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TOLAT'S WEATHER-Showers in the morn clearing during the afternoon; warmier; erly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 58; minimum temperature, 55; pre-

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 4.

TRUTH VS. FICTION.

The Salem Journal finds mares' nests.

These-

We do not state any secret when we say that Scott went to Washington early in the Spring, and made the deal with Mitchell, Hanha and probably Roosevelt, by which Mr. Mat-thews was made Marshal, and by which Scott is to have the delegation from Furtland for United Scott United States Schator.

It is nothing but personal politics, and post Furnish was put up to be bied and slaughtered after he had served the managers with cash enough to carry the Multnoman primaries. It is the way things are done in these days by the organizers for pelf and the disorganizers of the burght. of the Republican party.

First, let us remark that it is pathetic indeed to witness this solicitude for the Republican party and this holy zeal against "disorganizers" of it, on the part of one who deserted it for Bryan, for silver, for populism, and who put in many years of frantic and fanatic effort in trying to destroy it.

"We do not state any secret," says the work he does can be understood by our silver-populistic-Bryanite -friend. a child. We know, however, that the Indeed, he does not; nor any truth either. Mr. Scott has made no "deal," pursult of ideal justice is not the company's reason for adopting piece work. is in no "deal," of any kind. He did That reason must be sought in the poslnot recommend Mr. Matthews for tion of the men, and it is in that post-United States Marshal; never joined in tion that we come upon one of the most any request for his appointment; neverspoke to Mr. Mitchell about it; never tremendous facts concerning organized in his life saw Mr. Hanna, or had any labor-a fact that makes one tremble communication with him, by jetter, telestruggle that must inevitably ensus begraph, messenger, or through any person or means whatever; never spoke, fore the union contention, hostile to wrote or telegraphed to President capital's preconceptions and vital to at Roosevelt about the Marshalship. He least one school of organized labor, it is not now nor ever was a party to any either established beyond cavil or shatpred | wond restorati gation from Portland for United States Why will piece work tend to prevent Senator." He had no part whatever in the union treating as a body with the the nomination of this delegation, or in railroad? Because it tends to bring out selection of it or any member of it. the individuality of the man and sink One-half the members he doesn't know his communal or tribal relationship with personally and perhaps never saw them, his fellows. It brings him in closer He has asked no man to vote for him touch with the superintendent and the office, and lessens the high status of the for United States Senator, nor ever will; he is no seeker of the office nor ever | union as his representative in all questions of hours, conditions and pay. In will be. In the newspaper business there is room for all his energies; it the one case, he is the railroad's; in the suffices him, and he has nothing to do other, he is his union's. It is the theory with the details of politics or the disof the union that a workman is simply tribution of offices. To him no office, one of a band. What his union promeven the highest, is or could be an obises for him he will do, what his union demands for him he will get. The railject of desire. As to Mr. Furnish. He was not "put road, on the other hand, will recognize up to be bled and slaughtered," and in him nothing more or less than an individual. His rate of remuneration was not "put up" at all, except by his supporters in Eastern Oregon. He was is in the hands of himself and the comnot asked for nor did he supply one pany's representative. Any one can see dollar to carry the Multnomah prithe profound bearing of this upon the maries. Not one dollar was used in life or death of organized labor. It forms the basis of a coloseal struggle. carrying them. They were carried on an appeal to the people, made chiefly There is one thing more to be said through the columns of The Oregonian. about all these manifestations of the Mr. Furnish was not invelgied nor sefundamental issue whether a man is an duced into becoming a candidate. He individual or a component part, and pushed himself forward and had supthat is that the world of organized labor port in Eastern Oregon and some in itself already betrays in this matter a Western Oregon. He and his friends thin but distinct line of cleavage. In were extremely insistent. They were some trades place work is contanded for not disposed to consider any other can- by the men and denied by the masters. didate; so that Multnomah, which vir-The difference in such cases grows out tually had to make the decision, had to of the fact that pay on a piece-work choose between him and Geer. After basis commands more aggregate remuneration than day work. In such long deliberation the delegation went to Furnish. For two reasons. First, it trades, it goes without saying, the ing but the announcement of peace prewas known that a terrible fight would amount of pay is regarded as more imbe made against Geer, on grounds portant than the principle involved, for which The Oregonian will not state, but example, in the machinists' strike. In which would have been stated by the such trades, the unions have approxiopposition had he been renominated. It mated somewhat to the capitalistic was believed that Furnish would be point of view. They have learned the the stronger man, and many think so interdependence of labor and capital yet. Again, it was the determination and the union idea has been refined into tained the war measures of 1812, Presiouse Mr. Simon completely-to put an instrument of peace and progress. an end to his domination of the Roughly speaking, these two schools Republican party. The argument was that if Mr. Geer were reof unionism may be described as the foreign and the American. The forninated, the organization of the eign idea prevails in the Coeur d'Alenes. The mines were willing to pay as much party, the composition of the state comor even more than the unions demittee, the direction of the campaign and the future action of the party would manded; but they insisted on a gradaremain in Mr. Simon's hands. If Mr. tion of workmen that amounts to piece Furnish were not to be nominated, the work. To the union every shoveler was convention would have been organized a shoveler, no more, no less. He must by the supporters of Mr. Geer, and that receive his \$3 50 a day, whether effiould have left the direction of the cient or inefficient. The mines would party largely in Mr. Simon's hands. pay a poor showeler \$3 and a good one These were the circumstances that \$5. The Union Pacific machinists, accaused the nomination of Mr. Furnish cordingly, follow largely the foreign and the rejection of Mr. Geer; these are idea, It is by no means certain but that the reasons that led up to those results. we shall see this foreign idea prevail The vengeance of the Geer and Simon throughout many of the coarser trades. factions was expected, and warning It is not at all essential that each man's was given; but Furnish and his friends play equals his product, so that on the whole the payroll equals the gross rewere willing to take the chances, and they who had hesitation and missult in output. It is rank injustice that giving about Furnish were willing the man who rides from the City Hall to accept him as the means of shaking off Simon's last hold upon to Pleamont should pay no more than the man who gets off at the Postoffice; the party. This is the "inside" of that but the street-car business goes on whole business; and The Oregonian without official censure. The "popularprints the statement because it thinks price" theater rather prides itself than otherwise on charging an equal fee for it may be interesting, and 'because, whether interesting or not, it is strictly a good show and for the worst of the true. season. The largest body of laborers in

and were even spared the humiliation shown most consideration for their had been branded as "copperheads" by of discipline by means of the "Brockworkmen. way spanker," is, in view of the cir-

cumstances, the strongest argument that could be urged at this time in Perhaps a word should be said, before favor of corporeal punishment for unthe incident is closed, about the attiruly convicts. Many intelligent and

tude of the city towards franchises of even humane persons doubt the efficacy various sorts in harmonious exegenis of disciplinary methods of the type that upon the conflicting doctrines that have made famous in comic opera "His Majperplexed the community the past few esty's Ship Pinafore," as applied to desweeks. It is true on the one hand that perate men doing time for heinous every possible encouragement should be crimes in the State Prison. The bellef

extended to semi-public corporations is, indeed, quite prevalent that it is that are apparently anxious to do businecessary to enforce prison rules by ness here; and it is just as true, on the methods that will act as a deterrent to other hand, that these corporations outlaws, bent upon making trouble and should be made to pay roundly for the deperately determined to escape. In some of the best-regulated punitive in-

FRANCHISES.

privileges they enjoy. Practically all of the objections to stitutions of the land the lash is held franchises involving public improvements can be swept away with one breath as captious, obstructive and insincere. The Hillsboro electric line, after being badgered and moved about to a circuitous route through the city, is finally censured because it doesn't move though town on a straight line! The independent light and power comcontrol them in prison, even though panles are opposed for no other reason these had consisted in stripes well laid than that somebody else is in posseson. When sentiment comes in conflict sion and must be protected. It is the with necessity in such matters, it is Council's business and the Board of Pubproper that the former should give lic Works' business to protect the city, place. Desperate criminals on paper are its taxpayers and consumers, and not very different from the same men in the holders of lucrative franchises. No hand. The former can be dealt with objection has been urged against the theoretically, to the great satisfaction Hillsboro line's use of streets that could of the theorist; the latter must be dealt not be urged with equal pertinence by with according to methods that have property-owners on any and all streets. been found by long experience to be This would keep it out of the city eneffective in keeping them in necessary tirely, just as we have kept the South-

ern Pacific off Front street and the Northern Pacific out of North Port-A FUNDAMENTAL CONTROVERSY. land, The principal contention between the On the other hand, while every en Union Pacific Railroad and its machinouragement should be held out that is ists is one of the most baffling and yet possible, all talk of foregoing taxation illuminative questions that could arise of franchises or earnings is the most

out of the complex relations between mischievous sort of folly. The commuorganized labor and organized capital. nity contributes enormously to the Difficult to understand and weigh, it wealth of these corporations in grantnevertheless uncovers the depth of the ing them their franchises. Here is the chasm which separates the theory that City & Suburban Railway, with its \$1,250,000 of outstanding stock and new mortgage of \$3,000,000. What could it sell its cars and rails for if it had not the franchises for its sixty-four miles of track and thirteen different lines? Here is the Portland Railway, with lite \$700,000 outstanding common stock, \$100,000 preferred and consolidated first mortgage of \$2,500,000. What would its stock be worth but for the value of ite franchises? The city has an interest in these valuable and interest-earning

easements. It is entitled to its incomfrom its property as well as the companies are entitled to theirs. A man got a franchise for nothing in Portland once and sold it for \$40,000. Nothing like that should ever be permitted again.

Fortunately, the present issues seem to have been wisely adjudicated. The system," he says "would tend to bring Hillsboro line's application has been them into competition with sweat-shop granted by the Council, virtually approved by the Board of Public Works, and whether this enacts the franchise into law as some contend or not, the road can undoubtedly be built. As for the electric light and power companies, the way has been opened for them to come in if they wish. The man who proposes to bring power from 188 miles away and conduct it under the Columbla River can accept the Council's terms if he likes, pay his reasonable per cent of earnings, and put up his forfelt. A deposit of \$25,000 is certainly not exorbitant on an enterprise involving the expenditure of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000. Let him take it or leave it.

> THE PEOPLE STAND BY THE SOL-DIER. es Senator Has rect in his statement that the attempt of the Democrats in Congress to manufacture campaign capital out of the resolved itself into an attack upon the American Army. The invectives lavished upon General Wheaton by Senator Dubois; the vile abuse applied to General Chaffee by Senator Carmack, have been Democratic arrows that, shot over the party edifice, have "killed their known American political history better and it would not have committed this blunder. From the foundation of the Republic the people have always resented assaults upon the Army of the United States. In the War of 1812-15 the Federalist party, which included the best brains and character of the country, committed political suicide because it was not content with opposing the declaration of war, but tried to cripple the armies of the Republic after war had absolutely broken out. John Quincy Adams was among the few Federalist leaders who had brains enough to see that the people would never tolerate a party that was against the Government when war was actually in existence. The Federal party was really a perhead" party in the War of 1812-15 in New England and New York. In New England the Governors of all the states refused to answer the call of President Madison for troops, and nothvented an attempt at secession by the New England Federalists. In New York State the Federalists refused to furnish Governor Tompkins with financlai support, and he ruined himself by his personal indorsement of the treasury notes. Had the Federal party susdent Madison would not have succeeded himself and the Democrats would not have retained power in the state and Nation up to 1824. Indeed, we might include the Administration of John Quincy Adams, for he was, like Rufus King, a "war" Federalist and was recognized as such when President Monroe made him his Secretary of State. As a matter of fact, the Democracy owed its unbroken rule of the country up to 1840 to the unpatriotic attitude of the Federalist party in 1812-14. There is good reason for believing that if the Democratic party of the North had given a hearty support to the War for the Union, Mr. Lincoln might not have been his own successor in 1864, not because of any fault on the part of Mr. Lincoln, but because of the many severe disasters to our arms almost up to the eve of the Presidential election of 1864. The Democratic party threw away its chances for success by its senseless desertion to the slave power and the 'solld South," just as the Federal party was dragged into bankruptcy and ruined by its frantic disilke of Jefferson and Madison. The Federal party of 1812-14 staked its fortunes on opposition to the war, and was ruined. The Democratic party of 1861-64 staked its abandoned by anti-imperialism, from fortunes on opposition to the war, and the unconstitutionality of expansion itwas rulned; was out of power for self to the project of an immediate pro- battle in which some one other than twenty-five years. Its ablest men, like tectorate. At last the journals of the himself will get hurt. The realization

their conduct during the Nation's strug-

sonal abuse of the Union soldier, were victims of public contempt outside their own narrow, provincial field. As late as the Presidential campaign of 1876, more than ten years after the war, Robert G. Ingersoll's most powerful campaign speech was based upon Tilden's unpatriotic attitude during the Civil War. The same feeling of devoduring the Boer War, when the Liberals, who had not fomented its outbreak, nevertheless stood firmly by the British flag. It is a case where blood is thicker Southern Unionists, like Early and Wickham, who became bitter fighters on the Confederate side the moment Virginia seceded.

The soldier who fights and dies under our flag is always a pathetic personality. He preserves and defends the state which politicians misrule; he protects from destruction the wealth gathered by the trader. There is not a merchant in Portland today whose property is not safer because of the growing education of the youth of the land to the sentiment of broad patriotism and abounding nationality. It is because of this education to patriotism and nationality that we do not do as they do in Germany, France and Russia and make a standing army in time of peace whose bayonets are as numerous as the wheat stalks in the harvest field. We stand jealously by our Army and its soldiers for the same reason that we pay annual honors to our patriot dead and teach our children on all public occasions that it is far better for a boy to be educated to honor his grandfather for his devotion to home and duty in the hour of danger and death than it is to teach him to worship the golden calf. War has its coincident vices, but they are not worse than the cankers of a

as our armies are chiefly composed of officers and men who love the flag, for whose idea they expect to fight and, if seed be, to die, we can afford to feel proud that the American people as a whole, from President down, stood tobly by the honor of the American Army, that is ready cheerfully to fight and fall for the American flag.

OREGON'S BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

The Pacific Northwest fared well in he river and harbor bill, and the news printed in yesterday's Oregonian, that board of engineers had already been appointed to visit this state and pass on the merits of the plans for the dissursement of the appropriations, will e halled with delight by every one inrested in an open river. The demanda of business backed up by a public sentiment which could not longer be ignored, and the strenuous activity of our men in Congress, have at last resulted n the Inland Empire receiving a portion of the recognition to which it is entitled. The waterways of the counand more comfortable. try are the only roads to market which cannot be controlled and manipulated by combinations of capital. "The Columbla River and its tributaries offer over a thousand miles of free trackage and charged with having derived his political philosophy from Rousseau. The right of way to any man who cares to Springfield Republican takes issue with perate a boat on its waters. On this this view, and thinks Jefferson was a grand commercial highway the bateau of the trader has equal rights disciple of the great English political philosopher, John Locke, rather than of with the palatial steamers of the Cana-Rousseau. It is known that as a young dian Pacific on the upper reaches of the man Jefferson had a copy of Locke's river, or the big freight and passenger writings, but it is not known that Jefcoats on the Lower Columbia.

The Government spent millions in ferson, prior to 1776, the year of the Declaration, was a student of Rousseau. building the canal and locks at the Cas-Locke, whom Jefferson did study, cades, and the people above The Dalles taught all the principles embodied in aided the project to the fullest extent.

itentiary, struck by lash, whip or rod, those trades where employers have popular influence for years because they journed, expressed by Carmack, settle upon one last and unalterable resolv which they will maintain to the death gle for life. Lesser men, like Voor- It is the demand-for another investihees, who had stooped to vulgar per- gation! Investigation has followed inquiry and testimony by wholesale before committees has supplemented voluminous reports from Army and Navy and commissions; the country has been flooded with reports by independent investigators of every shade of theory and practice, and yet the antis now take their last and desperate stand in favor of information. The reason is tion to the flag was evident in England that the exhaustive inquiries already made, from McKinley's proclamations to Dewey's evidence the other day, have put them in the wrong. Information has put them hors du combat, yet than water. There were thousands of they fancy what they need is more information. There is information enough. The only need now is for the creation of some perceptive faculty in the antiranks.

Newspapers published in the area af-

fected by the Union Pacific strike call loudly and bravely for a settlement. The strike is injurious to every industry, and the people must and will have the dispute put to an end and work resumed. It is noteworthy, however, that an exact balance is maintained between the two sides in the controversy. The easy way to settle a strike, of course, would be to array public sentiment on one side or the other at once and overwhelmingly, and force the unpopular, that is, the unjustifiable, side to terms. This is impracticable for two reasons. One is, the papers hesitate to array themselves openly against either the company or the men, and the other and more effective reason is that the merits of the controversy are hard to get at. There is a hint here for arbitration schemes based on moral influonce and support. If independent newspapers cannot learn the merits of these controversies and bring enough pressure to bear upon the erring contestant to settle them, what is to be expected calm world and a long peace. So long of public men like Senator Hanna, for example, whose future and even pres-

WILLIAMS FOR BETTER STREETS.

It is gratifying to learn from Judge Williams' first official utterance that the movement for better streets is to have a friend in the Mayor's chair. It is a movement which needs all the help it can get if our streets are to be put in fair condition in time for the Lewis and Clark Fair in 1905; and if they are not, then we would better not have a fair. Portland gains nothing from visitors now, for the most lasting impression made upon every stranger who spends a day here is that we have the most disorderly, the dirtiest, the most unwholesome and the most unpros perous looking streets of any city of our pretensions in the country. Until we can get our streets in a condition that will not discredit us on the points of taste, decency and sanitation we would better have as few people here as possible. If we are to live in the midst of disorder and filth we would better do it alone and not invite the world to behold our lack of sen-

eibility and of civic enterprise. Every city that has held an expositio has made it a point to get itself into the best possible condition, for it was learned long ago that the most important exhibit of any fair is the city in which it is held. Philadelphia did not understand this and

was a great sufferer in consequence, for the city itself made an' unpleasant impression upon nearly everybody who visited it in 1876. The water was insufficient in quantity and bad in quality; the hotels were overcrowded, badly administered and high in price; the cartiage system was insufficient and villainous, and the streets, in spite of some superficial efforts to make them presentable, were disorderly and unsightly. The Centennial Exposition was indeed a great success. It brought unnumbered thousands of people to Phila delphia, but it gave most of them an opinion unfavorable to the city, and was, therefore, rather an injury than a benefit

to it. Other citles in which expositions have since been given have taken warning from this experience and have made it a point to get themselves up in presentable shape. Chicago, notoriously the dirtlest place it

the country, made a tremendous effort to "perk up" for company, and actually did for the several months of the exposition period maintain herself in fairly decen condition. The streets-at least the gen decent The British Navy, formidable as it is, is not, according to Rear-Admiral Sir eral thoroughfares-were put in good con-dition all round, and for the first and only time in her history the street-cleaning Charles Beresford, without many and glaring deficiencies. The proof of the department was maintained upon an en-ergetic and efficient basis. And even in New Orleans, where the forces of nature efficiency of a navy is, as every one knows, in actual trial. Great Britain certainly has an enormous fleet of heavy combine with the forces of tradition and fighting machines, of which the world practice to give the city celebrity for dirt stands in wholesome awe. The possibiliness, there was during the exposition pe riod a fairly successful effort to make a good showing. Surface sewers can never itles of destruction that lie in this fleet in action are sureties of peace. How far be made other than hideous to the sight these would develop into certainties can but they were kept flushed and clean, and the streets even in the French quaronly be a matter of surmise until some day, unfortunate in the world's history, ter were clean as they never were before, the test of battle is applied to them. except when Butler's boys did the job

That the British Admiralty system, as with Yankee thoroughness, At Buffalo the situation was naturally lately charged by Sir Charles, leads to better and there was a better element to great extravagance is no doubt true, but deal with. Three years before the exposithat the navy as a whole or in part it tion gates were opened it was determined to make the city the cleanest and most inefficient can only be proved or disproved by a war the like of which the perfectly paved on the American Continent. There was a good start already world has never known, and which, it the work went on continuously but may justly be hoped, it never will know. for three years in wholesale fashior Surmise in the matter is vastly cheaper and at the beginning of the expo-sition period the aggregate of the asphalt pavements in the city was some-thing upwards of 140 miles, with eide-Jefferson, in his authorship of the Declaration of Independence, has been

walks and curbings to match. Wherever one went in the city it was the same thing-perfect streets perfectly kept. It was in every way a comfort and a de-light. Every visitor took notice of it, everybody commended it, and long before the exposition came to its end the the Commissioners to build it. The Com-fame of Buffaio as the superintively clean missioners, who had other calls of the American city was permanently established. And in the end Buffalo will gain through this fair repute more than she lost through the circumstances which made her fair in a financial sense a fail-

In Omaha the exposition project was bridges, was not available when the the means of stirring up the city as it clouds that blow over the Coast Range had never been stirred before in the mainthe preamble of the Declaration of In- ter of street betterment. Omaha was originally laid out on a liberal scale. The streets are very wide, and this fact with the trying climatic conditions, make street may read, posted upon it the following improvement and street maintenance a notice. very costly things. When the exposition was proposed the city had grown rapidly, the commercial rather than the domestic

Keep the garden hose handy. We have out-shot the chutes. Good morning. Did you hear it? Let it rain; we all have umbrellas, Never mind; the youngsters are enjoying Even the game will turn, if followed too long. Mr. Merrill is keeping pretty quiet, if he is alive. The man hunt seems to be working backwards, Better look at your fire alarm card early and often. Would that George Washington could see us now! Keep perfectly quiet, so the children can hear the crackers. Perhaps Tracy was only firing his rifle in honor of the day.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

1-1

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Bang!

There will be other things loaded besides firearms before night.

At any rate Tracy has removed all doubts as to his identity.

The celebration ought to be postponed until the diving suits arrive.

The sunrise gun has apparently multiplied by about a half a million

Already enough powder has been burned o fight two or three middle-sized wars.

We are ahead of Seattle. She has the Sound in front of her. It is all around 1285.

If Seattle wants to make a showing in the next census she had better keep Tracy out of town.

They may have made more noise in Revolutionary days, but they spread it over seven years.

What have the engineers to say about Fracy's running a boat down Puget Sound without any license? .

A casual visitor from the other world might have thought we were shooting a convict here in Portland.

If this hasn't waked up King George IV it is because he is aleeping more easily than Americans are ready to believe.

Let us hope that somebody will kill Tracy His crimes are now beyond any adequate punishment that the law can infilet.

The telephone numbers of the Good Samaritan and St. Vincent's Hospitals are Main 329 and 168 respectively. You can choose your own doctor.

Be gentle with your little boy. And if he wants to kill you By shooting at you with his toy Revolver, let him. Will you?

Tracy confesses to having killed Merrill in Washington. Perhaps there will be rivalry as to which state shall hang him. But first let us catch our Tracy.

The residents of the mountains along the west fork of Dairy Creek. In the northern part of Washington County, wanted a road up the creck, and asked same character, didn't see the immediate necessity of a road up Dairy Creek, but finally ordered the construction of an apology for one, which served in dry weather, but, owing to its innocence of got to pouring down water in bucketfuls. So the mountaineers banded together. built the bridge, and that those who run

a man has the right to run his own business in his own way and the antagonistic purpose of organized labor to stand together subordinating individual advantages for the common good. The issue is piece work-a small thing in itself, but great in its significance and bearing. The railroad people say that they desire to introduce the system of plece work throughout their shops, that it is perfectly just because it is right that the more a man does the

more he should be paid, and that upon the justice of this contention they will rest their case, whatever loss of time and business the struggle for its maintenance may involve. The workmen's objection to the proposal is succinctly given in the declaration of Vice-President Wilson, of the Machinists' Union, given to the press yesterday. "Such a

workmen and prevent them from treatng as a body with the company." It is unnecessary to expand the company's argument. The contention that a man's pay should be proportioned to

in reserve for criminals otherwise incorrigible. Whether a mistake was made in withholding it from the backs of Tracy and Merrill is a matter upon which opinion is divided. Upon this, ever, all must agree: Some measures sufficiently severe to be dreaded by these men should have been used to

subjection.

the country, farm hands, work for so Perhaps Superintendent Lee, of the much a day or a month all round, Oregon State Prison, did not mean it, with nobody to protest. It is significant but his statement that neither Tracy that satisfaction with piece work or Tilden. Thurman, Seymour, Pendleton, cuit and the expiring voice of anti-ism of this fact was originally due at Salem, nor Metrili was ever, while in the Penhis statement that neither Tracy

An open river to The Dalles, however, did not offer a water outlet to the vast territory lying above that point. It was Philippine question failed the moment it the wonderful resources of the upper country that made Portland rich and prosperous; therefore, in this city as well as above The Dalles, there has always been a strong desire for the completion of the work which would give this city direct communication by water with the fields of trade which granny." The Democracy ought to have are still susceptible of great development. Considering the immensity of the project, it is but a wise precaution that the plans suggested for the improvement should be thoroughly examined and approved by the best experts in the Government service. Continual changes of plans wasted many years and some millions of dollars when the Cascade locks were under construction, and in the case of the Cellio improve ment there should be no such delay or waste of money.

> Of equal interest to the City of Portboard to the mouth of the Columbia River. It will be of no benefit to the producers of the Upper Columbia and Snake River countries to have an open river above Portland or Astoria so long

as the bar at the entrance to the river causes detentions to shipping and attendant higher freight rates are demanded by shipowners. Previous work of the jetty has demonstrated beyond all doubt that there is a sufficient volume of water pouring out of the Columbla to admit of a thirty or fortyfoot channel at low tide. This depth of water cannot be secured unless the | Platt and Quay. jetty is so constructed as to confine the water in certain limits. As mentioned in The Oregonian yesterday, the board of engineers will consider the advisability of building a jetty out from the Washington shore. Heretofore it was expected that the rocky shores of the north side of the entrance to the river would have the same effect as a jetty, provided the Oregon jetty followed a course which would throw the current against these rocks. Sands are reported to be forming beyond the Cape, however, and to prevent trouble from that source it may be necessary to provide artificial barriers on the north as well as the south side of the river.

Thanks to the efficient work of the old Port of Portland Commission, but little work remains to be done on the river channel from Portland to the sea until the channel is deepened at the mouth to admit the passage of larger ships than can now enter with safety. Oregon's greatest interests at the present time lie in a deeper channel in the Columbia between Astoria and the sea, and the opening of the river above The Dalles. Both of these projects are now In a fair way to secure good treatment from the Government, and the benefits will apply with equal force to the residents of this city.

One position after another has been

dependence, and Locke, the Republican thinks, was his inspiration.

China's difficulties with the payment of her indemnity afford a most striking lesson on the dangers and losses incldent to an unstable money standard. She is required to pay in the gold values of civilization, but her incomes are in the silver values of barbarism. The decline in sliver has given to the nominal figures of the indemnity an oppressivehigh equivalent in silver currency, with which the empire must pay or buy gold. Just this cruel and chaotic condition has been contended for in the United States by Bryan and his infatuated followers for six years. Six million men never before adhered to so preposterous a proposal in the history of the civilized world.

The Minnesota Republican platform is remarkable for its clear escape from land will be the visit of the engineering anything like dictation by the railroad trusts; for its indorsement 'of reciprocity with Cuba, notwithstanding the affiliation of Minnesota men with the Congressional "insurgents"; for ite sturdy protect against the copperheads of 1962, and for its advocay of President Roosevelt's renomination. Roosevelt is evidently going to be strong just where Cleveland was strong-in the virile young commonwealths of the great Northwest. The group of states that center about Chicago and the Upper Mississippi can and will defeat the machinations of ringsters like Hanna,

Senor Buencamino left the White House Wednesday with the remark that the Philippine bill establishes self-government in the islands. This is perfectly true, though not in accord with the tenets of anti-ism. Oregon has selfgovernment, and so has Hawaii, though neither is an independent nation. There will be no more Federal tyranny in the Philippines than there is in the City of Washington itself, and it is certain that the Federal Commission there will give the islands far more just, orderly and efficient local government than could possibly be given them by native war-

riors or politicians. -----

The man who is always in duty bound print in his paper every morning what is going to happen that day is always taking big chances. An ambitious Chicago paper, the morning of the onference on the Philippine bill, deduced from a column editorial that "in the light of these facts, the House and Senate conferees may well and fairly compromise on the House money plan and the Senate legislative plan." Then the compromise went ahead and rejectto the producers of the Inland Empire | ed both the House money plan and the Senate legislative plan. It is almost better to be right than to be up to date.

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They have some men at Seattle, apparently, who realize that an armed desperado will not be taken without

idea made its spirit, and it had falled nat-urally into careless ways. But from the beginning of the exposition agitation it was recognized that something must be done to give the streets a better character. There was neither time nor money for wholesale improvements, but enough was accomplished to make the city fairly presentable. The spirit of improvement once aroused had not been allowed to sleep, and the work of making Omaha a model city in the matter of streets goes steadily on. A visitor of a month ago noted that far out in the suburbs, severa miles from the business district, solid streets of vitrified brick were being laid with stone side walks to match. In every direction the progress of street improve ment has outrun building enterprise, and

it is found to be a good thing for outlying districts, since nothing aids suburban growth so much as good streets. We owe the universal enthusiasm for good streets," said an Omaha banker to an Ore-"to ou

gonian representative recently, exposition. Before the exposition we had the worst streets in the West, and now we are pretty close to having the best. It has added amazingly to the comfort and attractiveness of the town, and it is the bost business investment any community ever made."

The Southern exposition cities-except. ing of course Atlanta, which is a strictly modern town-are on a different basis, but in each of them a great effort was made to make a good impression upon visitors. In Nashville, where there is a

wealth of beautiful trees, there was reasonable success; and the city, always picturesque and interesting, was at its best during the exposition period. At Charles-ton the problem was a hard one. The city is very old and its buildings repre-sentative of many schools and types of architecture, are huddled close together for economy of space, since there is no room to spare on the narrow tongue of land between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers upon which the City of Charleston stands. The streets are narrow, badly flogged and bordered with sidewalks at once too ill-laid and worn for comfort-able use, and too good to be discarded.

Something had to be done and a good deal was done. The city was put in per-fect sanitary condition, and if the the "humps" were still permitted to remain in the streets and sidewalks, it was because their removal was clearly impracticable.

And now it is "up to Portland." Clearly there is no point in inviting the world to come to us if we are not going to make our city worth seeing. If the conditions are to be as they are now, when the first and last impression of every visitor is of dirty streets and uncomfortable side-walks, and when admiration of the surroundings of the city is offset by con-tempt for its want of spirit and enterprize as manifested in the ill-made and illkept streets, we have made a mistake in getting up a fair, for it will yield us othing. There is, in truth, but or for us and that is to make our town pre-sentable. There is neither time nor means of making our street system what it should be, but we can at least make every street clean and can enforce the relaying of every broken and decaying sidewalk with concrete. This alone, while not all

that could be desired, will at least make very great improvement and will enable a citizen of Portland to show a visitor through the city without blushing at every turn for its shocking violation of the rules of common cleanliness and de-

BUILT BY THE MOUNTAIN-EERS THE COUNTY WAS TOO POOR. Let the booming, banging crackers fill the air with joyous noise; Let a dozen hands of music stir the souls of acores of boys; Let the playful, happy children tamper with

explosive toys, Which blow up without a sound or flash of

warming; Let toy pistols do the errands of a grim and ertain fate:

Let Dewey chaser scoot along where people congregate Let nothing interrupt us on the day we cele-

brate There'll be time to think it over in the mord-

Banish every thought of lockjaw, do not think

of blinding burns, Till your reason with the morning and the aftermath returns. You will need your whole attention for the

The will need your whole attention for the present day's capterns. While the bunting evry highway is adorning: Dodge the cracker, shy the cannon, give the platod right-of-way. Keep within your left hip pocket half a pint

of arnicay.

Never mind singed hair or whiskers on the Nation's matal day, There'll be time for due reflection in the

morning.

Oh! we love the land we live in and the glories that are its,

And we're giad to have the racket frighten us beyond our wits, We are willing on occasion to be shattered into

For a patriot all thought of fear is scorning.

Let them shoot all thought of tear is scorning. Let them shoot and bank and blow up all the powder they can find, Let them fling the grand old banner to the fond, caressing wind. Let them design us and burn us, but we'll just

say. "Never mind!" be time to think about it in the There'll morning

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

As They Reckon Time.-"How long has she been on the stage?" "Only about three di-vorces."-Chicago Record-Herald. "Who made God?" "Ab. Billy! You would

not have asked that question in your sopho-more year. You'd have known."-Life.

"I can safely say that no man ever attempted to bribe me goniaemen." Voice in the Crowd-Dou't be down-hearted, old chap; your luck may change.-Tit-Bits.

Sunday School Teacher-And so Lot's wife was turned to sait. Can any one tell why? Wicked Willy (from the rear)-She was too fresh-Harvard Lampoon.

He Knew.-She-I never saw a married couple who got on so well together as Mr. and Mrs. Righy. He-Humph! I know! Each of them does exactly as she likes.-Brooklyn Life.

Declan (to the village doctor, who is a sports-man, and is met with his gun)-Shure, doctor, you are a careful man, for if yer physic misses 'em yer always carry yer gun.-Glasgow Evening Times.

Involving a Surgical Operation .- Cholly-I'm going to spend my vacation on the broad plains of the West. I want to give my mind a chance to expand. Birdle-Going to have something done to your head?--Chicago Tribune.

"Yes. Count, in all the park there is no place I like so well as under this old, cld tree." (Sighing sentimentally.) "There are tender as-sociations, you see." "Aha, I comprehend, manu'selle. You have yourself planted the tree!"-Punch.

They Knew Him .- Towne-Judging from what D'Auber says, all his acquaintances must be very abrewd people. Browne--Why, has he been boasting about it? Towns-Yes, indirectly: I heard him bragging that he didn't owe anybody a dollar.--Philadelphia Press.