

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

TELEPHONE.

Editorial Rooms.....105 Business Office.....107

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance—

Daily, with Sunday, per month.....\$ 5.00

Daily, with Sunday, per quarter.....14.00

Daily, with Sunday, per year.....160.00

By Carrier, per month.....\$ 1.00

By Carrier, per quarter.....28.00

By Carrier, per year.....336.00

To City Subscribers—

Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted, 10c.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included, 15c.

10 to 15-page paper.....10c

Foreign rates double.

News or Discussion: Intended for publication in

The Oregonian should be addressed invariably to

"Editor The Oregonian," to the name of any individual.

Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions, or to any business matter

should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian is not responsible for the return

of manuscripts sent to it without solicitation.

No space should be included for this purpose.

Postage Bureau—Captain A. Thompson, office at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma, Wash.

Business Office—47, 48, 49 and 50 Tribune building, New York City; 409 "The Yorker," Chicago; the S. C. Heckwith special agency, Eastern representative.

For sale in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper, 744 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Gold-berg Bros., 229 Sutter street; F. O. Smith, 1008 Market street; Foster & Greer, Ferry street.

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 222 S. Spring street, and Oliver & Nelson, 308 S. Spring street.

For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street.

For sale in Omaha by Bernhard Bros., 1012 Fairmount street.

For sale in San Luis by the Salt Lake City News Co., 17 W. Second street, South Salt Lake.

For sale in Ogden by C. C. Kind, 204 Twenty-fifth street.

On file at Buffalo, N. Y., in the Oregon exhibit at the exposition.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Elliott House newspaper.

For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kennedy, 1002 E. 12th street.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901.

TODAY'S WEATHER—Showers, with southerly wind.

MACHINERY AS A MEANS OF GRACE.

The world is full of sympathy run to waste.

Commiseration sheds its tears over large districts of humanity

which are doing very well in their way and would prefer to be left unmo-

mented in the days of the East Side, whether in London or New York, doubt-

less enjoys itself hugely when philan-

thropy is not looking and the lot of the poor, if we understood it, has prob-

ably as many points for envy from the rich as for pity. Happiness does

not always dwell in the marble pile or the carousing-garden palace. Some-

times it flies from such abodes to Mr. Elbert Hubbard's straw-thatched cot-

age in Ireland, where six curly-headed

urchins are tucked snugly into one bed at night, fall, where they sleep soundly

till morning.

The workman has always been a target for both individual and corporate

ty. As long ago as Adam Smith we were taught:

They (the working people) have little time to spare for education, and they are

able to work they must apply to some trade by which they can earn their

subsistence. That trade, too, is generally so sim-

ple and so uninteresting and so little

understanding, while at the same time, their labor is both so constant and so severe that

it leaves them no leisure and less inclination to apply to or even to think of anything but

work.

And to this day the trades-worker is accounted unhappy, perhaps increas-

ingly so. A well-known teacher of economics recently delivered a lecture

on this very topic, in which he de-

clined to conclusions most lugubrious. His

idea is that the extensive substitution of automatic machinery for hand

labor, now evident in all trades, is detri-

mental to the intellectual development of the wage-earner, since the work

which he is called upon to perform is reduced, to the simplest routine opera-

tions involved in feeding a machine with raw materials. The monotony of

his task is very depressing, and that the modern system of minute subdivi-

sion of labor develops a hopeless feeling in the mind of the operative, because

he knows that there is little or no opportunity for him to become a skilled

master of any trade through his daily work. In the old days of the "apprentice-

ship system" when boys were in-

structed to masters and taught the principles and practice of a trade, there

was more incentive to ambition, and, consequently, a quicker intellectual

growth of the young mind, and a keener desire on the part of the youth

to become a thorough workman. In a word, we are told that the modern sys-

tem is injurious to the progress of the wage-earner.

It is interesting to see this theory

combated by no less an authority than

Professor A. E. O'Grady, Jr., of Philadelphia, who is, if we mistake

not, a pioneer in the doctrine that modern labor-saving machinery has been

the making of our American mechan-

ical industry, but not intellectually. He undertakes to say that in all

trades where automatic machinery has been extensively introduced, the su-

periority of hand labor, the ultimate result has been "beneficial to the work-

ers. In raising the general average of intelligence and in increasing the op-

portunities for labor." This comes

from the fact that the substitution of manufactured articles through the

aid of machinery enlarges the demand and increases the production to such an

extent that those things which were heretofore regarded as luxuries of the

rich soon become ordinary conven-

iences in the economies of life. This

increased production necessitates the employment of a larger number of op-

eratives than were formerly required to make the same articles by hand.

As an effective illustration, Professor O'Grady instances the case of an

electric traveling crane which was in-

troduced into a certain department of a large manufacturing establishment,

and immediately displaced no less than fifty helpers. Since then many other

machines of like character have been installed, yet the number of workers

in this establishment is more than 50

per cent greater today than before, the

total number of wage-earners in these

works having risen from a little under

5000 at the time alluded to, to over 8000

men at the present time, and the works

have grown to be the largest of their

kind in the world.

The introduction of labor-saving ma-

chinery has proved beneficial to the

workers in many other directions. It

has shortened the hours of labor; it has

improved the sanitary conditions in

workshops; it has increased wages; it

has increased the purchasing value of

wages, and has elevated the social

place of the worker of the present day

above that of his predecessors; and

finally, in the professor's opinion, the

opportunities for advancement of the wage-earner in this country are today far greater than at any previous time, and that this fortunate condition of affairs is due largely to the educational influence of machinery upon the wage-earner, and to his emancipation from grinding toil by the aid of modern labor-saving machines.

COMPANIONS IN INDECENCY.

The Rev. Dr. George D. Herron, ex-professor of applied Christianity in Iowa College, at Grinnell, Ia., has been expelled unanimously from the Congregational Church on a charge of "conduct unbecoming a Christian and gentleman." His long letter of so-called defense justifies The Oregonian's recent explanation of his silence under what his admirers called abuse, viz., he had nothing to say. He admits the truth of the charges made against him; imputes to his wife, Mrs. Herron, that she holds the present marriage relation is a bond and a form of tyranny. He loves his children, but surrenders them to the mother; he "does not believe the present marriage system is sacred or good, but stands for the destruction of the liberty and love and truth which make of married and worth living," and finally he avows his affection for Miss Rand, to whom he was married on the 25th ult., in New York City, in the apartments of Charles Brodie Patterson, who is a mental science healer, living apart from his wife.

Rev. William Thurston Brown, pastor of the Congregational church in Grinnell, Ia., has written a letter to the effect that a "partial" converting to the gospel preached by Dr. Herron, who is the founder of "The New Social Apostolate." When Dr. Herron and Miss Rand entered the room, the doctor said: "My friends, I have chosen Miss Rand to be my companion." Then Miss Rand said: "I have chosen Dr. Herron to be my companion." That was all there was to the marriage ceremony, so far as the parties themselves regard the essentials. The "companions" have been presented with a farm of 30 acres near Metuchen, N. J., where they will make their home and upon which Dr. Herron and the members of "The New Social Apostolate" will be engaged in their work. The doctor first captured the heart of his "companion" some dozen years ago, when he was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Burlington, Ia., by his advocacy of socialism. Socialism did not please his church, so Dr. Herron resigned and then Mrs. Rand, his wife, who was a Quaker, "Christianity" at Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia., conditioned on the call of Dr. Herron to the chair. Herron taught here ten years, resigning last November. During the latter part of his stay he lived at Mrs. Rand's house, and he made a trip to Europe with her and her daughter, leaving his wife and children at home. He refused to have asked his wife to divorce him; she was persuaded to consent and duly pensioned, the children remaining with her. The divorce was granted March 22, and the whole affair is a very erratic example of the "applied Christianity" expounded by Herron, who not only violated social morality and decency by abandoning his wife, whose acquiescence in all blame, but by entering into a new marriage without any vows whatever. Dr. Herron explains his desertion of his wife by his new faith, which is a peculiar form of socialism.

When Charles Dickens, the great novelist, deserted his wife after she had lived with him twelve years and borne him seven children, he left her with a pension sufficient for her support and allowing her children to visit her, and added: "Mrs. Dickens is an excellent woman, but she bore me beyond all endurance." This was a brutal speech, but Dickens' action was not more brutal than that of Dr. Herron. He left his wife with a pension of \$1000 a year, and a new gospel, as he calls it—in order to unload the wife of his youth and marry a rich woman.

PORTLAND'S RIVER TRAFFIC.

Nearly half a million dollars have been expended in this city since January 1 in building and repairing river steamboats, and all of the craft thus turned out have profitable business awaiting them. This large sum of money has been spent on handsome passenger boats, powerful towboats for tug boats, and barges, dredges and small tugs, and the amount serves to show the importance of this traffic to the city which is the headquarters of the fleet. The operating expenses of the fleet under construction or repair since January 1 are over \$1000 per day. This sum is distributed for labor, cordwood and provisions, and the cost of the boats, and the cost of the cargo. The boats are distributed among the carpenters, machinists and other laborers, who place the larger portion of it in immediate circulation.

The boats distributed by the building and operation of these vessels, however, produces benefits small in comparison with those which flow from the traffic which is developed by the river fleet. All along the Lower Columbia are large numbers of settlers whose only means of reaching the outside world is by means of river steamboats. On the river, the boats are the only means of reaching the outside world. The river is neither a railroad nor a wagon road to afford an outlet to market for anything which is produced along the river. The same conditions prevail along Lewis River, Lake River and the Columbia above Vancouver; Savie's Island, Government Island and a number of other localities of wonderful fertility. Until the advent of the river steamer most of these isolated spots were as sparsely settled and as unproductive as when the mighty Oregon "heard no sound" save its own dashings, and their greatest development has not taken place until within the past few years.

The log boom has also played quite an important part as a civilizer, and in the development of new regions of richness. When the supply of sawlogs for the Portland mills was exhausted in East Portland, Albia and St. Johns, supplies were necessarily drawn from farther down the river. The settler followed the loggers, and the log boom followed the loggers, and the log boom not only paddled into new regions to bring out the cut of the camps, but it formed the only means of transportation by which the Portland merchant could reach the settlers in these isolated spots. Whenever a railroad entered a new region it requires a vast outlay for roads, rails and other equipment, which absolutely forbids the reason why so many rich districts are neglected. With the steamboat it is different. Nature has provided a right

of way and trackage equipment free of charge, and the log boom has no maintenance charges at all. This has not only enabled the river steambot to penetrate into territory where a railroad could not easily afford to go, but it has also sent it into competitive territory with the railroad to act as a regulator of rates.

The scores of river steamboats ply between Portland and points on the Lower and Middle Columbia and the Willamette and its tributaries are a factor of no mean importance in the commercial growth of the city, and the steady expansion of the industry shows it to be keeping pace with other lines of industrial development in which Portland is so vitally interested.

AMERICANIZING THE ORIENTAL.

American teachers by the shipload have lately been dispatched to Luzon, where they will be employed by the Government in the public schools. The world already knows the result of the able and costly efforts of the British Government to Anglicize the population of her Indian dominions, and it will watch with interest our experiment of Americanizing the Filipino. That the British Government has not succeeded in giving India anything beyond mere peace and material prosperity is not due to any lack of intelligent pains or able Civil Government and teachers, for in 1824 it sent Macaulay to India, where he remained about four years engaged in studying the situation and framing a code of laws. Macaulay's expectation that the population of British India would be led through education and progressive civilization toward the English standard of civilization has not been fulfilled; it has fallen through the impregnable opposition of Indian social and religious life. So complete has been the failure that the British Government today confines its efforts entirely to a policy of maintaining peace and fostering material development, in other respects leaving the customs and institutions of the natives very much as they formerly were.

In matters of religion the policy of the British Government has been one of perfect neutrality, and originally missionary work was not even permitted in India. During the first half of the nineteenth century the government fostered and protected the ceremonies of the native religions, but during the last decades all interference on part of the government has been discontinued. The rites and endowments of the native religions are administered exclusively by the native priesthood, Brahminism, through its caste system, practically enslaves its votaries through its social ceremonies and observances, which are so expensive that the poor classes, Mohammedanism, the second great religion of India, draws largely from the lower castes, to whom change of faith means a release from caste tyranny. The earlier attempts of the British to interfere in matters of religion were ended by the Sepoy revolt of 1857, which Lord Dalhousie, his secretary, Lord Ripon, and his successors have been largely caused by the fear of the Hindus that they were to be rapidly Europeanized. By her special command, in 1858, Queen Victoria established the policy of non-interference in native religious affairs.

The idea of gradual assimilation through education has been realized. European schools have been established in India; a native press has been created that demanded representative institutions, but the Indian people show no sign of any capacity for self-government that can be trusted for a moment. Macaulay believed that the native mind was incapable of grasping without being given the language and general culture of the governing nation, and in 1853 he made a powerful speech in Parliament in support of Sir Charles Wood's bill, which contained a system of education for the Hindus, based upon English models, under which examining universities were established at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and other towns. Here the ambitious youth of India who had been educated in the affiliated colleges were periodically examined in the classics, English, history and the natural sciences. The Hindus, who have marvelous memories, proved apt scholars in a superficial sense, but their scholastic training in no way influenced the growth of their intellect and character. Their feats of memory were wonderful; they had no lack of detailed knowledge, but they had no originality. They became subordinate clerks in the civil administration, were methodical, systematic, fond of statistics, and filled the central offices to repletion with cumbersome memoranda. The Mohammedans, on the other hand, refused to attend the Europeanized schools, and refuse to be governed by Hindu officials, whom they despise as slave-born and unwelcome.

In 1884 elective Municipal Councils were created in India, and a National Congress for the first time convoked, a purely advisory and deliberative body. The moment the franchise was declared for national elections by general suffrage, the Mohammedans withdrew, because, as they were in the minority, they would be sure to be ruled by Hindus. There can be no national parties, no representative institutions in India, because the line will always be drawn on religious divisions, and the contest of the electors will be a contest of religious prejudice, and the Hindu government by the most numerous sect, Hindoos. Jury trial, among natives, is difficult of administration, because the jurors will decide according to race and religious prejudice, and a Hindu witness cannot be made to tell the truth under oath in opposition to the oath of their relative or fellow-townsmen. European jurors refuse to convict a white man guilty of the murder of a native, just as a white jury at the South would probably refuse to convict a white man guilty of the murder of a negro, or as a white jury in California would probably refuse to convict a white man guilty of the murder of a Chinaman. The native press naturally is against such a course, and the country for giving themselves practical immunity under the law. In India the lands of the peasant proprietors are passing into the hands of the money-lenders through the strict enforcement of the payment of debts under the Anglo-Indian code. The Dutch in Java protect the peasant by legislation which absolutely forbids a native to sell or mortgage his property. English justice has enabled the money-lender in years of famine and distress further to impoverish the poor; the English education of the Hindus has merely given him a thin veneer of superficial culture, and the so-called free press is edited by discontents among the educated Hindus, who occupy themselves with stirring up animosities between the natives and the English, and between the different religions and

castes in the empire. These results made Lord Roberts say that the best government for India is a benevolent despotism.

In the Philippines we shall not have the deadening influence of Brahminism, with its caste system, to encounter, for the natives of Luzon are largely Catholics, but we shall doubtless find the average Filipino to be of the type of Aguinaldo, who betrays scholars enough at the Spanish schools to memorize something of our history without changing the natural quality of the man. Scratch Aguinaldo and you found a Malay savage at bottom, crafty, treacherous, vain and cruel. A certain degree of decent local self-government in each province, under a fairly capable native Governor, will probably be all that is attainable for many years to come. A representative government would be difficult, for the divisions would always be on lines of race and religion. The Tagals hate the Visayas and the Mohammedans are not friendly to either. It will be easier to Americanize Luzon than it has been to Americanize India, but progress will be slow and difficult for many years to come.

Wanted a Separate Government.

PASIG, Province of Manila, June 5.—The United States Philippine Commission has encountered warm opposition to the proposal to combine the Provinces of Morong and Manila. A majority of the Morong delegates hold that the population of that province entitles them to a separate government. Some of the delegates from both provinces desire annexation. The Commission has deferred the creation of the new provinces.

Ordered to Manila.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Orders have been given for the headquarters of field, staff and the Twenty-sixth Infantry, together with all officers of that regiment on duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and a detachment of 60 unassigned recruits for the Second Battalion of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, to proceed to San Francisco in time to take passage on the Army transport sailing June 25 for Manila.

Commander Ogden Returns.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Commander J. S. Ogden, of the United States Navy, returned from the Orient on the Gaelic yesterday. He has been in the Orient at Cavite, where his health was unimpaired. The battleship Oregon left Yokohama for San Francisco May 18, two days before the departure of the Gaelic.

General Chaffee at Manila.

MANILA, June 5.—General Chaffee and staff and two companies of the Ninth Infantry arrived here today on the transport Kipkpatrick sailed on May 29, from the Orient on the Gaelic. The Major-General's salute, General Chaffee will be General MacArthur's guest at Malacanang Palace.

Two Transports Coming Direct.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The War Department has been informed that the transport Kipkpatrick sailed on May 29, from the Orient on the Gaelic. The Major-General's salute, General Chaffee will be General MacArthur's guest at Malacanang Palace.

OPENING OF RESERVATIONS.

Secretary Hitchcock Will Not Need Protests of Oklahoma Indians.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The following telegram concerning the attitude of the Oklahoma Indians regarding the opening of a portion of their reservation to settlement was received today by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: "Sawadoko, O. T., June 5.—Lone Wolf, headman of the Kiowas, still working to obtain signatures to memorial to President and the authority for delegation to come to Washington to employ lawyers to work to defeat opening, held second council yesterday. Quannah Parker, chief Comanche; Ahpetetah, chief Kiowa; Apache John, Apache, refused to sign anything to do with the new Comanches and Apaches that came to the council, going home today and declining to have anything to do with the matter. The public should be informed that Lone Wolf is not chief of the Kiowas; Deles is his son, but a nephew. Neither has any influence except small following of Lone Wolf, who is a deposed chief and at present a leader of a faction of the Kiowas."

RANDLETT, Agent.

Lone Wolf, with White Horse and Koko Tande, the two prominent members of the Kiowa tribe, called upon the President today to arrange for an audience with the President. The President is expected to receive the delegation from the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches now in session at Anadarko. The Indians desire to protest against the opening of their reservations to white settlement under the act of Congress passed last winter. Lone Wolf and his companions were accompanied to the White House by Judge William Springer. The delegation from the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches is expected here the latter part of this week. Secretary Hitchcock had not seen Lone Wolf and his companions when they were in the city. A press reporter concerning their protest. He said, however, that unless they were able to present some more substantial reasons than the mere opening of the reservations, he would not delay the opening of the reservations. He said that more than a majority of the Indians had given their assent to the act of Congress, and so far as he was concerned.

Naval Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President today made the following appointments in the Navy: Commander, Louis C. Helmer; Lieutenant-Commanders, Charles N. Atwater, Harry Kimmell, George W. McCreary; Lieutenants, Walter S. Crossley, Benjamin B. McCormick; Lieutenants, junior grade, W. C. Cleverly, Jonas H. Holden, Earl P. Jessop, Thomas A. Kent, Arthur W. MacArthur, Jr., Charles M. Tozier; chaplain, with rank of Lieutenant, Joseph F. MacGrath; Assistant Surgeon, George M. Mayers; chief stoker, to rank with, but after Ensign, John T. Byrne.

To Be Major in the Marine Corps, George Barnett.

The following assistant surgeons of the Army have been honorably discharged as Majors and Surgeons in the Volunteer Army only: Captain H. C. Fisher, E. L. Fisher, John S. Kuhl, F. P. Reynolds, M. W. Ireland, William F. Lewis, Paul Shillock, A. N. Stark, P. C. Pauntieroy, Charles Wilcox and Henry A. Shaw, and First Lieutenant George W. Mathews.

Will Not Go to Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President will not be able to be at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, June 23, which was designated as President's day. Mrs. McKinley's condition is so dangerous that it is considered idle to speculate upon the possibility of his leaving her for 48 hours. Dr. Rixey said tonight:

"Mrs. McKinley is resting very comfortably now. She has gained a great deal this evening, but there is no marked change."

Increased Cost of Mare Island Dock.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Secretary Long has ordered the naval board to reconvene at San Francisco and again take up the question of additional compensation to the Mare Island dock contractors. The increased cost grows out of the change from wood to stone.

Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury bought \$250,000 short-term bonds at 113.32; \$125,000 short-term bonds at 113.32; \$125,000 short-term bonds at 113.32; \$125,000 short-term bonds at 113.32.

Transporta Will Not Be Sold.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Secretary of War has decided to keep the transports of the Atlantic service, and they will not be sold as first contemplated.

Final Trial of the Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Navy Department has authorized the final trial of the battleship Wisconsin, now on the Pacific station, about the 17th inst.

CORBIN'S VISIT TO PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Secretary Root today made it plain that the visits of the Adjutant-General, Commissioner-General, Surgeon-General and other officers who are going to Manila to inspect the administration of the Philippines, are not connected with the establishment of the civil government. He said they were going under orders for the purpose of obtaining information necessary to place the army in the Philippines on a peace basis, and with a view of reducing expenses to the lowest possible limit. The Secretary said he would have been glad to have made the inspection himself, but finding it impossible, he wanted the heads of the bureaus to see for themselves what was necessary to be done and to give him information on the subject.

Want a Separate Government.

PASIG, Province of Manila, June 5.—The United States Philippine Commission has encountered warm opposition to the proposal to combine the Provinces of Morong and Manila. A majority of the Morong delegates hold that the population of that province entitles them to a separate government. Some of the delegates from both provinces desire annexation. The Commission has deferred the creation of the new provinces.

Ordered to Manila.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Orders have been given for the headquarters of field, staff and the Twenty-sixth Infantry, together with all officers of that regiment on duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and a detachment of 60 unassigned recruits for the Second Battalion of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, to proceed to San Francisco in time to take passage on the Army transport sailing June 25 for Manila.