

The Oregonian

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Mr. McBride's credit, and probably it would have been to Mr. Dolph's advantage, if this running off to look after re-election had been foregone for the service undertaken and paid for. But it would have been a great deal to expect of the ordinary man. Self-preservation is a consideration of great potency with the best of us. Meanwhile, it would be well if we could remove the cause. If Oregon's Legislature met in September, for example, as it used to do, our Senators could get back to Washington at critical times, and the health of persons obliged to spend six weeks at Salem would be better. Another effective remedy would be election of Senators by popular vote.

It is noteworthy that the righteous indignation with which Clatsop County views the use of fishweeds appears over in Washington, as directed at both wheels and traps. The Washington campaign is the more honest, therefore, for the alliance in Oregon on the subject of traps is dishonestly assumed for the tactical purpose of concentrating all efforts on the wheels. So long as the gillnetters and their demagogue attorneys attacked both wheels and traps, their purpose was so obvious that Legislature regulated them. Therefore they proceeded by a flank movement. Having annihilated the wheels and confiscated the \$300,000 or so invested in them, they hope to turn with decimating fire upon the traps two years from now. As for the professed sympathy for the poor fish, it is the hollowest of mockeries, and the charge that salmon are any dearer when killed with a wheel than with a club has been effectively refuted, not only by the late Mr. McBurn, but by the present Commissioner himself. This recrudescence of war on fishing gear is surprising, in view of the cessation of the demagogic demands that used to disgrace all our state party platforms. Its explanation seems to be in the temporary array of tramps against their former allies. If they are shortsighted enough to imagine the gillnetters will spare them the more for this present aid, their undoing will be inevitable and cruel. They will find they have destroyed the only ally they could enlist successfully in self-protection.

**SOWN IN FOLLY; REAPED IN RIOT.** Mrs. Carrie Nation is variously termed by her admirers a "Joan of Arc" and "John Brown." By any other name this poor old woman would smell just as sweet. Joan of Arc was finally burned as a witch, and John Brown was finally hanged as a land pirate. Our age is too enlightened to afford any just hope that Kansas, which does not hesitate to burn a negro at the stake, will burn Mrs. Nation as a "witch" or hang her as a land pirate. Nevertheless, her infatuated admirers and silly sympathizers builded better than they knew when they compared Mrs. Nation to John Brown. She is of the Brown type of folk, who quote Bible texts in defense of their violation of the laws of the land. John Brown decided for himself that because he deemed slavery wrong he would commit murder and theft against slaveholders, despite the fact that under the Government of the United States slavery was legalized and slaves were as much property as cattle. So John Brown, in Missouri, did not hesitate to "run off" a slaveholder's negro and then to "fine up" and shoot to death in cold blood a number of Missouri "border ruffians" whom he had taken prisoner, or to invade Virginia, seize the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry and shoot dead the Mayor and several other citizens who sought to recapture it. He was a monomaniac, an anarchist. He recognized obedience to no law except the law of his peculiar personal conscience, illuminated by his private interpretation of the Old Testament. Of course, no human arrangement of society would be possible, if such a creature as John Brown were permitted to range to and fro without restraint or punishment. Mrs. Nation belongs to the same tribe of infatuates as John Brown. She has decided that because the prohibitory liquor law is not enforced in Kansas she will, by riotous assault, destroy the property of all violators of the law. Clothed with no legal powers, she is a rioter. Because the law was violated Mrs. Nation has proceeded to violate law by breaking the peace and by inciting others to break the peace. To justify her action on the plea of the non-enforcement of the law is absurd, for that plea can be argued for every resort to mob violence. When the "people," that is, the mob, are not satisfied with administration of the law, are displeased with the verdict, or are afraid the verdict will not please them. The moment that this plea is recognized there is an end of all preservation of order. The real trouble in Kansas is that law has been enacted which the machinery of justice is not competent to enforce in many communities where there is no public opinion behind it. Grand juries will not indict and petit juries will not convict. Witnesses will not testify or will perjure themselves. Maine is another case in point. It has constitutional prohibition, just as has Kansas, but Maine has no Mrs. Nation. Maine is not neurotic enough to burn negroes at the stake in the presence of women and school children. If it were, it would be likely to tolerate a Mrs. Nation and her hatchet. There is constitutional prohibition in Maine, and in Bangor today there are plenty of "open bars"; the liquor-sellers are fined twice a year, and are un molested the rest of the year. With the exception of Portland, the leading towns and cities of Maine all permit liquor saloons to flourish openly. A practical license system prevails in shape of fines levied twice a year on the saloons.

Neither in Maine nor Kansas has prohibition stopped the open sale of liquor, and comparison of the statistics of Kansas with those of Nebraska and Minnesota appears to prove that prohibition during its twenty years of life in Kansas has not lessened crime or increased the health or added to the material welfare of the people. The following figures of crime are taken from the census of 1890:

Table with 4 columns: State, Murder, Rape, Arson, Total. Rows for Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota.

Mrs. Nation's raid on the liquor saloons in the large cities of Kansas proves that the attempt to prohibit the sale of liquor has failed. In the cities of both Maine and Kansas the law is a dead letter and the liquor traffic freer than under high license. The prohibitionists cast only 208,000 votes for Woolley for President after boasting that they would poll 500,000; they failed to poll votes enough in any state to have changed the result, even if their

entire strength had been cast in favor of the minority party. The average prohibitionist is an incarnation of self-sufficiency, self-righteousness and self-glorification, lineage descendants of the Puritan political levelers of Cromwell's day, whom John Morley describes as "intractable, narrow, dogmatic, pragmatic, clever hands at syllogism, literal in uncharitable imputation and malicious construction, honest in their rather questionable way, animated by a pharisaic love of self-applause, which is in truth not any more meritorious nor any less unsafe than vain love of the world's applause; without a trace of the instinct for government or a grain of practical common sense." Your prohibitionist always has an attack of mental rickets which keep him—

**INGRATITUDE TO A STATESMAN.** Every lover of fair play will regret to see the contumely heaped upon Mr. Walter (alias Jack) Matthews, for his efficient labors in making a charter for the Multnomah delegation. The unadorned truth is that Mr. Matthews, in point of intellectual acumen, polished address and legislative ability, stands head and shoulders above the nominal members of the delegation. His part in Multnomah County politics has been numerous and comprehensive, running the whole gamut from the brainwork of drafting platforms and framing legislation down to the use of his trusty right arm in rustling an objectionable chairman off the stage at a county convention.

But his labors are most graciously requited. The nominal statesmen get him to do the work and then disown him. This time their charter was a mess and they called him in. Always equal to any emergency, and fortified with decided and resources which put the "delegation" to the blush, he assembled a force of stenographers and jerked that jumbled charter into shape in less time than it takes to tell it. Well, what is his reward? Why, the statesmen disown him. "What?" they shriek in well-simulated indignation; "Jack Matthews making the charter? No, indeed! What do you take us for?"

In the name of common honesty, is it not about time that justice was done to the brains, energy and industry of Mr. Matthews? If anybody is to have the capital prize, who is better entitled to it? We respectfully submit that there is not a man Jack of the Federal brigade who can pack a state convention, handle a primary fight, outline a party policy or frame a charter to compare with Walter Matthews. Why, then, is he put off with an assistant postmaster when he should be Sheriff or at least Mayor? No; why should he be denied the highest honors? If his record for official trustworthiness isn't equal to Ike's for Collector of the Port, and if he can't make as good a speech in the United States Senate as McBride, we miss our guess.

The day may come when Mr. Matthews will get tired of doing all his party's work and then being indignantly disowned by the statesmen he has made. When he does, look out for trouble. There ought to be honor even among the Federal brigade.

**AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.** It is reported that President McKinley will call an extra session of Congress. He cannot well do otherwise in justice to himself and the country. An extra session is the only way that has to pay for the filibustering of Pettigrew, Teller, Allen and their associate anti-expansionists in the Senate. Through the efforts of these men the Army bill was outrageously delayed at vast cost to the country. The failure to pass this bill has made it impossible to recruit men enough to supply promptly the places of those soldiers whose time of service expires by July 1 of this year, and this must greatly retard the spread of the army to the islands. There is urgent all-far immediate legislation to develop the resources of the Philippines and to extend civil government to them. The Spooner amendment, now reported as an amendment to the Army appropriation bill, is still denied enactment, despite the fact that it is substantially identical with the similar measure which the eighth Congress enacted in the case of Louisiana Territory, and with that enacted in the sixteenth Congress in the case of Florida Territory.

The action of the Demo-Populist obstructionists has been most malignant. They have denounced the President's policy without stint, and yet they have refused his prayer for action on the part of Congress, both in the matter of the Philippines and Cuba. They will not allow Congress to enact any policy for the President to enforce; they will not endow the President with the powers granted by the Spooner amendment. They will not give the President the means necessary to do his full duty efficiently, nor allow Congress to frame a policy for his guidance. The malignant purpose of these obstructionists has been to make the confusion caused by their hostility two years ago become "confusion worse confounded." The President, therefore, in calling an extra session, will be safely within sound statesmanship and good politics. He fairly says that it is not just that he should continue to bear the full burden of a severe responsibility which Congress should have promptly assumed and taken off his shoulders. He has a right to say to Congress, "Either frame a policy concerning the Philippines and Cuba for my guidance, or else empower me with full discretion to act and furnish me with all that is necessary to enforce the authority of the United States until you are ready to enact a policy." The anti-expansionists will not suffer the President or Congress "to make a go of it," but insist themselves on "spilling the horn."

There has been nothing equal in malignity to the action of the anti-expansionists in the Senate since the Administration of President Hayes (1877-81), when the obstructionists in the House practically tried to starve the Administration into submission by fastening "riders" to the appropriation bills so as to prevent the wheels of the Executive Government from moving. There was some excuse for this conduct at that time, for it followed close upon the seating of a President through an electoral commission, when there was great political bitterness felt and expressed between the parties. The situation today affords no ground for excuse; the Philippines are ours beyond remedy, save retreat or recession. No sane man of intelligence believes that it would be either wise or decent on our part

to withdraw from the islands to allow them to become a breeding nest of Malay pirates or to be appropriated by one of the great powers of Europe. The islands are ours for the future, and it is our duty to make the best of them. To make the best of them promptly, Congress should answer the urgent call on part of the Philippine Commission, approved by the President, for immediate legislation.

The population of the State Insane Asylum at Salem has reached high-water mark, 1200 inmates being there at present under treatment. The expense incident to the care of this large number of unfortunates is at best enormous. Every item looking to increased cost of maintenance should be carefully scrutinized by the Legislature—matters which should be ordered on a humane economical basis, since it involves a realization of the futile hope of theorists that the Insane Asylum management will yet be "taken out of politics."

The pretense of the partisans of Admiral Schley that Admiral Sampson had no part in the victory over Cervera is, since the latter is entitled no credit for it because he was not present when the battle began is absurd. General Grant gets full credit for the first day's fight at Shiloh, despite the fact that he was absent when the battle opened at daylight, and did not arrive until 10 A. M. If the enemy had won the day at Shiloh, Grant, not Sherman, would have been charged with the responsibility. If Cervera's squadron had escaped, Sampson would have had to bear the responsibility. If the admiral, since he was not present at Cedar Creek, he could not have escaped the responsibility by saying that he was not present when the battle began. Sampson placed all the ships in position, and the battle was fought according to his orders. Every Captain fought his ship independently, without any orders from Schley, who fought only his own ship.

Oregon's increase of population between 1890 and 1899 was from 313,767 to 412,536, or 31 per cent. The average increase in the counties through which the O. R. & N. passes was 64.2 per cent. Eastern Oregon is increasing in population faster than Western Oregon, and the great advance in those counties is largely attributable to the policy of the railroad in promoting the industrial development of the region, in experimenting with new crops and discovering and exploiting natural resources. Sugar factories, lumber mills, creameries, fruitdriers, stamp mills, coal measures, broom grass, Hungarian hops, peanuts—all things that promote the growth of the country—have the active interest and support of the O. R. & N. in its territory. This incident of railroading is growing in importance, and the results are apparent in census figures, industrial statistics and the prosperity of the state.

Anxiety in England for the troops in South Africa is divided between the danger of a surprise by the Boers and the onslaught of the bubonic plague. Official returns to the War Office in regard to this latter menace are not given to the public. Still, it is not doubted that the plague has broken out in the British field forces under Kitchener, and that many deaths reported as due to enteric fever are the result of the more dreaded disease. Facing this new foe, London's view of the war in Africa is more gloomy than at any time since just prior to the relief of Ladysmith, nearly a year ago. Happy Victoria, to have gone quietly through nature's open door out of this trouble; unfortunate Edward, to have succeeded to it as part of an otherwise goodly but still sufficiently perplexing heritage!

Advices from Winfield, Kan., state that the situation there can best be likened to the old days when Indians broke grass, Hungarian hops, peanuts—all things that promote the growth of the country—have the active interest and support of the O. R. & N. in its territory. This incident of railroading is growing in importance, and the results are apparent in census figures, industrial statistics and the prosperity of the state.

The Oregonian sent another man to Salem yesterday, in addition to the three already there, to try to find out what is going on with reference to the charter and other measures of vital concern to the people of Portland. Never before has it been so impossible to ascertain what the Multnomah delegation is doing and proposing to do with the substantial interests of this community.

If the Legislature is going to destroy fixed fish gear, it should appropriate no money for the salmon industry. If it sinks the question to an espousal of one side in this discreditable fight between rival private concerns, it should at once abandon the pretense of conserving the public good.

The 1896 exposition will need an appropriation from Congress, such as St. Louis has just received. The appropriation will need a grant of large capital and ability. The Senate will need several years of prestige for his purpose. Therefore Oregon needs a Senator elected right away.

McBride was not at Washington and Oregon appropriations were cut down. But these two coincidences are not necessarily corollaries of each other, since perhaps his absence did not make any difference.

**GARDEN OF EDEN IN LUZON.** New York Times. The announcement comes from Dr. D. F. Becker, of the United States Geological Survey, who went with our troops to the Philippines, that the original Garden of Eden was located somewhere in that archipelago, and was on Luzon. It appears from a study of the geological formation of the Philippine Archipelago that somewhere in the Tertiary period these islands were in the midst of a vast area of swamps and shallow seas on the edge of the great Mediterranean Lake, which extended westward to the Atlantic Ocean. Then a good many things happened which it would be difficult to mention in chronological order. The earth, and as a result the bottom of the sea changed places with the top. Among other parts of the sea bottom, what are now the Philippines were lifted and became a part of the continent of Asia. The animals and plants had a chance to colonize them, which they availed themselves with characteristic enterprise. Subsequently there was considerable disturbance of land occupying what is now the site of the China Sea, which cut off from the mainland the migratory animals and plants which could not swim. Then began a period of volcanic activity, which disturbed things seriously and made it very uncomfortable for the animals and plants aforesaid.

There is no evidence, we are told, of any connection between the Philippines and the Garden of Eden since the Tertiary period. As islands, therefore, they are respectably old—old enough, some people think, to be entitled to autonomy; but there is nothing to do with that matter. Regrets have also been expressed by people who think they could improve upon the economy of nature if the chance was offered them, that the Tagal survived the deluge, and that the fossils in the Philippines or very near them, and that the Wild Man of Borneo was the undoubted representative of the elder branch of the human family. Professor Marsh's opinion rested on the discovery of the Borneo fossil, which include the missing link connecting man and the ape. Some people with an undue development of family pride think this no great compliment to our race, and they insist that we should at least remove nearer the ape than even the immediate ancestors of the Borneo man, who has developed into the Tagal of today. Dr. Becker's theory is, therefore, strikingly original, but it derives special value from the fact that it has been verified on the spot. Dean Hall, of the University of Minnesota, a geologist of national reputation, is so well convinced of the accuracy of Dr. Becker's theory, so to speak, on the very spot where the Garden of Eden must have been, if it was anywhere, that he waxes eloquent and proclaims that, "in bringing our flag to the original Garden of Eden, we shall secure a treasure beyond financial or political valuation."

It is a solemn but immensely comforting thought that the whirligig of time has not yet brought us to the end of the Midway Plaisance of the primitive world, where Adam and Eve wandered arm in arm, naming apes and sampling fruits. Like many things which find location in an's lap upon occasion—dimly kitted and bumpious babies, for example—it needs a good deal of holding to keep it there; but it will be to be hoped that in time it will become habituated to our earth, and at least endure them patiently, without fruitless and discomforting wiggling. Whether we shall ever recognize the original Garden and be able to fence it in as a National park, is, we doubt, a question of the future. It has been a good deal neglected, and most likely it has become so overgrown that its metes and bounds will never be accurately determined. This is too bad. To enclose it, and at least endure them patiently, without fruitless and discomforting wiggling. 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