

The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair and warmer. Northerly wind. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 74 deg.; minimum temperature, 58 deg.; no precipitation.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 8, 1902.

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arbitrate," will appear monstrously impudent and absurd, and, in fact, it is in Australia the public are considered to have some rights concerning a condition of civil war like that now existing in Pennsylvania. Let some of our readers may have failed to see the statement of Premier Barton, we reprint it for their information.

Arbitration is compulsory, and when disputes arise between employers and employed, both parties are required to submit the issue to a board of arbitration, which is under government control. The arbitrator is chosen by the head of the board, and two assessors are named to act with him, one appointed by each side. A money deposit, sufficiently large to make both the parties to the dispute unwilling to forfeit it, is required to be paid into the court before arbitration begins. The deposit is a guarantee that both sides will abide by the finding of the board. Since the enactment of this compulsory law, strikes in New South Wales are unknown. The board of arbitration has the power to award damages, but also to give decisions that will regulate all the conditions of labor. A single judgment suffices to raise the wage or lower the hours in any trade, or to enforce healthy conditions in workshops.

In Australia they do not have perfect confidence in "Christian owners" as judges in their own case. They have more confidence in the justice of a disinterested tribunal.

CONDEMNED BY INACTION.

The organized labor of Great Britain, in national convention assembled, gives to the world its unanimous view of trusts, which must forever put an end to the senseless cackle about the tariff being "the mother of all trusts." The resolution adopted reads:

The growth of gigantic capitalist trusts, with their enormous power of controlling production, industries, and commerce, and the working classes, by such combination the prices of commodities are raised, the standard of comfort of the people can be reduced, and the welfare of the endangered and National property menaced.

The presence of trusts in Great Britain, under free trade, effectually sets at rest the contention that trusts in America can be destroyed by free trade. Tariff reform is right, necessary and just, but it is not a panacea for trusts.

There are some of our trusts that no tariff reduction will affect. There are others that tariff reduction will benefit. It is idle, therefore, to propose settlement of the trust question, or of the tariff question, merely by an act putting trust-made or trust-controlled products on the free list. It is further conceivable that such a law would operate, as Senator Lodge says it would, to enable some trusts to destroy their present independent competitors.

Now, the least creditable use to which this plain fact can be put is to palliate the inactivity of Congress. It is not the trust question, or the tariff question, that is the issue. It is the issue of the tariff question, merely by an act putting trust-made or trust-controlled products on the free list. It is further conceivable that such a law would operate, as Senator Lodge says it would, to enable some trusts to destroy their present independent competitors.

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rendered doubtful by the fact that but two of these children are living. Perhaps, however, she was so busy in the supervision of her own diet and habits that she allowed him to go their unsupervised way to premature graves.

The mistake in this eager search after a remedy for longevity, warranted to carry those who follow it down past the period of human usefulness on to decrepitude, is in the supposition that great age is a boon to be fondly desired and diligently striven after. Dr. Edward Young, moralizing in somewhat doleful strain upon life and death, declares that—

There is a time when like a three-old tale Long-lived life of sweet can yield no more. We have but to remember the very old persons whom we have known, of sight and hearing defective, appealing by their very feebleness to pity to find indorsement for this estimate.

But, this view aside, it is plain that no one case, by another's rule of living, insure length of years for himself. Beyond the simple precepts of temperance and regular habits no rule can be formulated that will reasonably insure a long life. The thing to be sought is not to accidentally desire the very doubtful boon of ninety or a hundred years on earth to find out in their own practice what conduces to health, and to avoid what is harmful. Gladstone's formula contained vigorous exercise with the ax in the forest, and the fact that he passed beyond four-score, ax in hand, proved that he knew what was good for him. John Ruskin attained almost a century, though physically too frail, for many years at least, to wield an ax, while Whittier, though of sturdy race and rugged health till his youth, was obliged through many years of his more than four-score to protect himself carefully from the open air of the New England Winters.

There is a homely adage which declares that what is one man's meat is another man's poison. Wise people accept the truth of this adage, and consider their own lives in accordance with their own judgment, unenvied of the centurion and unmindful of his hard-and-fast rules for diet, exercise, work and play.

IMPOTENCE OF FORMS. An interesting curiosity of our political system is the dependence of one of the principal officers of the Government upon the passing humor of a single small community, known as a Congressional district. The office in question is the Speakership of the House of Representatives, a position second only in power to the Presidency itself, and in some situations even more powerful still.

With the support of a select committee behind him, a speaker can kill or make a National policy over the President's head. This phenomenon is brought into prominence just now by reason of the Democratic resolve to defeat Speaker Henderson for re-election if it can be done. Horace Boies is the portentous name to lead the cause. He is 75 years old, and will probably certainly be beaten, having a plurality of 20,000 in 50,000 votes to overcome. Boies will doubtless make his fight on the ground that he has been a lifelong free-trader. It was on this issue, in fact, that he left the Republican party, after having been a Republican member of the New York Legislature. Upon this issue, in view of Henderson's antipathy to tariff reform and the growing sentiment in Iowa for it, Boies may get a few Republican votes, but not enough to elect him.

It is worth noting, by the way, that the possibility of efficient members of the House of Representatives being lost to their party, state and Nation tends, by its very danger, to its prevention. It is perfectly obvious that Speaker Henderson's district will be disposed to stand by him more solidly by reason of his hitherto influential position than it would if he could be divested of those advantages. His plurality of nearly 20,000 was only 7000 four years ago, for example, and ten years ago was but a bare 200.

What an interesting thing it is that the will of the people somehow finds a way to achieve its desire, without much regard to these little curiosities of legislation! With all the incentive the Democrats have to defeat a man of Speaker Henderson's prominence, and with all the effective agencies at their command, it is doubtful if they could possibly put speakers, literature, money and personal solicitation of resentful Democrats of the district to carry it against him. The contest would instantly become National in scope and interest, and the Republicans would elect themselves accordingly. The ultimate result might lie not far from the exact situation at the outset of the campaign.

Our political annals are full of just such exhibits in the vitality of living forces and the helplessness of dead rules and rites and commands and prohibitions. A Legislature nominated by Spooner's enemies will re-elect Spooner to the Senate. If the Presidency is in doubt, we get an electoral commission and go ahead. If expansion gives us territory we have no law for, we keep along as best we can at what is right and necessary, and the Supreme Court sustains us. If the electoral college wears out, we instruct its members at national conventions and they reciprocate themselves into automata without more ado or respect for the Constitution.

When a small and sparsely settled state like Oregon elects one Republican by 15,000 and defeats another on the same ticket by 300, it is about time to recognize the fact that in politics the results are in the people's hands.

THE ONLY EFFECTIVE CURE. Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, has been asked to call an extra session of the Legislature for the enactment of a compulsory arbitration law. Whether the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which is usually corrupt, could be counted upon to enact such a law is doubtful. But it is exact that for political reasons Quay and Penrose would favor a Legislative settlement. The Oregonian has insisted from the start that the lesson in all great strikes to labor is the necessity of compulsory arbitration. Theoretically it is easy to talk about a great strike being conducted without violation of full enforcement of law and order, but practically great labor strikes inevitably are sooner or later disgraced by acts of violence. The moment employers become fairly successful in employing men on their own terms, it is impossible to prevent outbreaks of disorder on part of the strikers without resort to military force. Voluntary arbitration has been tried over and over again, but it is worthless the moment it is subjected to any extraordinary test. Arbitration, to be effective, must involve compulsion and the machinery for applying it.

This kind of arbitration is not favored by capital because it fears that before a court clothed with powers to summon persons and papers, to examine books and accounts through experts, the employers would be forced to lose their case four times out of six. Organized labor in England and some of its representatives here oppose compulsory arbitration because it would extinguish the consequence of the walking delegate and the ambitious labor demagogues of all sorts. But the general public, whose welfare is paramount to that of both combatants in any labor controversy, will ultimately insist upon the enactment of compulsory arbitration and its application to disputes of labor and capital employed in coal mining, transportation and other business involving widespread public service. Judge Shiras, of the United States Supreme Court, has already declared himself in favor of adopting some measure of compulsory arbitration. More than a year ago Judge Knowlton, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, a very liberal and conservative judge, urged a consideration of this method of disposing of industrial disputes, in course of an address before the Yale law school.

The present strike makes it perfectly clear how severely the general public can be made to suffer by the refusal of both capital and labor to recognize the paramount importance of the public peace and comfort. The mining operators, when reminded of the paramountcy of the public well, answer in years, that almost any laborer or organized labor was more than once shown an incapacity to understand that neither capital nor labor is at liberty to go to war at any moment in utter contempt of the general public well. It is contrary to sound public policy to permit either capital or labor to create a situation of large and increasing public distress and discomfort, and the public before many years will protect itself against the renewal of such long-continued industrial strikes by enacting compulsory arbitration. Labor, however, it has resorted to this remedy, has had reason for public congratulation. For the labor leader the strike is attractive, but for the rank and file of organized labor the strike is of no permanent advantage to labor, and is an intolerable burden to the public. Capital has the advantage of labor in a strike, and with natural selfishness objects to compulsory arbitration, but it would be better for the public if compulsory arbitration was enacted and the labor strike became extinct.

The Philadelphia North American thinks that the Pennsylvania Legislature could not be relied upon for any remedial legislation, but Quay is reported to have recently told the mine operators that unless the strike was settled Pennsylvania will elect a Democratic Governor this Fall. Quite possibly Governor Stone's disposition to call an extra session of the Legislature may be a mere bluff, played off against the mine operators, who are conducting the anthracite coal roads today in plain violation of their charters and the laws of Pennsylvania in adding the business of coal mining to that of common carrier. The fact that this is done through subsidiary corporations rather than through the railroad company directly makes no essential difference. Whether anything is done this year or not in the matter of compulsory arbitration, it is the important lesson that the strike to labor. Labor always will be in trouble; capital always will have the better of labor in a great strike until compulsory arbitration is enacted, which compels both parties to come into court and show their hands.

In another column The Oregonian presents its annual estimate of the wheat crop of Oregon, Washington and Idaho for 1902. Perfect accuracy is not claimed for these figures, as much of the Oregon crop has not yet been taken care of. The totals, however, are believed to be approximately correct, as based on conditions existing September 1. By deferring publication of the results of the observations of numerous special correspondents until next winter, or spring, the figures could be made sufficiently accurate to suit the most exacting. Knowledge of the dimensions of the crop at that time would be too late to be of any value in having a bearing on tonnage requirements of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The figures are accordingly presented as the most accurate that can be obtained at this time. An interesting feature of the showing lies in the fact that Washington again has approximately twice the amount of wheat that is produced in the State of Oregon, and that upwards of 10,000,000 bushels of this wheat is in territory which is not now tributary to Portland. In other words, Seattle and Tacoma have a wheat yield which is producing nearly as much wheat as is grown in the State of Oregon, and two big railroads pull against one road from Portland in the remainder of the wheat districts of the state. A few cheap newspapers on Puget Sound and at Astoria mention this development in Puget Sound territory as being a loss to Portland, but as Portland will handle as much wheat from her own territory as she did last year, and as much from having full and complete liberty, there must remain in opposition to us. It is also obvious that, so long as they are in opposition to us, we cannot afford to back out and give them their independence. Hence, by a series of logical deductions, we naturally reach the conclusion that, if the time should ever arrive when they cease to wish for independence, we shall let them have it if they want it, and we think it is best for them—and for us.

Battle-Hymn of the Republic. Julia Ward Howe. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord; He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored; He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword: His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watch-towers of a hundred circling camps; They have built him an altar in the evening light and dawn; His day of doom they shall rue it, when his quickening has passed. He will march in judgment, when his robes are all wrapped in glory, and he shall carry his cross the other way, when they are borne to his aid. He will march in judgment, when the trumpet shall sound, and he shall gather his lame ones, and he shall feed his flock with gold, when they shall no longer be ashamed, because they have hid their shame, and they have despised their word.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat; He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat; Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant my feet! Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea; With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me; As he stood for lowly Florida, and then he sailed for me, Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer him, to let us make him free. While God is marching on.

Light From Anti-Lime Citadel. Boston Herald. This problem of granting the Philippines their independence is not difficult to solve when we examine it in a logical manner. It is perfectly clear that, so long as they insist on having full and complete liberty, there must remain in opposition to us. It is also obvious that, so long as they are in opposition to us, we cannot afford to back out and give them their independence. Hence, by a series of logical deductions, we naturally reach the conclusion that, if the time should ever arrive when they cease to wish for independence, we shall let them have it if they want it, and we think it is best for them—and for us.

Value of Torpedo-Boats. Philadelphia Record. In a recent test of accuracy in firing torpedoes the vessels of the torpedo-boat flotilla in the North Atlantic made one remarkable hit of a floating target 1000 yards away. As each hit would have meant utter destruction in time of actual war, the importance of these weapons is being realized abroad as a valuable discovery. It is well to shoot straight, of course, whether with popgun or with automatic torpedoes, but the main thing in the matter of these weapons is to get close enough to an enemy to lodge a shot. Long before any torpedo-boat could have approached within 3000 yards of an enemy it would have been blown out of water.

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THEIR IMPREGNABLE POSITION. Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. William J. Bryan says: "While I shall not be a candidate for the Presidency in 1904, I shall use all my influence to prevent the nomination by the Democrats of anybody who was not loyal to both ticket and platform in 1896 and in 1900."

The net conclusion to be drawn has just been summed up by Carl Schurz. He calls Mr. Bryan "the evil genius of the Democratic party who must be excoriated out of it." Whether this is to be done by purgatives, by prayer, by Podemapsy, by proclamations or by injunctions is not disclosed. The necessity of doing so is apparent, but the methods have not been revealed. Mr. Schurz has been a Republican, a Liberal Republican, again a Republican, and a Democrat, and through one Presidential election, and he now faces the future as an anti-Bryan man in the capacity of a volunteer Excelsior. Perhaps he may have a method of getting rid of Bryan, success about his person. He may be reserving it from view until he has patented it. But when it is exhibited, we wish it may be effective.

There are those who tell Mr. Schurz how they escaped Bryanism. They never went into it. They did not have to exert it out of themselves, for they never admitted it into their normal or mental systems. They remained where they were, escaped being fatally wounded at the siege of Sebastopol "by not being there." Those able to prove an all-daytime Bryanism was called out for Democratic consumption, are better off in their minds and in their reputation than those who took some of it. They may not be "regular," but they are not wrong. The Constitution is eligible to Democratic consideration, but they do not have to base any appeals against Bryanism now on the shaky foundation of having supported or borne with it, or having compromised with it or in any wise sought to conciliate it, in the past. Their original or aboriginal, and in either case, their continuous estimate of Bryanism, better vindicates their attitude, and their judgment than trying or fliriting with it at any time would have done. Their witters are unwring. They sympathize with the difficulties of their former colleagues, but they do not get them out of their difficulties. But the latter can only get themselves out of conditions of their own making.

Meanwhile, principles are permanent, though politicians may be unstable and though organizations may wobble. And among the principles which are permanent are honest money, expansion, law and order, and a tariff that is not the expense of Government equitably and economically administered. Those principles are Democratic whether the word be applied with a great or a big "D"; and the organization so named for gets them or flouts them or foists them, or not. The men who stood by those principles are Democrats whether they be "old" or "new," and whether they be the support of those principles enabled them to act, not with the Democratic organization, but with the Republican organization. Those who have their eyes on the prize of the Presidency, or on performing in the Philippines a task which many Americans say their Government assume four years ago