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TODAY'S WEATHER—Showers and slightly cooler, with winds mostly westerly.
 MAXIMUM—72; MINIMUM—54; PRECIPITATION, 0.04 inch.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE SPEECH.
 It is no assumption on the part of Judge Williams that he was in the city to say, as he said in his speech on Monday evening:

In my own behalf, if I may be permitted to speak, I may say that the enactment of the new city charter will give rise to many serious questions requiring careful consideration. I believe that my many years' experience as a lawyer and as a judicial officer will enable me, if I am elected, to give the city in heavy expenses for legal advice in litigation.

Here, now, is a statement that the people of Portland, having in view the welfare of the city, ought to consider. It is probable that the speech which Judge Williams made in the city hall will receive the approval of the people of Portland and probably that it will be enacted by the Legislature. These results are expected by all. The experience of Judge Williams as a lawyer and as a Judge; his ability, universally recognized; the position he has long held and still holds as the foremost man of Oregon; his mental equanimity and his habit of disposition to avoid extremes of partisanship and action, will be qualities of highest value in the organization of the new regime under the new charter of Portland.

Every paragraph in the speech of Monday night was a gem, in itself. For further example, take this one:

Two objections have been made to my candidacy. I am an old man, and I am a church member. I plead guilty to both counts of the indictment. But I wish also to say that "while the frosts of winter are upon my head, the blossoms of youth are in my heart." My Democratic opponents need not be awake nights worrying because I am too old to fill the duties of the office, or too old to fill the duties of the office, or too old to fill the duties of the office.

Judge Williams has arrived at that stage in his career where he can have no further ambitions for himself, no thought as to further participation in public action but for the public good. "It will be my ambition," he says, "if elected, to put the new charter into effect without costly litigation to the city, and it will be my ambition to make Portland prosperous, law-abiding and beautiful." Every citizen knows that Judge Williams is a man who can contribute to these ends as no other man can.

Though the speech referred mainly to local matters, Judge Williams touched general politics. His expressed personal friendship for Mr. Chamberlain, the Democratic nominee for Governor, but said he was unable to understand the position which Mr. Chamberlain now occupies with regard to his party platform. He continued:

Though Mr. Chamberlain claims that National issues are not involved in this campaign, yet he knows that it is. He is a man who is over the United States will declare that Oregon has gone Democratic, and thereby has turned against the Democratic party. Roosevelt in the Philippines, and has declared in favor of independence for the islands. The critics of the new charter would claim it as a victory for themselves.

Here is a note that should stir to action every Republican of Oregon. The man who is a Republican, or sees reason for maintenance of Republican policy and purposes, can have no valid reason for voting for a Democrat for Governor, or for withholding his support from the candidates who stand for his party.

ANSWER OF NORTHERN SECURITIES.
 The answer of the Northern Securities Company to the complaint of the United States in the suit to enjoin the so-called merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroad not only denies that an illegal act has been done but also goes to considerable length in an attempt to show that no moral wrong has been committed or is contemplated. For the first time the commerce of the Pacific is charged with responsibility for combination. It may be accepted as true, however, that the outlook for business upon the Pacific strand the railroad manipulators to special activity; yet that does not make it clear that the combinations among the transcontinentals were conceived and carried out in good faith for the sole benefit of the dear people.

Not all the details of the methods by which the Burlington was acquired for the Northern lines and the Northern Securities Company was subsequently organized can obscure the fact that every one of those processes was designed for the benefit of the railroad owners. Consideration for the rights of the public had no place in those calculations. The great question was how to make the transcontinental movement ex-

pressed by "community of ownership," "harmony of interests" and similar soft phrases. Progress toward placing the railroads on a more profitable basis has been made only so far as active competition has been eliminated. And does anybody suppose that Mr. Hill spent seven years in scheming to get control of the Northern Pacific in order that he should not control that property? Having brought that property into subjection and made it serve a purpose in acquiring the Burlington, it is reasonable to suppose that he has created a holding corporation for them all that would defeat his cherished plans for governing the Northwest railroad situation. Mr. Hill is president of the Great Northern Railway. He is also president of the Northern Securities Company, which owns and controls the Northern Pacific Railway. The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific together control the Burlington. Mr. Hill is the governing head of this entire combination, the object of which is to make money for its owners.

Whether this common ownership and control are prohibited by the terms of the laws remains to be determined. It is perfectly clear to any thinking man, however, that such an arrangement necessarily must operate to kill the competition that was the chief safeguard of the public's rights. Putting the matter on the high ground of "international and interstate commerce" hardly relieves it of the charge that it is to give a power to be committed to private hands. The chances that this dangerous power will be abused are too great for entire public safety. The elaborate defense made in the answer filed in St. Paul Monday may reassure the stock market, but it falls far short of showing that the "merger" is a wholesome economic or political development, or that it will contribute to high industrial progress. It tends toward dangerous centralization of power in hands in no wise to be held accountable for the public welfare.

A JUST VERDICT.
 General Smith's acquittal, which seems to be taken for granted in official Philippine circles, need surprise nobody who has watched previous proceedings at Manila with understanding of the technical points at issue. The only question is whether under the orders of any responsible authority the two civilians were killed.

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be the judge, but extreme measures are always necessary against a savage foe as a matter of protective retribution. General Chaffee is an old Indian fighter, but his past record is free from any stain of wanton inhumanity; so is that of General Smith. Colonel Woodruff, who defended General Smith, is another old Indian fighter under General Gibbon, and is known to many of our citizens personally as a man of exceptional gentleness, kindness and philanthropic spirit. We believe the whole business from top to bottom is nothing but a cubic inch of fact made into a hoghead of sentimentalism for political effect.

A DISTINGUISHED PRELATE.
 In the death of Archbishop Corrigan the Roman Catholic Church loses a prelate of very high ability and impressive character. The Catholic diocese of New York City has always been ruled by men of commanding talents, like Archbishop Hughes and Cardinal McCloskey, and Archbishop Corrigan in talent for public administration was the equal of his predecessors, and in profound scholarship he was their superior.

It is noteworthy that Archbishop Corrigan headed one wing of the Roman Catholic Church in America, while Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, Keane and Spaulding may be said to have headed the other. There was no quarrel between these two sections of the Catholic Church; it was an amiable difference of opinion regarding the matter of the public and parochial schools. Archbishop Corrigan as an old school Catholic believed that the Catholic Church should have the right to control the Catholic schools, and at one time authorized his clergy to deny the privilege of the church to Catholic parents who persisted in sending their children to the public schools when the Catholic Church sustained a local parochial school.

Archbishop Ireland took a more liberal view. He had been a Chaplain in the Union Army in Sheridan's division of Rosecrank's Army, and he was an intensely patriotic man. He saw clearly that under our form of government the Catholic Church could not afford to take an antagonistic position, even in seeming out of sympathy with the spirit of our republican form of government. He said that the Catholic child was perfectly secure of sound religious training in the Sunday school, and through parochial teaching at home, but that when the Catholic child passed beyond the primary stage of instruction he believed it was desirable that he should attend the American public school in order that he might become a patriotic American boy who was for the National flag no matter what flag or what faith assaulted it. Archbishop Ireland said that under the free institutions of America, which utterly separate church and state, the Catholic Church has grown and flourished, and that no proscription whatever, we cannot afford, said he, to lose the confidence of such a country by being antagonistic to its public school system, which really is essential to train children to patriotism, to the feeling of nationality, by mixing with other children of all faiths. The common faith of all these children is faith and devotion to the American flag. This is in substance the view that Archbishop Ireland held and pressed upon the present pope so persuasively that the pope directed that no Catholic parent should be disciplined because he elected to send his child to the public schools. As we understand Archbishop Corrigan, he held to the old view that a refusal to prefer the parochial to the public school might subject the offender to a loss of church privileges at the hands of his priest.

The Catholic clergy of high rank in America have always been men of notable ability. The first Catholic archbishop of Boston was the warm friend of the great Unitarian preacher, Dr. Channing. Archbishop Hughes, of New York City, was the friend of William Lloyd Garrison, and was the friend of religious liberty; he was the friend of the American Union in the Civil War, and during the draft riots of 1863. The venerable Archbishop Williams, of Boston, is a man of great ability and influence. It is safe to say that no man rises to the place of bishop in the Roman Catholic Church of America who is not known to be a man not simply of theological scholarship, but of business ability, personal urbanity and political sagacity. Through brains, not simply learning, does the Catholic clergy get its title deeds to promotion in the church.

MR. MOODY'S LETTER.
 Elsewhere appears a letter from Representative Moody, in which he takes exception to recent remarks of The Oregonian. What The Oregonian said concerning Mr. Moody was merely incidental to the main purpose of the article from which he quotes, which was chiefly devoted to the efforts of John Mullethead to defeat the Republican ticket. The apprehension felt concerning Waco County was based upon statements made by friends of Mr. Moody at The Dalles, whose names could be given if necessary. We print Mr. Moody's letter in full, though some of his observations are of doubtful justice and of questionable discretion. The right of a man to have elapsed between the receipt of the article and his rejoinder might have served to temper his resentment at an inference which was based upon the statements of his own friends at The Dalles.

We shall give Mr. Moody the benefit of every doubt and accept with grateful gratification the assurance that he and his friends are supporting the ticket loyally as ever in Waco County. He does not say this, and even appears to have employed considerable care to avoid any direct statement as to his purposes or as to the reported fact that his friends at The Dalles were "interesting themselves in other directions." We assume, however, that when he says he hopes the Republican ticket will poll the full party strength, he wishes us to read between the lines a purpose to follow the course of action he describes as his uniform habit heretofore. And with this assumption, it only remains to say that our columns are open for a similar assurance from Senator Simon. The Oregonian has always been an advocate, friend and admirer of Representative Moody, as it still is; and it would never have called in question his attitude toward the Republican Congressional ticket if it had not been for the positive assertions of his friends, as has been said. If an injustice has been done, we regret it, and will promptly take occasion to say so upon evidence that the facts are otherwise. Complaining is not evidence.

With the views of President Jordan, of Stanford University, upon the higher education of women and upon co-edu-

cation, as delivered before the Federation of Women's Clubs in Los Angeles, all thoughtful persons will in the main agree. As to college education for girls, that depends upon the girl, just as college education for boys depends upon the boy. As to whether girls shall receive the same kind of a college education that boys receive, yes and no. That is to say, if an equal degree of breadth and thoroughness, yes. If exactly the same course of study, no; since the same course of study does not apply to the differing occupations of men and women. As to co-education, that is a matter largely of taste or personal preference. Summing up, President Jordan says: "It does no harm whatever, either to men or women, to meet those of the other sex in the same classrooms," and he adds to this statement an expression of the belief that men are better as the result of this association. It is a relief to find this hotly contested question given over to the simple, natural order of things, leaving it to the adjustment of events.

The strength, the vastness, the activities of the "iron age," as summarized in the first annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, showed the net earnings of the company on a capitalization of about a billion dollars to have been more than \$111,000,000. These sums are so vast as to mean very little that is intelligible to the average mind. It has been well said that the world is now in the grip of the iron age, and that the iron age is the full comprehension of the intellect. Yet the most astonishing feature of the matter is that this great steel corporation could not supply the demand for steel. The United States not only produces, but uses, more iron and steel than any other country. Its product accurately figured is more than one-third of the world's production. Yet such is the demand for iron, or rather for steel, into which most of the iron output is transmuted, that the effort of manufacturers is not directed toward finding a market, but toward meeting the demands of the market at their very doors. With all of the tremendous forces of capital, appliances and labor engaged in the production of steel, the output increases more rapidly than the supply.

The announcement of the death of Bret Harte will cause a shock of profound sorrow. As a delineator of the life of mining camps in the early days in which an almost trackless continent intervened between the great Eldorado of the Pacific and the centers of civilization, Bret Harte displayed the hand of a master. "The Luck of Roaring Camp" would be unique in the history of these wild mountain passes in which smart men struggled and fought and strove for gold, which, when acquired, had no commercial value to them beyond that represented by the gaming table and the bar, but for the fact that the tale has its counterpart in weird fascination in other tales of Poker Flat. Of us, but not with us, Mr. Harte spent the concluding years of his life in England, where he passed away suddenly yesterday in his 63d year.

Of late the public have only heard of Admiral Dewey as the devoted husband of his sick wife. It is a pleasure, therefore, to note that he, in conjunction with other members of the general board of the Navy, has planned and will supervise some important maneuvers of the North Atlantic squadron off the Virginia Capes next week. There is a limit to the enthusiasm that can be maintained for ships of war, cradled in the quiet waters of harbors. This limit was reached in this country some time ago, hence the announcement of these maneuvers and the accompanying target practice, giving the men behind the guns a chance to show what they can do, is timely.

Complaint is made in Democratic circles that "The Oregonian refused to print the speech made by Mr. Chamberlain, at the opening of his campaign, at Baker City. The Oregonian did not refuse. Mr. Chamberlain did not offer his speech to The Oregonian—though he offered it to several other papers; and the speech never has been seen by The Oregonian except in the papers to which Mr. Chamberlain supplied copies. Had he sent a copy to The Oregonian the speech would have appeared in full in these columns, the morning after its delivery at Baker City. The Oregonian did not print the speech after others had had it, because it is not in the business of printing second-hand news.

There is consternation in Boston. Restaurant-keepers have advanced the price of baked beans from 10 to 15 cents a plate. The beef trust is ingeniously charged with the raising of the cost of great staple food, the proprietor of a large restaurant explaining that the price of steaks and chops has gone so high that people eat nothing but beans, and as there was not enough profit in the old rate to keep the restaurants going, the price had to be raised in self-defense. As showing the interdependence of one business upon another and the whole on the financial ability of the consumer, this is a presentation that is simple and readily understood.

The days of small economies, of the cheese-paring type, pursued with ruthless disregard of the time employed, are past. Time is of greater value now than in the years in which the hand of the clockmaker, the shoemaker and the maker's bench were a part of the kitchen furniture of every home. As expressed recently by the president of a widely known corporation, "the days of saving wrapping twine are gone; the time is here for seeing that not a pennyweight more iron than is necessary shall go out in slag." The difference between bootless saving and profitable economy is well illustrated in this remark.

One of the most eminently gracious, because one of the most intensely practical of Andrew Carnegie's public benefactions is the proposed erection near the vast steel mills in and about Pittsburgh of a free library for the iron workers. Able-bodied men can find books and places in which to read them, but the disabled man cannot always compass the care and attention that his condition demands. In this view a free hospital is a much greater benefaction to workmen than a free library.

The most devoted friends of Admiral Sampson will experience a feeling of relief that his sufferings have ended, as his life practically ended some months ago. A gallant sailor, a man who honored the naval profession as it in turn honored him; patriotic, self-sacrificing, he belonged to an era in our naval development and warfare which makes his name a synonym of patriotism in the Nation's service.

TRADUCERS OF OUR SOLDIERS.

Chicago Tribune.

General Chaffee wrote in a letter of instruction to one of his subordinates: "I have all the time thought that we do not appreciate the value of our soldiers with a people whose character is so different from that of the white race, who are so much more of little value, and finally, who will not submit to our control until absolutely defeated and shipped into such a condition. It is to our interest to disarm these people, and to keep them disarmed, and any means to that end is advisable."

The remarks of General Chaffee testify to his common sense. The Filipinos, being less intelligent than white people, continue their resistance after it is obvious that they are being defeated, and become brigands. It is necessary, therefore, to give the Filipinos a sharper lesson than white men would need. They must be whipped into submission even the Apache and the other Indian tribes have been. General Chaffee has fought Indians. Hence it did not take him long to appreciate the situation in the Philippines.

An anti-imperialist paper says in this instruction that it is an order "to exterminate a people because they are 'degenerate' and 'inferior'." It is a pity that invaders that places where they keep their arms, and that to get the arms "General Chaffee says any means is not only admissible but advisable. Of course, 'killing everything over 10 years of age' is such a means."

General Chaffee, says the paper, "may himself be brought before a court-martial for giving such bloody instructions."

It must be irritating for a man who has served his country well during his whole life, and who is now patiently performing disagreeable duties to the best of his abilities, to find himself the target of base insinuations and unprovoked attacks. He has a construction given his plain words which they do not bear. General Chaffee is helpless. He cannot reply to the first insinuation, and he cannot object to the second. He has no philosophy to the first and consoles himself with the reflection that the attacks do not count for much so long as he has the approval of his commander in chief, who is in quite as good working order as the consciences of his traducers.

Possibly the venomous abuse of the men who are doing the translating of the Philippines irritates the men at home than it does the soldiers at the front. The latter hear only the distant echoes of the war that is waged on them at home. They are so much used to the idea that they have no time in which to brood over the unfriendly criticisms of the professional "friends of humanity" in the United States. The ordinary American, into whose mind the Filipinos sympathizers are continually shrieking their calumnies and slanders of the veterans of many wars, is becoming exasperated. He is the more irritated because he knows that the American soldiers to scorn, and who pretend to be themselves models of righteousness and purity, do not hesitate to pervert, to misquote, and to falsify the words of the men who are actually in the field. They will take an instruction like that of General Chaffee and twist its meaning so as to make it a second edict of the order for the slaughter of the innocents.

The moral dishonesty and the malignity of the Filipino sympathizers, irritate Americans all the more. They are so used to the hardships, the sufferings, and the death by treachery or torture of American soldiers and others. Excessive zeal in "the cause of humanity" is by no means incompatible with extreme moral degeneracy.

The Lacey "Cattleman's Bill."
 Chicago Record-Herald.

The bill of Representative Lacey, known as the "Cattleman's Bill," for leasing to the public the public domain for grazing purposes at a yearly rental of two cents an acre, presents such a radical departure from the policy that has been pursued by the Government under the homestead act that it is hardly conceivable that it has any chance of favorable report.

The ostensible purpose of the measure is to encourage the raising of stock by the homestead settlers and small farmers, who will be enabled to use and improve the grass upon the public domain in the vicinity of their holdings. It is in the vicinity of their holdings, it is said, that the public domain is the most valuable piece of property. It is capitalized at \$1,000,000, and has a surplus of \$500,000. Last year it paid 8 per cent dividends on its capital and stock of \$100,000 to its stockholders. It did twice the business in 1901 that it did in 1900, and this, to my mind, is the strongest sort of evidence that the Philippines are a valuable piece of property to our Government in the Philippines. Some trouble may be encountered in getting it, however, as the claim may be advanced that the treaty of Paris protects its owners.

A Spanish Philippine Bank, that has caused considerable injury to American interests, is owned by the church. Our Government desires to purchase it. The bank also arranges for this purchase, and no one else can. The bank is a valuable piece of property. It is capitalized at \$1,000,000, and has a surplus of \$500,000. Last year it paid 8 per cent dividends on its capital and stock of \$100,000 to its stockholders. It did twice the business in 1901 that it did in 1900, and this, to my mind, is the strongest sort of evidence that the Philippines are a valuable piece of property to our Government in the Philippines. Some trouble may be encountered in getting it, however, as the claim may be advanced that the treaty of Paris protects its owners.

"Smelling" Death.
 Chicago Tribune.

A London physician of large practice asserts that owing to the prevalence of putridive smells, he can foretell the coming of death 48 hours. He says that when a patient comes within two days of death, he can detect a peculiar odor emitted from the body. The smell is entirely distinct and characteristic, and manifests itself irrespective of the age, sex, disease, or personal cleanliness of the patient. When the odor is detected, it is slow in its progress the odor makes its appearance as much as three days before-hand; but when the disease is of the gall bladder, the odor is detected much earlier, a much shorter warning. He attributes the smell to morification, which begins within the body before life is extinct. There are one or two other cases on record of persons whose noses were so sensitive enough to detect the coming of death in this peculiar way. Dogs probably also have this sense, for hunting hounds have been frequently observed to commence a mournful baying a day or two before their masters die.

Good Example in Indiana.
 Indianapolis News.

The Indiana Republican retained not only from indulging the pending subsidy bill, but from saying anything whatever of the general subsidy principle. The more it is considered the more significant becomes this omission. It is a pity that a subsidy bill is pretty near a party measure. It is the pet of Senator Hanna, chairman of the National committee in two campaigns, and a special friend of President McKinley. It has been enthusiastically supported by Mr. Frye, the present President of the Senate; but Indiana Senators voted for the bill; and it commanded the support of all the Republican Senators except six. Yet not one word was said in behalf of the measure. Here again the convention arrayed itself on the side of public sentiment in Indiana. Will the state be followed by the question of other states? The question is interesting. Indiana has led the way.

The Halted of the Tramp.
 Commercial Appeal.

The young wife had a heart of gold. And sympathy to burn. So when a tramp appeared one day, "Dear lady, you spoke true. That he was hungry, and to help The poor man she did yearn.

"Come in," said she, "come in and get Some pie, and cake, and bread, Just like your mother used to make!" "Thank you," said the tramp, "I'm glad to hear what she had cooked, and saw With pleasure she blushed red.

But when he started to arise His face with woe turned blue, He seemed to sag, as he walked off, 'Till lady, you spoke true."

"He gaped," "My mother couldn't cook! I wonder how you knew!"

Asleep.
 Philadelphia News.

"Pa, what is a 'commotion state'?" Asked Jigby's little son, "Said he, 'Verment as one."

HIS HOLD ON THE PEOPLE.

Kansas City Star.

The proceedings against the so-called Mr. Roosevelt, while they are being brought by the Attorney-General, it may be assumed that the President is behind them. Whenever instances of alleged violation of the anti-trust law have been brought to Mr. Roosevelt's attention, he has referred them to Mr. Knox with instructions to begin action if there were reasonable ground for it. This in due course the merger company case came before the Attorney-General, and for the first time he found cause for proceeding against a combination in restraint of interstate trade. The present case is probably a parallel instance.

It takes courage for a Republican President to act through the courts against great moneyed interests. Corporations furnished the Republican party with funds; Mr. Hanna, its field manager, is himself a millionaire, and representatives of great financial concerns are personal friends of the President. Not only the men who are active in the huge combinations look upon them as inevitable products of the industrial evolution. They are convinced that the trust must be left subject to the laws of trade alone. Prices, they believe, will be kept down without competition by the need of doing the largest possible volume of business.

This view is sincerely held by many "captains of industry" whose achievements give weight to their advice in official circles. Wall street is industrial, and it regards any attempt to interfere with industrial combinations as mischievous in the extreme. The President was not taking any risk in his refusal to be left subject to the laws of trade alone. But Mr. Roosevelt held that influential men must not be allowed to ignore the law. There is nothing of dem