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Daily, Sunday included, one month. 75
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Daily, without Sunday, these months... 1.73
Daily, without Sunday, one month... 60
Sunday, one year... 2.50
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POSTAGE RATES. Entered at Portland, Gregon, Postoffice Second-Class Matter. | Second-Class Matter | 1 cent | 10 14 Pages | 1 cent | 10 25 Pages | 2 cents | 10 44 Pages | 3 cents | 10 60 Pages | 4 cents | 10 14 Pages | 5 cents | 10 14 Pages | 10 1

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1907

SENATOR SPOONER.

The resignation of Senator Spoo retires from public life, temporarily at least, a man of sterling character and great ability. During the sixteen years of his service in the Senate he has given all his time to his country. Doubtiess, like Mr. Balley of Texas, he might have received large retainen from individuals or corporations and might have replenished his private purse by making merchandise of his position and influence; but this Mr. coner declined to do. Very likely ere are numerous monopolies which would gladly have given him fat directorships, or even made him their president, as the Express Trust made ed the voice of the charmer, though such resistance, was rather unfashion able among his colleagues,

In this long term of distinguished and onscientious public service Mr. Spooner's private fortunes have been consist ently subordinated to the public wel If he is not a poorer man than he was sixteen years ago, he is no richer. No person can honestly acquire wealth in the public service, and Mr. Spooner is honest. The best public servants of all nations encroach more on their personal means rather than fall short in their duties, and few who know Mr. Spooner's record would class m below the best

Cicero in his oration for Marcellus tells Cabsar that "he has already done enough for glory and that the time has ow come when he can do an act of kindness for the pure pleasure of it." Mr. Spooner has done very little for the sake of "glory." He has acquired a great and enduring reputation, but it is not so much for brilliant oratory as and sound judgment. In his younger days he belonged to a group of lawyers who illustrated the bar of Wisconsin and placed the Supreme Court at Madison among the two or three of the first rank in the Nation. In the Senate he stands with the best constitutional lawyers of hie day. It is one of the disadvantages of a written constitution that men who wish to abide strictly its provisions necessarily clash with National tendencies, and sometimes seem to prefer the sterile letter of the law to plain justice; for a written document by by its nature fixed, while the life of a people develops by incessant change. Hence in our own history there has been perpetual conflict bethe evolution of the National spirit and it was thus the fault rather of our system than of Senator Spooner's char actor that he sometimes found himself in opposition to progress. In many cases, with us, progress means opposition to the Constitution

test which Mr. La Follette has waged with the corporations in Wisconsin for rallroad regulation, for direct pri equitable taxation. Spooner has for the most part sided with the corporations. It would demand a hardy cymicism, however, to motives. Conservative and aristocratic by temperament, nurtured in the older of political and economic thought, which taught reliance upon a superior class and distrust of the legal, technical and, above all, loyal to the friends of his earlier years who had secome corporation magnates—the won der is not that he inclined to favo the corporations, but that he could see any good whatever in the reformers Though he has done little for "glory in Cicero's sense, Mr. Spooner has done much for his country. Like a good sol-dier he has carned his discharge by gret to see him go, but nobody can the best years of his life-sixteen years' under hearts of this generation, w have done more. Many with greater pretensions have done less. He belongs to a passing age. His point of view and modes of thought are foreign ginning on the upper river improve-the younger men who now make menta and fortunately these have been their entries upon the stage of public secured without the necessity of paring !

Throughout the long and bitter con-

they are perhaps better adapted than he by their sympathies, but some of them might well take lessons from poise of judgment.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The closing hours of the Fifty-ninth Congress emphasized anew the of the Senate. The freedom of debate which that body enjoys enabled a few members to talk the unspeakable ship subsidy bill to death, as other bills have been talked to death before and none more deservingly. Upon the whole the record of the Senate is more espectable than that of the House, There are individual Senators who surpass anything in the way of corrupand imbecility that the House can exhibit, but the general tone of the embership is higher. The House has shown increasing subserviency to the Speaker during this Congress. Mr. Cannon has wielded a despetic authority, and his use of it has not always

For example, by his single will be prevented the adoption of a bill to reate a great Atlantic forest and nountain reserve after the Legislatures of seven states had petitioned for t, after every important commercial body in the East had asked for it and after the Senate had passed it by a heavy majority. Power of this magni-tude in the possession of one man is undemocratic and possibly dangerous. Yet the House sees no way to escape from its fetters.

The laws passed by the Fifty-ninth longress undoubtedly mark an epoch n the history of Federal legislation s the first Congress which has definiteundertaken to curb the predatory orporations, and it has passed several which directly tend to accomplish that end. The most conspicuous is the rate bill, whose effects for good or evil have yet to be developed. One of the most popular measures of the short eseion is the amendment which permits farmers to distil denatured alcoand destroys the nascent monopoly of the Standard Oil Company in that product. Among the most useful bills are those introduced under Mr. La Follette's influence restricting the hours of labor of railroad employes and s-B. E. Amos, manager seven creasing the common law liability of

The Fifty-pinth Congress was liberal with the public funds, especially during the short session. The appropriation for river and harbor improvements ran up to some eighty-three millions. Those who are frightened at this sum may as well try to compose their minds, for it will be a great deal larger n succeeding years. There is an in-creasing determination in the public pind to have our natural and artificial waterways made useful and Congress nust respond to it. The river and harbor bill will be no longer a "pork barel" but one of the great and profoundly beneficial appropriations.

WELCOME, EAST WIND.

Phough dreaded the world over, the wind has no terrors for Oregon togtime. The lore and annals many peoples are full of fear of the

yesterday.

True, we did not like its blustery breath, it placed his oc with miladi's skirts at the corner and blew her hat to pieces—those fine plumes, too, and ribbons that cost so much. It whirled up the dust and drove epecks into our eyes and germs into our oss. It covered us over with a cost or dust and bedizened the bloom of ar com-I the bloom of Jur com-It made the fire bell clang edizened the bloom of wild, like a thing bewitched and almost ared us out of our very boots.

But the visitor froze never a water pipe. Had it come a month earlier it would have lined the pockets of the plumber with our hard-carned gold. It is tamed on this trip, by the recurring Springtime. The wild caller chases away the clouds and lets in the sun-It carries away the surplus moisture and makes plowing easy, their greetings after their Winter's secture ships at the same prices as are paid by the foreigners. Then we shall Our friends, the snow peaks, renew even though it makes us equint our eyes and twist our necks and chase our

Not harbinger of evil, at this season is the East wind, as elsewhere. In Pharonh's second dream, the seven thin ears of corn were blasted with the East wind. It was the East wind that brought the locusts and parted the sea and then engulfed the Egyptians. Job thought no wise man should "utter vain knowledge, and fill his belly with the East wind." It was the East wind broke the ships of Tarshish. Jonah's gourd was withered and himself was scorched by "a vehement East wind." The very name, East, hisses with the sound of violence. But none if this took place in Oregon Spring-

This welcome, let it be understood, will not last through next Summer, when the visitor might parch the wheat neids, nor through next Winter, when might burst our pipes and cost us ear for fuel. No, we want none of the Elest wind then.

COLUMBIA'S PRESTIGE SAFE.

For the first time since its inception the Columbia River jetty is assured of sufficient funds to guarantee its completion. There has of course never existed a doubt about ultimate completion of the great work, but the difficulty in securing adequate appropriations and the attendant delay, when these appropriations were held up have been the cause of much worry and anxiety to those interested in the improvement that means so much, not only to Portland, but to the entire Columbia Basin. The river and harbor bill passed by Congress which journed yesterday, has provided a liberal appropriation for use on the jetty work, and has also placed the project on the continuing contract basis so that in the future here will be no stoppage of work and loss through lack of funds with which to keep the plant in operation through-

out the year. With this great work beyond the reach of filibustering echemes or other obstructive tactics which in the past have placed it in jeopardy, the future of our ocean commerce is assured. The effective work of the Port of Portland is a guarantee that the river channel cient depth to accommodate the largest accuse him of lack of devotion to his ships that can enter the river, and the country. He has given us sixteen of Port of Columbia will improve the rug and pilot service on the bar so that work of one of the finest minds and it will be in keeping with the conditions which from now on will show a constant change for the better. The river and harbor bill also provides funds sufficient for a substantial be-

life. To the needs of the new time the appropriation for the more important work at the mouth of the river.
The increasing business that will fol-This is the kind of transportation that will make the Columbia River impregnable from a commercial standpoint. Improvement of a county road. With a free and unobstructed waterway from the great producing regions great transcontinental railroads follow-ing the lines of least resistance along. The Tuttle road law, over which there the banks of this mighty river, no power on earth can prevent the growth wealth, the Columbia Basin, is tribu-

VALE, SHIP SUBSIDY.

The ship subsidy bill was quietly laid to rest at Washington yesterday. 1t would be hardly proper to say that it is dead, for if history repeats herself, there will at the next session of Congrees, be another awakening from the semi-comatose condition into which the measure einks whenever it gets a re-sounding whack over the head. As the iniquitous measure is not yet dead, or, to be more accurate, as its promoters do not know it is dead, it will hardly be a violation of that sacreadmonition "De mortuis nil nisi bonum' ce more to call attention to some of its shortcomings. The all-powerful plea that was made for this illegitinate offepring whose parentage was edited to patriotism instead of monpolistic greed, was that it would in-

cilities for handling it. The inference to be gained from this blea was that in the absence of American ships there would be no foreign commerce. An object lesson appears simultaneously with the defeat of the Over on the coast of Japan the magnificent American steamship Dakota, of the Hill line, is counding to pieces in the surf, and will obably be a total less. According to the Humphrey line of reasoning, a share of our ocean commerce, proportionate to the tonnage of the Dakota, will varish with the loss of the ship. But wil. it? Not so you could notice it. Long before the underwriters have begun paying the claims for the loss of the ship, Mr. Hill will have chartered under eminently satisfactory terms a fine, fast steamer to take the place of the Dakota.

Of course, under our absurd, antiquated and trade-hampering navigation laws, Mr. Hill will not be permitted to purchase and place under his National flag some of the fine, fast steamers which are available in such emergencies for the citizen of every nation on the face of the earth Mr. Hill is patriotic and is fond of the Stars and Stripes when they trail out from the mast head of his eteamers will not build any more American steamers. The reason for his refusal to do so is plain. His experience with the Dakota and Minnesota clearly monstrated that they could steam ne faster, carry no more freight per regelled the fine British steamers of the Holt line which alternated with his own ships on the Oriental run out of Puget Sound, and which cost about ne-half as much as his own ships,

Both lines carried Oriental crews, here was very little difference in the ost of operation, but the enormously greater cost of the Minnesota and Dakota ran against them whether they were running or laid up. If Mr. Hill replaces the Dakota, it will be with a foreign ship and American trade will not suffer thereby. Some day a few of our statesmen will see a great light on the shipping question, and will pass a bill which will enable Mr. Hill and all other Americane who so desire, to have an American merchant marine secured by natural methods.

CHECK TO GOOD ROADS IN OREGON. Governor Chamberlain has made sevral fit vetoes, but one of them, we

hink, will not be universally approved that on the Johnson road bill. There is one matter upon which all will agree-that Oregon needs and must have more good roads. We must have highways permanently improved so that they will be suitable for hauling twelve months in the year. The farmers cannot expect to obtain the best prices for their produce unless condiions are such that they can hold their rops until they get ready to sell, and then haul them to town. The man who nust haul at harvest time and place his crop in the hands of the prospective buyer is at a great disadvantage. The buyer not only charges storage, but fixes the price to suit himself. It is

useless, however, to argue this phase of the question, for recognition of the need

of rock-surfaced roads is universal. The Johnson bill provided that the property-owners within two miles on either side of a road and within one mlle of the end may petition for permanent improvement thereof, and if the project be approved by a state road engineer and by the County Court after remonstrances have been heard, the work shall be done in a systematic manner and the cost be borne equally by the state, the county and the property within the limits mentioned. Without attempting a detailed statement of all the provisions of the act, this is in substance the plan proposed. The bill carried an appropriation of \$200,000, but limited the amount that may be secured by any one county to \$20,000 until each county deelring state aid had secured it. By no construction could the act be said to favor any one section of the

state. Everyone who advocates good roads should agree that they must be paid for. The trouble in the past has been that we have been wishing for good roads without being willing to pay the price. We have continued in the old plan of letting every farmer out" his road taxes pretty much when and where he pleased. There have been some deviations from this, but wherever bad roads exist the same old policy is in force. To get good roads this unbusiness-like policy must be abandoned and the road work must be done systematically. The farmers must do the teaming, as they have in the past, but instead of "working out" taxes in a haphazard manner, those who do the work should be employed at reasonable wages under the dir in that manner can work be properly

But the expense of this systematic Same at 26 Broadway.

roadbuilding cannot and should not be borne entirely by owners of property adjoining the road improved. They are low improvement at the entrance of not the only ones who receive the ben-Mr. Spooner in sanity of thought and the river will quickly demonstrate the efit of the improvement. Moreover, the value of the great waterway, and from now on we can reasonably expect appropriations ample for all requirements of the improvement of a county high until the river is in condition for way. The professional man and the steamers to run through from Lewis-ton to the sea without breaking cargo. Every owner of an automobile and every man who drives a horse pleasure or profit is better off for city should help pay for highway im-provement, and this it will do under a of the Inland Empire to tidewater on plan of requiring the county and state the Pacific, and with three or four to contribute to the fund for permanent

> has been so much controversy, provided that the property along the highway and development of the cities and must bear the cost of the improve-towns to which that great region of ment. Against this there was strong protest, led by the Grange. There was the improvement should not be thus placed upon only a portion of the beneficiaries. Now it is reported that the Grange also opposed the Johnson road bill. This is scarcely credible. Grange advocates permanent improvement of highways. Old methods will not secure them. If the Grange opposes improvement at the expense of the local property-owners, and also opposes improvement by co-operation of state, county and local property-own ers, upon what plan would it have the roads improved? A man who oppose every plan of road improvement musbe set down as an enemy of good roads, and this attitude the Grange cannot and will not take.

The Johnson bill was perhaps not perfect. But it seemed to present the most promising plan of road improvement yet devised in this state. It was not materially unjust or inequitable in any particular. It offered the farm est opportunity they ever had for road improvement at least cost to them selves. If a mile of permanent improvement cost \$2400, the property within two miles on either side would bear but \$500 of this sum. This bil would have encouraged road improve ment where it would not be undertake ipon any other conditions. Unless the Johnson bill contains objectionable pro visions not now known to the public and not mentioned in the Governor's veto message, the defeat of this meas ure is a misfortune to the good-roads

The assessor of Whitman County, Wash, is levying an assessment of one-half cent per bushel on all grain in warehouses, and as much of this has been sold several times, no end of confusion promises to result. One of the statesmen at Olympia two years ago, in urging tax reform, said that he oped to see the day when the wheat kings of the Palouse would pay as much in taxes on their big wheat holdngs as the widow paid on the sewing nachine with which she earned her liv ing. It would seem that a move in this direction is on, but it is not clear that the wheat kings are going to be caught. as most of them sell their crop and place the money out of reach of the tax collector.

The reconstruction of San France as caused such a demand for labo that complaint is arising of a labor hortage in all parts of the state. outlook is not very bright for the fruit men. Last year they were heavy losers by reason of the car shortage, and this year there are indications of both a car shortage and a labor shortage. The immigrants who entered the United States last year, have apparenty nearly all settled east of the Missouri River. Several thousand of them could be used to advantage in Oregon as well as California.

The deputies for the second Russian Parliament are already assembling at St. Petereburg. A dispatch from the Russian capital states that an opportunity will be given the "hot heads" to vent their hostility on the ministers. If the coming session of the Czar's Parliament is in keeping with the last one, the venting of the hostility of the "hot heade" will be about th opportunity that will be afforded them It might prolong the lives of some of the ministry if they paid a little more attention to some of the demands of these "hot heads."

The "blue laws" in Canada are in effect again and all kinds of amuse ment are tabooed on Sunday. The sellng of foreign newepapers is forbidden and all business and labor must be sus pended for the day. Work of necessity or mercy is permitted, and under this schedule there are two dozen kinds of work which can be engaged in. The new law has just gone into effect, and, as Canada is in reasonably close proximity to the United States, it will be repealed or broken into small pieces before the roses bloom again

The terrible famine in Russia still ontinues and along with it, heavy ehipmente of Russian wheat act as a damper on the market in this coun If the famine-stricken Muscovites try. would keep their wheat at home and feed it to the starving people, instead of dumping it on the market and depressing prices, the American farmers would feel more kindly disposed toward

A New Yorker has discovered that he is the rightful heir to the Servian throne. The recollection of what happened to King Alexander and the promise of what will happen to King Peter, ought to make the job so un attractive that the New Yorker would not find competition very keen. A race for a throne of that kind ought to won in a walk.

The only way to get rid of the ship subsidy was to talk it to death. Once more the Senate brings strikingly to mind its great similarity to an old ladies' sewing circle.

The Spaniards are worrying over the eport that the expected heir apparent is to be twins. When the Spanlards have no trouble, they berrow it.

The hidden rock in the navigable sea plays no favorites. It impartially wrecked the great Dakota as well as the little schooner. It impartially

priated nearly \$1,000,000,000. Congress vas an Oregon Legislature on a billiondollar scale, Railroad building down the Coast

of Congress appro

hould afford some splendid opportunities for townsite booming.

Senator Bailey got back to Washing-top and was "cordially welcomed."

THE LATE STATE LEGISLATURE Long and Happy Interval.

North Yambill Record. It is certainly fortunate that the fiasco can meet only once in two rears.

Wallowa News. Will Eastern Oregon remain meek and allow the western portion to play "leech" always?

Look Out for Clackamas Oregon City Courier At least the "Clackamas bunch" at the Legislature did nothing to harm the county especially.

Santiam News.

As an extravagant non-production-of what-the-people-wanted Legislature, the 24th blennial session is the record.

Golng Some: Now Happily Gone. Hillsboro Independent, The 1907 session passed a few good bills and saddled something like \$4,-100,000 on the taxpayers, which is go-

Somebody Was Helped Medford Southern Oregonian. At a rough guess, the truth would not be missed far by saying that near-by 50 per cent of all the bills passed

ave provided for an increase of salary

ing some.

Loud Call for U'Ren. Woodburn Independent Now, U'Ren, you have the opportu-nity of your life with the referendum. Don't show the people you are a cow-ard on some questions, and don't make any more intentional errors.

Couldn't Be Worse Off.

Echo Register. Eastern Oregon could not be any worse off in the proposed State of Lincoln than it is now tied up with Western Oregon, its irrigation interests and other special conditions en-

Eastern Oregon's Call for Pork.

Baker City Herald. Poor old Eastern Oregon got little nough out of the last Assembly. was a session of monster appropria-tions and out of \$3,000,000 spent by the Legislators, this part of the state re-ceived but \$35,000.

Nothing Like It for Fifty Years.

Jacksonville Times.
Since the first State Legislature 'way back in '59, there has been nothing to compare with the unhindered onslaught upon the State Treasury for increased salaries of public officials by the late Legislature.

Money Might Have Been Saved

McMinnville Telephone-Register. Yet it must be conceded that in near cases the appropriations were ustified by the people's demands. Som exceptions may be found, notably in the ormal school appropriations, whe ome \$60,000 might have been saved.

Good Word for the Normals.

Newberg Enterprise. The expense of keeping up so many normal schools makes quite a heavy drain on the pockets of the taxpayers, yet with the present shortage of teachers it would look like good judgment to retain all of them, and if they are not doing good work, make them do it.

What the Corporations Got.

Elgin Recorder. Eigin Recorder.

Everything considered, there was as little good accomplished for the people at large by the recent legislative assembly as at any time during the history of the state. The corporations, Marion and Multnomah delegations got all they wanted, and that was the ex-tent of the work accomplished.

Are the People to Be Trusted?

Pilot Rock Record. In the selection of Senators from Multnomah County the "dear people who nominated and elected them wil hereafter perhaps consult the old-time bosses as to the fitness of those seck-ing office under the direct primary. It is easy to make laws, but it is a nost difficult matter to change the

How to Get Better Results. Forest Grove Times. The Legislature is a thing of the past and it has not done as much harm as it might. When the people pass a law themselves to give themselves the right to recall a member of the Legislature at any time he does not do as he should, then we may expect to get better results than we have in many cases been doing here tofore.

House Members Not Satisfied.

Lebanon Criterion. The members of the House themselves do not agree as to their work selves do not agree as to their work, and perhaps the most remarkable thing about the Hobse was that the majority of its members were dissatisfied with the work and did not believe that the record made would justify the people in semiing them back, while a yery considerable number frankly said they did not want to return.

Betrayed the People's Interests.

Castle Rock (Wash.) Advocate The four members of the Oregon Senate from Multnomah County who caused the defeat of the bill to repeal the Portland Gas Company's franchise, covered themselves with a kind of glory that should make the hardened turn from them with a shud-der and shun them as lepers hence-forth. Not caring anything for the obloquy they were bringing upon themselves, they have deliberately voted away the people's rights for an-other two years, at least.

Comfortable Kind of a Hole

Hillsboro Argus.

The Legislature put Governor Chamberlain "in a hole." As the doughty Governor has a mountain of public sentiment behind him and a good, heavy slege veto gun in front of him, he appears to have a comfortable view of the situation, and the little man appears to have a good marksmanship. It must be real nice to have people put an executive in a hole that is lined with emportunities and unbolstered with opportunities and upholstered with the cushions that have springs strong enough to throw a man out of the aperture.

The Meanage of Joy.

Atlanta Constitution.

Ton talk about trouble,
An' won't understand
That Joy's just a step
From the troublesome land!
He's there with his nddle,
An' leadin' the band,
An' he'll give you the top o' the mronin':

You talk about trouble,
As if it were all
That comes to the folks
On this sky-rollin' ball,
When Joy plays a dance tuns
From Springtime to Fall,
An' gives you the top o' the mornin';

Sometimes when old Trouble
Is blockin' the way
A feller can fright him
By shoutin "Hooray!"
While darkness a dancin'.
Swings coincrs with Day,
An' gives you the top o' the morain'!

HIGH FINANCE IN RAILROADS. Time Is Coming When People Will Put a Stop to It.

Chicago Journal. This amazing Harriman robbery of the public in the Alton deal should induce Congress to give the Interstate Commerce Commission greatly enlarged powers. One thing in particular the Commission should at once be authorfized to do, and that is to prevent the issuance of stock beyond any railroad's urgent and apparent needs.

Another measure will come later, which will provide that railroad dividends shall never be permitted to ex-ceed 6 per cent. But keeping them down to that figure will not be done according to the Harriman method, which is to pay 6 per cent on one real dollar and one dollar of water, instead of 12 per cent on one real dol-

Rather, it will be to take earnings in excess of 6 per cent and apply them to improvements until the limit of ne cessity has been reached. When that times comes then passenger and freight rates will be reduced by the Government power, so that eventually freight rates will be one-third of what they are now and passenger rates will be not over 1 cent a mile.

The people will wake up one of these days and object to being milked for the sake of paying dividends on watered stock, and railroads will be reorganized on a different basis from that which prevails now. Doubtless enormous losses will be experienced when that takes place, but the people at large will be the gainers, and those who find themselves out of pocket can blame the Harrimans and other railroad adventurers of the present day.

The Harriman system of financiering, is exposed before the Interstate Commerce Commission, makes even Standard Oil methods look respectable in comparison. Rockefeller's company may be guilty of murder, arson, bribery and other serious crimes, but it has reduced the price of its product to the people and has not robbed the public directly as was done in the Chicago & Alton affair.

This style of financiering, so popular in Wall street, may succeed for a while, but the time is boming when the people will put a stop to it. They will not conzent to go on forever playing the part of victims of daring highwaymen, while the country's railroads are being alowed to go to destruction.

After the inevitable great disaster, involving the railroad properties of the United States, railroads will be managed by railroad men, and Wall street pirates will be compelled to keep their hands off.

Tohneco Heart and Never Smoked. Baltimore Dispatch to New York Herald The case of an eminently respectable woman of Baltimore, who is suffering with tebacco heart in one of the city hospitals, but who never used tobacco in her life, has been brought to the attention of Commissioner of Health Boley. The name of the woman has not been divulged, but the physician explains the

case as follows: . "The lady in question has been living in a tobacco smoke infected atmosphere for years. First her father, then her brother, next her husband, and finally her sons smoked. In the Winter, especially when the house is tightly closed during most of the day, she was living entirely in a smoke-filled atmosphere. "It was natural that she and the hundreds of other women who live under the same conditions should inhale to-bacco smoke. It is the inhaling that hurts. Women living under the conditions I describe are actually eating to-bacco smoke for long regions and at bacco smoke for long periods, and al-though they don't feel the ill-effects at the time, may eventually develop a to-bacco heart."

Face Exchange May Be Next.

London Punch. Professor Posner, of Berlin, announces that surgeons have now achieved such success in grafting op-erations that they are justified in beleving that arms, legs and even heads The prospect of being able, when one gets tired of one's head, to replace it with another is certainly siluring, and a face exchange will no doubt soon be advertised.

What Might Be Done.
Dr. Charles Mackay.
What might be done if men were wise—
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite
In love and right.
And cease their scorn of one another?

Oppression's heart might be imbued
With kindling drops of loving-kindness
And knowledge pour,
From shore to shore,
Light on the eyes of mental blindness.

All slavery, warfare, lies and wrongs,
All vice and crime, might die together;
And wine and corn,
To each man born,
Be free as warmth in Summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect
In self-respect, And share the teeming world tomorrow.

That might be done? This might be done,

PRINCIPLE BEFORE PARTY-POWER. Latter Should Be Sperificed, Mr. Swett

Thinks, for Greater Good. PORTLAND, Or., March 3.—(To the Editor.)—A letter in yesterday's Oregonian from Frank Hayek, calling attenion to the fact that perhaps neither Re-publicans nor Democrats can be relied upon to causet needed legislation, allows a larger presentation of this subject.

a larger presentation of this subject.
Why are party lines so strictly drawn in the election of legislators? Does it become the function of the Legislature to distinguish between party principles at Salem? The one large feature of partisanship—the election of a United States Senator—is eliminated. What is the difference to the Republican Democrat or Socialist, as to whether or not a candidate for the Oregon Legislature. candidate for the Oregon Legislature allies himself with any party? Why will The Oregonian favor the election of Republicans en-masse, over Democrats or those of any other party? Surely it cannot argue that the Republican candidate without exception are better men than any candidate not a Republican? I am afraid that another election will

witness the same story-every power in Republicanism will strive to elect every Republican candidate irrespective of the worth of other candidates, and in spite of past failures again elect men who will do no more than was done by the last

The average Democratic candidate may be no better than the average Republican candidate. But is it not the duty of the citizen and the newspaper press to con-demn the petty partisanship that will elect weak men and defeat strong, honest men on the petty grounds of party affiliation?

Never in the history of the state was Never in the history of the state was there a greater or more popular demand to curb corporate power. Never, as in the last election, were so many pledges made to conform with this popular will, and never was less done by a Legislature than did the last.

In the next election to be a repetition.

Is the next election to be a repetition of the last?

A local City Council is to be elected soon, Will party questions again govern? This Council, like our Legislatures, ignores public demands, refuses to enact ordinances the people want, gives away public property, and refuses to curb in-jurious corporate power—but it is a Re-publican Council.

Will men again be elected to the Council because they are Republicans? Will men again be defeated because they are Democrats? Is there no way for the elimination of the little party differences and the election of men honest and able enough to do what they are elected to

There should be continuous, increasing agitation for clean politics and clean men but also, in local politics, for honest, firm, able men irrespective of party.

As a Democrat, I can see that much strength can redound to the Democratiparty in this state, as a result of the acts of the last Republican Legislature and the present Republican City Council. But my love for Portland and Oregon would make me willing to sacrifice

Queen Alexandra Chides Her Daughter. London Dispatch in New York World.
Queen Alexandra, who is accustomed to be obeyed, had a spat with Queen Maud, of Norway, when the latter was recently visiting at Windsor.

It is known how the English Queen headed the monotonic form.

headed the movement to suppress the slaughter of birds for the purpose of or-namenting the headgear of ladies of so-ciety. On her recent visit Queen Maud, who is now every inch a Queen,

peared at a prominent reception with a bunch of feathers in her hat.

Some of the court ladies present notified the English Queen, and she strongly remonstrated with her Queenly daughter over the unbecoming adornment. She insisted that Queen Maud should there and then remons the offending orange. and then remove the offending orna-ments from her hat, and this was done not without some tears.

Gambling Raid in the Philippines.

Manija American. An illustration of the value of military raining in civil pursuits is furnished in recent raid on a Bluonde gambling house. Two American plain-clothes men, a blank wall forming the side of the house in whose upper floor the game, they were satisfied, was progressing. Securing a short ladder, one American mounted to its topmost rung, the other scrambling to his shoulders, while the third detective. third detective, a Filipino, was raised to the pinnacle of the human tower, and bolstered into the window, surprising the gamblers, and causing them to fee into the hands of the waiting police at the

Of the Blood of Mahomet.

several exits.

London Globe.

Raisuli, of Morocco, we learn, is of the blood of the prophet himself. He takes after his great ancester in one way at least. When the mountain would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet went to the mountain. Similarly, when the wealthy wayfarer does not come near Raisuli, Raisuli gets after the wealthy wayfarer with a whole-heart-ed abandon and a turn of speed that would do credit to a springbok wingthree-quarter.

Cultivation of Sponges.

London Times. About ten species of "vegetable sponges" are now cultivated in the warmer parts of Africa and Asia, espe-cially in Algeria. The fruit is edible before maturity, but on ripening the pulp separates from the fibrous ma-terial, which then becomes an excel-lent substitute for real sponge for the toilet, bathroom and many other purposes. The Algerian sponges are in

