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to do it for him. If he is robbed, he must hire detectives to find the property and lawyers to help prosecute the thieves. His taxes maintain courts, clerks and recorders, yet not a move can be made by justice, not a paper filed in any office, without a fee.

No one, who, we pretend to have that sovereignty, will allow that there is a sovereignty of the taxpayers of the free moral agent, of the school district, of the state, of the Nation, of the globe, of the solar system, of our sidereal system, of the Milky Way of which we form a part. One sovereignty cannot be interfered with by another, but as the wheel turns round every spoke must be in its place. Universal sovereignty, it should also be observed, is coexistent with consent of the governed. The "governed" always "consents." He had to.

Engineering efficiency must be found before great sums are put into irrigation work, and we know of no way to gain it except through some such means as the Government engineers have themselves suggested. It is idle to set up the claims of the "practical irrigationist" for the sake of practical irrigation. In the world today, the man with the hoe, whose labor is given to special and very limited fields. Those who, in connection with present projects, are seeking to exploit themselves as practical irrigationists, are nothing better than professional promoters, sellers of supplies, owners of lands likely to be increased in value by Government operations, and others seeking profit through one speculative project or another on the basis of Government expenditure.

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It isn't in the nature of Americans, or of Englishmen, or of those brought up in Anglo-American or Teutonic ideas, to be cruel. The English language itself, wherever spoken, is a guarantee against cruelty. Hence, when American soldiers in the Philippine Islands are charged with systematic and studied acts of cruelty to the Filipinos, it is incredible. It is probable, indeed, that there have been isolated acts of retaliation, by American soldiers infuriated by torture and murder of their comrades by Filipinos. It is too much to expect of human nature that in such circumstances some acts of this kind would not occur. But they were not countenanced by the authorities; on the contrary, they were expressly forbidden, and constant effort made to prevent them, so that, as a matter of fact, "the cases have been few and far between." The Secretary of War adds that the war has been conducted on the part of our Army, as a whole, "with scrupulous regard for the rules of civilized warfare, and with humanity never surpassed, if ever equalled, in any conflict." The American people should receive this official assurance with a conclusion against the assertions of irresponsible gossip.

The Adventist Sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich., which was burned a few days ago, will be rebuilt at once. An institution of such wide influence and beneficence can be burned down, but not out. The denomination that supports it is composed of thousands of frugal men and women who are intensely loyal to their religion and to the service of humanity. The loss on the burned buildings represents the difference between \$400,000 and \$150,000, insurance to the latter amount having been carried. Though wedded to the past and interpreting literally its religious mysticism as applicable to all ages of the world and all conditions of mankind, these people grow in material wealth, and as the result of their late experience with the flames will have their new buildings as nearly drop-proof as modern ingenuity, working upon non-combustible matter, can make them.

A few days ago a company "was incorporated in Baltimore with a capitalization of \$100,000, which controls patents whereby fiber and celluloid can be taken by a cheap process direct from cornstalks. It will enter at once into competition with the straw board trust, placing upon the market many articles similar to those manufactured by the latter company. The two combinations represent the tremendous growth in intensified industry between the period fifty years ago, when straw was burned in the fields to get rid of it, and cornstalks stood all winter in the fields to be plowed under in the Spring, their substance having been beaten out and diffused by the storms. Capital has many uses to answer for, no doubt, but some of these at least are condoned by the power that it has brought to bear upon industry in utilizing waste for the comfort and convenience of mankind.

Some time ago a correspondent of The Oregonian expressed the accuracy of its statement that the Empress Josephine after her marriage with Napoleon was a frivolous woman and an unfaithful wife. The recent publication of "Napoleon's Letters to Josephine, 1796-1812," by Henry Foljambe Hall, proves that until the middle of the Italian campaign of 1796-97 Napoleon loved Josephine and was completely devoted by her. During all this time, save for the short period that he spent with her after he reached Milan, she was dishonoring him and herself by her shameful conduct. Even after his discovery of her gross duplicity Napoleon continued to regard her with affection, and was considerate of her happiness even after he divorced her and married Marie Louise.

The early love letters of Napoleon to Josephine, in 1796, quoted by Sir Walter Scott in his "Life of Napoleon," show clearly that Napoleon passionately loved Josephine until he discovered her perfidy. The most recently published "memoirs" and letters of famous personages of the Napoleonic period all agree as to the disolute behavior of Josephine during Napoleon's Italian campaigns and during his absence in Egypt. Napoleon probably knew that Josephine was light of love before her marriage. The women of that revolutionary period were nearly all of that sort. The Duchess of Abrantes, wife of Napoleon's minister of war, Madame Talleyrand, tells a story of intrigue that involves not only her own reputation, but that of Napoleon's sister, who married Marshal Murat. The women of the Napoleonic period, like most of the men, were persons not distinguished for purity of life. There is but one testimony regarding Josephine, however; she was an amiable woman, but wedded to vanity and love of dress and pleasure, a true creature in her love of luxury and dissipation. When she became too old to be contented to spend money so extravagantly that Napoleon, who had suffered from poverty in his early days, frequently rated her sharply for her wicked waste. In fact, the only time he reproved her was when he audited some of her enormous bills for dress and finery.

The historical evidence is overwhelming that Josephine in morals was neither better nor worse than her beautiful fellow-prisoner, Madame Talleyrand, who was emphatically "a woman of the period" in morals and general frivolity of character. The mistress of General Hoche and Barras before her marriage to Napoleon, she "flirted" after her marriage as long as she was young enough to win and keep a lover. The most recent historians do not stop to dwell much on this matter, deeming it as a fact fully established and of small relative consequence in the story of Napoleon's great career. The wife of Napoleon was beyond suspicion. The wife of Napoleon did not have to be and was not blameless.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise has the splendid courage of honest conviction, the calm assurance that is born of knowledge of the things whereof he speaks, and the gift of language wherewith to make known his views and findings to the community. Of his vigorous arraignment of the corruption in political life, and the abuse of power (the former of which, like the poor, we have always with us; the latter of which we have had at least one glaring illustration within a few days), it may be said that it is timely and pointed. Whether it proves effective or not depends upon the people themselves, who are the conservators of justice and the arbiters of their own political conditions, if they would not be awoken to a sense of their responsibility and assert themselves in opposition to the power known as the "machine." It is characteristic of political human nature, if the term may be allowed, that men are apathetic at the time when their influence might be made effective through the conscientious discharge of their political duty at the primaries and the polls, awakening after the mischief is done to a realizing sense of the political degradation they have fostered by their inertia and sealed, for a term, by their vote. Perhaps to relieve an aroused conscience, possibly as a necessary vent to an honest but belated indignation, protest against the official tyranny of the "bosses" and the corrupt practices of public men in lively action, there is time, which may be likened, in homely phrase, to "splitting against the wind." The effort simply returns to mock and to defy. Dr. Wise, however, under the auspices of the Economic League, makes no mistake as to time. He throws down the gauntlet at the feet of the "bosses" as they are preparing to form their ranks for another tenure of official corruption, and boldly asks the people to take it up and force the contest. The truth, of course, is that the views upon political questions of wider import in order to acknowledge that Dr. Wise's arraignment of machine politicians is honest, timely, brave and just. To all good citizens it says, in effect: Be alert, register, and with awakened conscience work in the primaries and vote at the polls for men to whom "public office is a public trust."

A thief has gotten away with the collection of rare coins that has been on exhibition in the rooms of the Oregon Historical Society. And now the question "What will he do with them?" is perplexing a practical community that recognizes value in coin only when it is a medium of exchange, or at least when it can be placed on exhibition. As well have a "pocketful of rocks" as a bag of rare coins hidden away, against every piece of which both the pawnbroker and the public is warned by specific description duly published. The gold coins are worth the weight in gold, but whatever unrecognizable shape they may be beaten, and thereby

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How little is known practically or scientifically about the physical problems of irrigation on a large scale is illustrated by the controversy which has arisen in connection with irrigation proposals now before Congress. Irrigation has been practiced since the days of the Pharaohs, but with one or two historical exceptions it has been a small business pursued in a small way and for local purposes. No such wholesale project as that now under discussion in Congress has ever been attempted in any country; and if the truth were confessed there is nobody who has had the better of the engineering theory to offer in respect to the great project of bringing water artificially to the lands of the arid West. This much is admitted, practically, by the so-called experts in their demand for a moderate appropriation for experimental undertakings. While they do not put it in so many words, it is plain that they would like to make a trial of one or more specific projects before proceeding to the great works which are urged in every part of the West and to which the President has given a general approval. This would seem to be the part of common sense. The situation plainly calls for experimentation, and we would much better proceed carefully and at first upon a limited plan than to rush blindly into enterprises of questionable or at least of undemonstrated practicality.

This plan seems very generally to be opposed by the so-called practical men of Colorado and other states in the arid West. They are calling loudly for some thing to be done in a large way, and are eager to proceed upon the basis of any theory, no matter how novel. It is plain that the enthusiasm of these so-called practical men rests upon hopes of personal advantage rather than upon a disinterested anxiety for the good of the country. In electrolytic cases out of a hundred, we believe, the "practical" enthusiasts are men who have engineering services for hire, machinery to sell, or who in some other way are in a situation to profit directly by burrowings at the hands of the Government. The demand for immediate and hurried expenditure of money comes wholly, so far as we are able to learn, from persons of this class. The agricultural settler, in whose pretended interest so much is being said, is himself making no clamor, and is easily contenting himself with such resource of available lands as the country already affords. And this being so, there is every reason why work on Government account should proceed rationally and in so far as possible by means of demonstrated efficiency. And if other methods are pursued, if through the persuasion of politicians and exploiters the Government shall be pushed into precipitate, wholesale and ill-considered schemes of development, there is bound to follow a result in the form of colossal wastes and losses and in disappointment and scandal. It is a case in which the surest way to progress is to complete the slow way following step by step upon the course of experience and practical demonstration.

Mr. Tongue's theory, as set forth in the course of a long interview printed on another page, is, we think, mistaken, in so far as his demands are based upon considerations of geography and of state interest. The notion that justice requires an immediate return to each state in the form of Government expenditure on irrigation account is a strained one; and if insisted upon, will, we believe, break down the whole project for National aid in irrigation enterprise and nullify the value of all that has thus far been accomplished in connection with the irrigation proposition. If the sums likely to be available through National appropriation for irrigation work are immediately to be parceled out among the several states, there will not be enough in any one instance for the accomplishment of any large purpose. We should be gratified, of course, if some place in the State of Oregon should be selected as the first point for experiment and exploitation, but if the choice would fall to some other state, we should hold it a very narrow policy on the part of Oregon to protest because no share of the appropriation came immediately to her. Irrigation development must of necessity proceed in detail, and it is no sound objection to a proposition looking to large expenditure in Colorado or Arizona or any other state, that the expenditure is immediately to be made in Oregon or California. A fair spirit and a large mind in these matters will refrain from special demands in the name of geographical justice.

In the main, Mr. Tongue's argument proceeds upon sound lines. Clearly the business of irrigation development on the part of the Government is not a thing which calls for feverish haste or for excited methods. The general interest is not vastly suffering for extension of the work in all directions. There will be time in plenty, even under deliberate and cautious policies, before the necessity for more agricultural country shall be critical, or even very urgent, and it hardly needs to be argued that the situation is not one calling for such wholesale development as will cut down the price of agricultural staples. The farmers of the country will hardly be interested in Mr. Paul Morton's suggestion for such immediate extension of agricultural area and cheapening their products in the general markets.

Mr. Tongue is unquestionably right in declining to sanction the wild projects which have sprung up on the basis of President Roosevelt's attitude toward irrigation. Nothing could more certainly defeat the ends which Mr. Roosevelt has in view than the adoption of hasty, half-conceived and extravagant schemes bound in the very nature of things to end in failure and in wholesale waste of public money. The gold coins are worth the weight in gold, but whatever unrecognizable shape they may be beaten, and thereby

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It isn't in the nature of Americans, or of Englishmen, or of those brought up in Anglo-American or Teutonic ideas, to be cruel. The English language itself, wherever spoken, is a guarantee against cruelty. Hence, when American soldiers in the Philippine Islands are charged with systematic and studied acts of cruelty to the Filipinos, it is incredible. It is probable, indeed, that there have been isolated acts of retaliation, by American soldiers infuriated by torture and murder of their comrades by Filipinos. It is too much to expect of human nature that in such circumstances some acts of this kind would not occur. But they were not countenanced by the authorities; on the contrary, they were expressly forbidden, and constant effort made to prevent them, so that, as a matter of fact, "the cases have been few and far between." The Secretary of War adds that the war has been conducted on the part of our Army, as a whole, "with scrupulous regard for the rules of civilized warfare, and with humanity never surpassed, if ever equalled, in any conflict." The American people should receive this official assurance with a conclusion against the assertions of irresponsible gossip.

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How little is known practically or scientifically about the physical problems of irrigation on a large scale is illustrated by the controversy which has arisen in connection with irrigation proposals now before Congress. Irrigation has been practiced since the days of the Pharaohs, but with one or two historical exceptions it has been a small business pursued in a small way and for local purposes. No such wholesale project as that now under discussion in Congress has ever been attempted in any country; and if the truth were confessed there is nobody who has had the better of the engineering theory to offer in respect to the great project of bringing water artificially to the lands of the arid West. This much is admitted, practically, by the so-called experts in their demand for a moderate appropriation for experimental undertakings. While they do not put it in so many words, it is plain that they would like to make a trial of one or more specific projects before proceeding to the great works which are urged in every part of the West and to which the President has given a general approval. This would seem to be the part of common sense. The situation plainly calls for experimentation, and we would much better proceed carefully and at first upon a limited plan than to rush blindly into enterprises of questionable or at least of undemonstrated practicality.

This plan seems very generally to be opposed by the so-called practical men of Colorado and other states in the arid West. They are calling loudly for some thing to be done in a large way, and are eager to proceed upon the basis of any theory, no matter how novel. It is plain that the enthusiasm of these so-called practical men rests upon hopes of personal advantage rather than upon a disinterested anxiety for the good of the country. In electrolytic cases out of a hundred, we believe, the "practical" enthusiasts are men who have engineering services for hire, machinery to sell, or who in some other way are in a situation to profit directly by burrowings at the hands of the Government. The demand for immediate and hurried expenditure of money comes wholly, so far as we are able to learn, from persons of this class. The agricultural settler, in whose pretended interest so much is being said, is himself making no clamor, and is easily contenting himself with such resource of available lands as the country already affords. And this being so, there is every reason why work on Government account should proceed rationally and in so far as possible by means of demonstrated efficiency. And if other methods are pursued, if through the persuasion of politicians and exploiters the Government shall be pushed into precipitate, wholesale and ill-considered schemes of development, there is bound to follow a result in the form of colossal wastes and losses and in disappointment and scandal. It is a case in which the surest way to progress is to complete the slow way following step by step upon the course of experience and practical demonstration.

Mr. Tongue's theory, as set forth in the course of a long interview printed on another page, is, we think, mistaken, in so far as his demands are based upon considerations of geography and of state interest. The notion that justice requires an immediate return to each state in the form of Government expenditure on irrigation account is a strained one; and if insisted upon, will, we believe, break down the whole project for National aid in irrigation enterprise and nullify the value of all that has thus far been accomplished in connection with the irrigation proposition. If the sums likely to be available through National appropriation for irrigation work are immediately to be parceled out among the several states, there will not be enough in any one instance for the accomplishment of any large purpose. We should be gratified, of course, if some place in the State of Oregon should be selected as the first point for experiment and exploitation, but if the choice would fall to some other state, we should hold it a very narrow policy on the part of Oregon to protest because no share of the appropriation came immediately to her. Irrigation development must of necessity proceed in detail, and it is no sound objection to a proposition looking to large expenditure in Colorado or Arizona or any other state, that the expenditure is immediately to be made in Oregon or California. A fair spirit and a large mind in these matters will refrain from special demands in the name of geographical justice.

In the main, Mr. Tongue's argument proceeds upon sound lines. Clearly the business of