

need facilities for commerce so much as internal peace and security. In this re-spect, the Senate bill for establishing the gold standard in the Philippines is much more to the point.

## A Remarkable Imposture. Boston Herald.

The verdict just rendered by a jury in the United States court in Portland, where a man has been found guilty of impor-sonating a dead pensioner for 10 years. without detection, and drawing a pension from the government during all that time, is a striking denouement of the most asis a straing denoisment of the most as-tonishing plot based upon extraordinary assurance. The defendant in the case not only brought witnesses to prove that he was the corporal in the Maine regiment, who really died in the Maine regiment, who really died in the Maine aloudiers' Home at Togus 15 years ago, but he took the witness stand and swore that he was the corporal and that the amount the corporal and that the official certifi-cate of his death was wrong. When it came to cross-questioning him he was came to cross-questioning min ne was unable to give the history of his regiment in the war, or even to name a single member of the company in which he claimed to have served. The fact that the jury returned a verdict against him

after only seven minutes' deliberation is not strange, considering the character of the evidence that was brought out in the case. Nevertheless, it is announced that the case is to be carried to a higher court on exceptions. It illustrates the difficulties which the government has to contend with in purging the pension roll.

"Well, a ording to your best information and belief, how old are you"

"According to my best information and belief, I am 25."

"Oh, you're 25?"

idea as to your age?"

"I have."

"Yes, sir; I'm 25." When the witness had left the stand she was taken to task by one of her friends "How could you perjure yourself that asked the friend. way?"

"I didn't."

"Why, you said you were 35." "Well, I am 25."

"You're a good deal more than that." "Of course, I am more than that." "But you said 25."

"Well, I am 25, ain't I? I can't be older than 25 without being that m can I7 I didn't say I was only 25; I said I was 25, and ]

And yet man sometimes foolishly thinks he is a match for woman in the subtleties of a legal examination.

## Why Men Remain Seated.

New York Press.

Women are altogether to blame for men's rudeness in public conveyances. In instance, the matter of yielding a seat: In dances Miss Pert or Mrs. Potty. Car crowded. Up jumps Mr. Polleit, joining the Order of Straphangers. Miss Pert or Mrs. Potty squats in the vacated niche with or without thanks. At the third or fourth station Miss Pert or Mrs. Potty gets out and Mr. Hogghle slips into the seat. Mr. Polleit resents this in his soul, and swears by his beard that never again will he be

will he be buncoed. The real lady would do this: After accepting with gracious condescension Mr. Polleit's seat, she should regard that seat as a loan, to be returned to Mr. Polleit, in case she leaves the car before him. "Per-mit me to return your seat, sir. I thank you very much." she should say. This you very much." she should say. This would bead off Mr. Hogshie and tickle Mr. Polleit so that he would ever after be on the qui vive to yield his squatter sovereignty to a woman.

## PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Jerrold-I tok Dolly out in my auto yester-day. Harold-Of course, you proposed to her? Jerrold-No! Every time I started to I broke lown.-Puck.

Church-Do you believe that misery loves company? Gotham-Well, I believe it loves the New York Elevated Railroad Company.-Yonkers Statesman.

Salesman-This is the best stove in the mar-ket. It will save half your coal. Customer-is that so? Then give me two of them so's I can save it all.-Chicago Daily News.

First Youth-That was a great tragedy, wasn't it? Did you take your parents to see it? Second Youth-Oh, no! They are too old for that sort of thing. They went to a farce medy.-Life.

convey.-Life. She-It was fortunate that you were such a fine French scholar. I suppose when you were in Parls you had no difficulty in making your-self understood? He-Not when I talked Eng-lish.-Boston Transcript.

Han.-Boston Franketter. "I wouldn't say anything unkind to a person behind his back," said Maud. "Neither would I," answered Masule; "I'd rather say it where he can hear it, so as to have the tun of seeing him get angry."-Washington Star.

Miss Jili-I'm sorry. No doubt you'll find some other girl who'll make you forget me. Mr. Kloseman-Oh, but I can never forget you' Miss Jilt-Nonsense! You did it last Christimas

without any trouble.-Philadelphis Press. First Rider (in siz-day re.e)-They've sick-named Bill 'the human automobile.' Second Rider-How's that? First Rider-Why, because this is only the third day of the race, and he's been laid up five times for repairs already --

"I wouldn't give two cents for a cigar like that" he exclaimed, as he tried for a carr ink time to light one. "But I didn't, George," protested his tearful little wife. "I only gave 96 cents for 50 of them."-Cleveland Flain Dealer.