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TODAT'S WEATHER-Occasional rain, with brisk to high southwest winds. **TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem**

perature, 57; minimum temperature, 51; predultation, 0.15 Inch.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22.

A SPECIAL SESSION.

A special session of the Legislature is now broached by the Taxpayers' League-a body of such good record and repute that this hitherto fatherless project can now count on support that is entitled to respectful consideration. We congratulate the league upon its temerity. The accredited view of Legisla tures is that they are too much in evidence as it is. There are too many laws, too mapy sessions. The fewer the better. To propose an extra one is to court the most determined possible opposition. Most persons feel that if the state can't get laws enough passed at the biennial sessions already in vogue, it should make shift somehow to do without them.

It is perfectly clear that no adequate basis for a special session would exist if it were not for the complications of the Senatorial election which will almost certainly dominate and embarrass every undertaking at the regular session. This is not to say that action in advance of the regular session is not desirable on certain subjects. But this desirability of early action would have no possible show of popular acceptance and approval, if it were generally expected that the Legislature would be able in January to reach prompt action on the questions involved, unencumbered with the operations of Senatorial aspirants.

We take it, for example, that an act putting the initiative and referendum in force and prescribing its mode of procedure, passed January 15, would be as effective and salutary in practice as one passed November 15. The enactment of the Portland charter January 15 would be as good in every respect as

fail

in the Legislature upon the appropria- gaged in prison mission work. His tion for that object. A special session semi-tragic, semi-intertional "good-bye, that does all the good expected of it and lassie," and her impassioned declaraavoids the evils feared will be well. A tion, "He is mine, and mine only," form special session that does the reverse of a lovesick sequel to a story that is, unthis will redound to the perpetual disfortunately, too real to be romantic. The moral of such a story is not far to credit of its participants and its authors. seek.

SAVED BY GOOD LUCK.

by good luck.

The recent great strike lasted over The Irish people, as Gladstone confive months, and the estimated general fereed, when he urged home rule, had losses caused amount to \$200,000,000. a just cause of complaint against Eng-This great industrial struggle, which land for years of misgovernment, from has lifted the price of fuel to over 20 .the days of Queen Elizabeth to the ac-000,000 of people to \$15 to \$30 a ton. was cession of Victoria, but beginning with not terminated by the intervention of O'Connell, a truly great statesman, law. It was terminated by the inter- who obtained Catholic emancipation in vention of a great citizen, President 1829, the drift of English legislation has Roosevelt, who did not pretend that his been in the direction of the redress of the grievances of Ireland. It is not a interference was official in any sense, direct or indirect; he simply offered his fair indictment of England today that personal good offices as a mediator beshe conquered Ireland in the twelfth tween the parties to this great controcentury; it is not fair to hold England versy, for which he was courteously

of today responsible for the barbarous thanked by the representative of the government of Ireland under Elizabeth strikers and insulted by the mine operand James I, under Cromwell, William ators. These mine operators yielded III and George III. There are very subsequently because J. Pierpont Morblack pages in our own history, like our gan ordered them to do so. Morgan support of negro slavery in the past, had brains enough to see that public but it would be hardly fair to denounce opinion was so strongly behind Presius today because of our unlovely treatdent Roosevelt that it would be had ment of both the negro and the Indian. public policy for capital to show less The trouble with Ireland today is willingness to submit to the arbitration somewhat of kin to our trouble with the of the President than labor. In other negro problem. It is easy to establish words, we are out of a terrible struggle

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THE IRISH GRIEVANCE.

a great wrong in the government of a subject people, but it is always difficult President Roosevelt's action binds rapidly to redress that wrong when you nobody but himself. If he should be become allve to its existence. Now, it re-elected, probably there would be no is but simple justice to England to say strike of identical character, because that if she has not redressed all the the operators could not afford it. They wrongs of Ireland she has made comknow what to expect of Roosevelt. They mendable progress in that direction have had all the intervention they want since 1830. O'Connell did a great deal from him. But suppose in 1904 the disthrough constitutional agitation, and it gruntled plutocrats of both parties get was not his fault that in his old age and together and say to the leaders of the infirmity the antics of "the young Ire-Democratic party, Make your platform land party" of 1848 halted the progress what you please; nominate anybody of constitutional agitation for reform. In 1868 Gladstone disestablished the you think you can elect, and we will furnish you all the support in shape of Irlsh Church, and then followed the rise money you need. Democratic platforme of Parnell, the greatest name, save are nothing but translent war cries O'Connell, on the roll of the Irish agithat die of exhaustion after election. tators for constitutional reform. With Any man you can elect will be prefer Gladstone as an ally of Parnell, that able to Roosevelt, because Roosevelt Irish land tenure legislation was begun means what he says, while nobody that which is so radical that to American you can elect can possibly be as intractminds it would seem revolutionary.

able as he. With us it is 'anything to beat Roosevelt.' " Since Gladstone's day the movement for home rule has been a "lost cause," Suppose Roosevelt is defeated in 1904, but there has been no backward step or suppose the defeat of the Republican taken in the matter of the gradual exparty does not come until 1998, or suptension of the scope of the famous land pose the Republican elected is a man act of 1881. Irishmen of high intelliof equal honesty but of distinctly differgence, who have recently visited Ireent temperament from Roosevelt, what land for the very purpose of seeing the then? Why, then a formidable strike situation for themselves, report that the in the anthracite region, for lack of a condition of things is excellent comman like Roosevelt, able and willing to pared with what existed prior to the deal persuasively with a man like passage of the land act. The schoole Mitchell, would be suffered to proceed are vastly improved, the faces of the to the grimmest possible extremity. men and women in the streets, at the Under the circumstances of the recent fairs and in all places of public resort strike we do not believe a Republican wear an expression of physical comlawyer, like Benjamin Harrison, or a fort and mental serenity. Social hap-Democratic lawyer, like Grover Clevepiness among all classes, high and low, land, would have taken the initiative as seemed generally to prevail. The old Roosevelt did in offering himself as a hovels on the great estates in which the mediator between striking labor and its tenants formerly lived like pigs and not employers. Officially Harrison or Cleveseldom with the pigs had been replaced land would have interfered promptly if by well-built and well-kept cottages of asked for aid by the Governor or to enstone. The intelligent people of all force the laws of the United States, but clarges admitted that with the passage neither of these men would have deof T. W. Russell's land-purchase bill. parted from the limit of their official under which the large landlords would duties and powers unofficially to use be bought out by the government and their personal prestige to quell a great the lands sold to peasant proprietors, strike. Some great and good men, from Ireland would have small ground for strict notions concerning the good policy fust complaint

of such unofficial intervention and me-The Irish League orator at Chicago, diation, would not attempt it, and some ex-Congressman Finerty, when he talks equally good men might attempt it and about the lands in Ireland belonging by hereditary right to the Irish people, It is clear, therefore, that we cannot talks like a visionary. We might as afford to trust to a repetition of our well talk of the lands of Oregon belongrecent good luck to relieve us from periing by hereditary right to the American Indian, or Cuba and Porto Rico to the

under which all moneys received from the sale of public land in the sixteen westernmost states and territories chould, with certain small exceptions. be set aside in a special fund "to be used in the examination and survey for and the construction and maintenance

THE MORNING OREGONIAN; WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1902.

of irrigation works for the storage, diversion and development of waters for

the reclamation of arid and semi-arid lande." Entrymen upon lands to which irrigation is thus made available are required to comply with the homestcad laws, actually to reclaim half the area applied for, and to pay in money to the Government the estimated amount of the Government's outlay in providing reclamation facilities. These payments may be divided into annual instaliments not exceeding ten in number. This money goes back into the reclamation fund, which is thus made endlessly revolving. About \$8,000,000 is now in the fund immediately available for irrigation work by the Government under the new law. Oregon has contributed at least \$911,000 of this money. The question that is now up for consideration is, How may Oregon receive the benefit she is justly entitled to under the new plan?

Some take the view that the only practicable fields for Government operations under the new law have already been partly appropriated by contractors under the Carey act, and that to get those fields free for Government action under the new law pressure should be brought to bear to prevent approval by the Secretary of the Interior of con tracts passed up in good faith by the State Land Board. This might rid the field of improvements under the Carey law, but it would precipitate litigation; for those who have expended considerable sums in surveys and preliminary operations would surely

do their best to protect their investments made under encouragement of the law. And such litigation would keep the Government out. The other extreme view is that the Government should let projects under the Carey act severely alone, not coming in contact with them at any point. The more moderate ones do not see any occasion for conflict, however, They regard as unwise any disposition to impair contracts or to render investments in developing enterprises unsafe. From the interview with Mr. A. M. Drake, published yesterday, it is apparent that there need not be conflict or friction between the two methods of land reclamation, even though the situation be not one that anybody would have deliberately planned. An intelligent consideration of all the factors of the case will go far toward solving the problem.

The "treating" method between capital and labor has been frequently tried, and as frequently found wanting. This should not be confounded with fair treatment, which is productive of the most satisfactory results. An example of the failure of this method is cited by a man whose relation to his

employes was almost fatherly. He for some time provided the girls with a luncheon, for which he charged 1 cent, merely "to save the offense of charity." although the food furnished cost him 41/2 cents. The girls struck for certain privileges, and later, when they begged to be taken back, the manufacturer decided to charge 5 cents for lunch and make a profit therefrom, an arrangement which the girls prefer to the old

This accords with the simple one. standard that human nature has set up, which by an unwritten decree maintains that that which costs nothing is lightly valued by the recipient. Break down this standard and we have pauperism, with its train of helpleseness and impertinence; maintain it, and we have independence founded upon and

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS HIGH TARIFF IN GERMANY.

The Trusts and Socialism.

More Railroads for Oregon.

A Harbor-Improvement Lesson.

our prophecy.

mong the

Chicago Post, Rep. Just when the sentiment for tariff re-duction in the United States is revealing Walla Walla Union. An Eastern writer of some note tells us that "the trusts are getting things ready Itself more and more unmistakably, Gcr-many is at the height of its own tariff con-test. The situation there is not uninstrucfor socialism," and endeavors to prove this assertion by the following analysis of commercial evolution: "The individual tive to liberal-minded Americans.

Last year the government made some overtures to the agrarian interests by of-fering a scheme of tariff advance, not beof corporations!" cause more revenue was needed, but sim-ply to gain agrarian support. The commission appointed to revise the Ministerial bill had a clear majority of agrarians. The result was a general raising of import duties, and especially or foodstuffs. The tax on wheat was ad-vanced from 53 cents a kilo to \$1 79, or 56 cents a bushel: that on barley from 48 cents a kilo to \$2 14, or approximately 70 cents a bushel, and so on through pracing to be as tically all grains the commission put a prohibitive tax. Pork, which had been free, was taxed about 50 cents a hundred. The full iniquity of this policy is realized only when it is explained that the native supply of meat is not sufficient for Germany, and that livestock is practically excluded. As a result the heavy burden of the tax has fallen heavily upon the German consumer, who finds that the orice of meat has risen steadily and conderably. It is the necessities of life that the

of the mail system, the fiscal year clos-ing with a deficit of over \$2,000,000. Socialagrarian class is taxing for its own nar-row, short-sighted and selfish advantage, ism may be the next thing on the programme, but the road is by no means and no one with a friendly interest in the prosperity of the German people will fall to await the issue of the struggle now clear. proceeding. Immediate prosperity as well as progress is involved, and the greed and Eugene Register. Just now there is considerable stir in bigotry of the feudal class cannot be grati-Pacific Coast transportation circles over

the statement that the Oregon Short Line is to put on a steamer service from Portfied without industrial disaster as the consequence. It is hardly conceivable that Germany will not put herself against land to the Orient.. Since this line is sup posed to belong to the Harriman system, which operates O. R. & N. steamers on the Pacific, the move is not fully un-derstood among Portland railread men. the current of her own commercial ad-vance. And while blaming and denouncing the rapacious and sordid German agrarians, let us not lose sight of our own militant and fanatical high-protectionists, the The statement with reference to ocean transportation comes from Salt opponents of revision, reciprocity and an alightened trade policy.

Mr. Mansfield Explains.

The Chicago Tribune is in receipt of the following letter and the note following the etter

"Editor of the Tribune-My attention has been called to the continued refer-ences to Miss Margaret Anglin and the usual innuendoes as to why she severed her connection with my company facts are well known to Mr. A. M. P The Mr. Paul Wilstach and others. Miss Anglin. who played Roxane in "Cyrano de Bergerac" charmingly, immediately after her marked success in this role received an offer of twice the sum I had con-tracted to pay her for her services, and Miss Anglin accepted the offer.

"Note .-- I am sorry that the facts are so

imple and uninteresting-nay, almost sordid-but 'tis true. It would have been more exciting, and no doubt more agreeable, to have been able to relate how the poor creature was taken by the hair and dragged about the stage, or how she was, after a stormy rehearsal, kidnaped and confined in a dark room where the mon-ster squirted ink at her through the keyhole punctually every 15 minutes, or how she was sandwiched between two boards (like the baby in Tolstoi's rustic tragedy) whilst the beast sat upon her and read his prayer-book. And then how she es-caped, but ever after refused to reveal the mystery of her sufferings for fear of the vengeance of the bloodthirsty tyrant! "R. M.

England and America.

causes that we believe are drawing Eng-land and America together. We do not think, as Mr. Adams seem to think, that It is chiefly due to English admiration for "the wealthy, the successful, the masterful." Thoughtful Englishmen do not admire certain aspects of American life, and which accounts for the unsatisfactory rethose aspects are peculiarly the outco of wealth, success and masterfulness. sults obtained. believe that the approach is due to the fact that the two nations, by the interchange of literature and art, and by the frequent intercourse of personalities, are realizing that by joint effort those ideals will be attained and that by contrary ef-forts they will be wrecked. It is a suffi-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Nevertheless, Mr. Bryan knows just how he'd a done it.

The full coal-scuttle also involves probems of toll and trouble.

Anyhow, Mr. Lord is getting an unwork, the partnership, the corporation and the trust which is simply a partnership usual lot of got-next-to-pure-reading-matter-top-o'-collum advertising.

It must be borne in mind, however, that while this state of affairs will naturally Possibly the President and Hon. John Mitchell may be prevailed upon to unite appeal to our sense of justice, human nature is still imbued with that desire of forces in tackling the servant-girl probself-aggrandizement which will not sur-render itself unconditionally to the public lem.

President Hill can be dead sure of full weal. Altruism is a theory, personified, to be sure, in some, but foreign to the ma-jority of great men. Will such financial and appreciative accounts of his merger testimony in the Scattle Post-Intelligenluses as J. Plerpont Morgan be willgencer

o work on a salary, even if it would high as that of the President of the We suppose the President will be justi-United States? There is no doubt that the fied in referring to late Pennsylvania unfar-sightedness and the business judgment of such men lie at the root of their sucpleasantness in his Thanksgiving proclamation. cessful enterprises and would they not

shun their duty or lose enthusiaom in thinking out big schemes, if they were The Taxpayers' League has called an extra session of the Legislature, but, salarled managers, instead of sharers in their own success? Then, too, it is to be remembered that the Government so far through some oversight, his neglected to name the date. has not made a business proposition even

> Possibly the Portland team would have come out of it a little better if Third Baseman Harris had landed in jail earlier in the season.

Tacoma papers proudly declare that one "Captain Kidd, now in this port, says Tacoma has the finest harbor in the world." Captain Kidd's famous ancestor was also a mighty jollier.

In the course of a talk the other day President Ellot gave Harvard freshmen this advice: "There is one rule to bear in mind whether in company or alona -don't think about yourself. Many a felthe low popular in college turns out to be a Lake, a point of considerable interest to the West in view of its connection with min whose energies are concentrated wholly on self-advancement. Give up the proposed Coos Bay road. It has been frequently rumored that the Short Line is interested in the proposed line to Coos these thoughts of self. You no longer belong to yourself; you belong to a soclety and must live up to its traditions."

Bay, but with equal positiveness it has been stated that at least a half dozen other different lines have each been put J. F. C. Taibott and William Tyler Page are respectively Democratic and down as the one that is bound for the bay as its western terminus. Some day Oregon will awaken to find several trans-Republican candidates for Congress in the Second Maryland District. One feacontinental lines peeping across the Cas-cades toward the old Pacific in conjuncture of the contest makes it unique among all the 386 Congressional camtion with the morning sun. When more belt lines of commerce thread our valleys and climb our mountains Oregon will bound ahead with gigantic strides like to pnigns. Twenty years ago Mr. Page was a page in the House of Representatives of which Mr. Talbott was a member. which our present progress is as the child learning its first faltering footsteps, Mark The district is a close one. Mr. Taibott is a voteran politician, having represented the district in the 46th, 45th and

53d Congresses.

Astoria Astorian, Whether or not the sea dredge will One of the most interesting passengers solve the great problem that confronts the Government engineers in the improveamong those brought to New York by the American liner St. Paul on her latest ment of the bar, the experiment about to trip from Southampton was Miss Grace Nallor, 16 years old and a full-blooded son in harbor improvements of magnitude There are two ways to deepen great har-bor entrances-one by building jettles and the other by dredging. The jetty has Indian. After the battle of Wounded Knee, which was fought in South Dakota 15 years ago, a soldier found a baby been tried here, and, while the suspen-sion of work at the critical time made the girl on the battlefield and took her to Captain Nallor. Mrs. Nailor adopted her, test rather an unsatisfactory one, fairly educated her, took her abroad and now Miss Grace is a Washington favorite, Captain and Mrs. Nailor accompanied and when this shall have been done, full knowledge of the merits of each will be secured. If the sea dredge will scour out their adopted daughter from Europe.

The late Lord Charles Russell of Klikowen had a wonderful memory for faces. On one occasion he visited a theater in Manchester and between acts went behind the scenes to see an old friend, While they were chatting an actor passed and Lord Charles said to his friend: "I remember that man. He was the original Father Tom in the 'Colleen Bawu. I saw him in that character the night the play was produced 20 years ago." Though Russell had not seen the actor in all that time he remembered him at once.

the best arid lands of them all, nor be-cause she has the poorest irrigation facili-Frank J. Gould's mother-in-law, Mrs. Edward Kelly, is called "the youngest ties. She has all of these. Her lands are looking grandmother in America." She the best, her rivers are accessible to many nes not look a day over 30 and with her

"RICHARD MANSFIELD."

be tried there will prove a valuable lesgood results were obtained. Now the de-partment will try out the dredging plan

a channel that will remain, the General Government will have accomplished a wonderful step in harbor improvement; if Spectator. We must conclude by a statement of the the new plan fails, then jettics must be depended upon to secure the desired depth. It is indeed gratifying to note that the department has urged the utmost haste in this important matter. There has been altogether too much delay in the past.

clent explanation.

If proof is asked for, we think we can

its enactment November 15. What time could be gained by the Lewis and Clark Centennial between November and January would not compensate for the cost of the special session. Promptness in all these things is desirable; but another thing equally or surpassingly desirable is care in use of the public money. Every member of the Legislature is responsible to the constituency that elected him and to no one of the several interests asking for a special session.

We shall not seek, however, to min imize the dangers in which every legitimate concern of legislation stands from the Senatorial fight, or to blink the seriousness of the possibility of failure which is thereby involved for every one of the undertakings in question. Little was done at the session of 1895; nothing whatever at the session of 1897; the rec ord of 1898 is a very thin volume and at the session of 1901 scarcely a topic of real importance to the state had any careful or conscientious attention. All these miscarriages of lawmaking were due to fierce fights over the Senatorship, and the present outlook is not promising for anything better.

If there is no special session, we should not be called upon to confront yet we can expect to confront nothing else than a situation bordering upon an impasse for every project, meritorious or otherwise, whose advocates do not bow the knee to the faction in control of either house. The Lewis and Clark Centennial, the Portland charter, the Portland drydock, the State University, sement and taxation laws, the state institutions at Salem and elsewhere, the Agricultural College, the Normal Schools, and every appropriation, every object of local as well as general concern and importance, will be held up at the dictation of one or other group of Senatorial manipulators. It is this most melancholy and humiliating spectacle which the Taxpayers' League, as we understand its purposes, desires to minimize

It will occur to the most superficial observer, however, that the special session, if called, would itself be in grave peril of running shipwreck upon these same rocks of political ambitions. The

membership is the same, the ambitions are as keen now as they will be then, and it is difficult to conceive any of the alert and indefatigable gentlemen already in the field as voluntarily foregoing advantages which might accrue to them from aid or hindrance to any undertaking whatever. The organization of each house will instantly become the prize of Senatorial combinations. A vote on the Lewis and Clark appropriation can be traded in Novem ber for repayment in January as readily as in January for repayment in February. If it were possible to hold a speclal session entirely dissociated from Senatorial complications, much good might come of it. Otherwise, otherwise, These suggestions are set down here for the consideration of the Taxpayers' League, the Legislature itself, and the Governor, upon whom the final responsibility must rest. The matter is one these is now before the public in connot for Portland, but for the state at large, which is concerned in the Lewis outcast, Jim Younger, and a young and Clark Centennial, and which is en-

odical business distress and political nce that is always Caribs. In our judgment, the Irish upon a great strike that is long drawn party in the English Parliament, with out. We have learned by experience the exception of T. W. Russell, who is what dire distress can be inflicted upon an able lawyer and a wise man, is for twenty millions of people at the East the most part composed of reckless who are dependent upon anthracite coal demagogues. Tim Healey is a gifted for fuel, by a great strike, and we are man of maliclous temper whom Parnell bound in obedience to sound public polfeared and distrusted as a marplot of icy to protect this great public from a genius. Their policy in Parliament is recurrence of such coal famines. We simply to indulge in noisy abuse and cannot trust to good luck. We must repulsive vituperation at every opporintrench the paramount public weal betunity, and not seldom some of them hind the law. Some of the soundest furstoop to personal violence. ists in the country fairly plead that while trades-unions exercise a great

brought into court.

compulsory arbitration act should be

passed under which every controversy

between coal miners and coal operators

can be heard and finally decided. The

adjudicated, and then the men may re-

ject it or the operators reject it, but

if the men work they must work accord-

ing to the terms of the decision, and if

the operators mine they must respect it.

ous strikes does not find favor, we shall

certainly do worse by adopting the rem-

edy of National ownership of coal mines

and coal railroads, for the public will

not continue to be severely distressed

every two years or so by a long-drawn-

out struggle between labor and capital

invested in coal mines. King Coal for

the future will not be permitted to play

the part of a selfish and cruel despot.

The worse than folly of allowing emo

tional young women and girls to engage

in prison and other reform work has

been illustrated many times in blighted

lives and disgraced families. It has

been asserted, no doubt with truth, that

the evils resulting from marriages that

were due to the association in Good

Templars' lodges upon terms of social

equality between young women imbued

professed to have abandoned the drink

habit have much more than overbal-

anced the good accomplished by this

temperance order. The disastrous con-

sequences in the same line that have

occasionally followed teaching by young

girls in Chinese mission schools, and

even among the Indiane, are also in

evidence of folly of this nature, while

prison records abound in instances of a

with the spirit of reform and men who

If this sensible mode of preventing ruin-

work goes on until the quarrel has been

The only effect of this kind of behavfor is to lessen the chances of the pase power they ought to be legally incorage of Russell's land-purchase bill beporated; and Carroll D. Wright says fore the present Parliament. that the official programme of federabill became a law, the occupation of tions of labor favors both State and the Irish lion in the British Parijament National incorporation of labor organiwould be gone. He would roar, of zations. Sound jurists say that while course, as loudly as before, but with employes are liable, can be sued, can the extinction of allen and absentee be compelled to live up to their conlandlords he would be like a dog baying tracts, can be cast in damages, labor the moon, and all Ireland would know it unions are irresponsible, may violate and give him the laugh for his pains. their own codes, their own oaths, their most solemn contracts, yet cannot be

IRRIGATION LAWS IN OREGON. English unions make a practice of in-A short statement of the facts leading

orporating, and the recent decision of up to the present irrigation situation in the Law Lords in the Taff Vale railway Oregon may be of service in getting becase laid it down that any organization fore the people a correct understanding of the subject. Two acts of Congress which can work an injury must be held for the resulting damages. Tradesand one Oregon statute bear on the unions should be incorporated, and a matter.

What is known as the Carey law (having been introduced by Representative J. M. Carey, of Wyoming) passed Congress in August, 1894, and authorized the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, to contract and agree to patent to each of the states having desert lands 1,000,000 acres of such lands, on condition that the state provide for the reclamation and occupation of the area thus donated. A nodification of this act, known as the Carter amendment, was passed in June, 1896, authorizing the state to create a lien against the reclaimed land for the actual cost of reclamation, together with reasonable interest thereon.

Several of the states accepted the provisions of the Carey law. Oregon was the last to act, and it accepted the National donation in a statute passed a year ago last Winter. It is to be observed that the Carey law authorizes the donations to be made to the state, and not to contractors who may construct

irrigation works, nor to the settlers who may occupy the lands. The matter of getting the land watered and tilled is left for each state to arrange, but the arrangement must be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior or he will not pass patent to the state. If he disapproves, the land simply remains a part of the public domain. In Oregon the duty of making reclamation contracts was given the State Land Board, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of contracts do not become operative until the plans for improvement are approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Two contracts for the Deschutes Valley and two for Harney County have been similar character. The most recent of signed by the state board, and are now awaiting the action of the Interior Department

nection with the suicide of the noted After the State Land Board had woman whose love he won while he was signed these contracte, last Spring, Con-

If this

President John Chandler, of the British Labor Association, takes too seriously the idle threat of some American labor fanatic who declared that striking coal miners of Pennsylvania would "cut off the ears of every miner who returned to work." This threat was probably made, but by a wholly irresponsible person, whose utterances were not sanctioned by the ruling powers of the Mineworkers' Association. There is

not a trades-union in the United States that would sanction this threat, much less permit it to be executed, though possibly many unions contain members who would not be above making it. Justice requires that labor unions, whether local or National, be judged as a whole, and-not by the ranting bellicose members who, in conformity to the general purpose, are taken into them. Even churches find it necessary at times to make this plea.

President Roceevelt is right. The reports of department officials are needlessly and tiresomely and expensively long. They can and should be shortened. If this can be accomplished in no other way, it might be well to employ a department report editor whose bolling-down habit is well established, arm him with a blue pencil and set him to

work. Practical persons generally will agree with the President that there is too much public printing for the public good, and that this useless matter is

unnecessarily cumbered with expensive illustrations. Give the condensing editor and his blue pencil a chance. The country could pay him a princely salary and then save a vast sum of money by employing him.

The discovery of the sodden hulk of the old prison ship Jersey in the ooze and mire in which it has so long been submerged off Brooklyn navy-yard is painfully suggestive of the cruelties and horror of a long outdated barbarism. The historical enthusiasts who would have the blackened hulk raised and pre served as a memento of times which happily no longer exist should abate their ardor and allow the old craft to remain in hiding. Nothing that is of value to humanity can be gained by bringing to the light of day a relic that will but serve to recall scenes that would better be forgotten.

The Oregonian desires to commend to the people of Portland in the heartlest possible way Mr. Stoddart's production of "The Bonnie Brier Bush." No fine exemplification of the actor's art has been given here for many a day. The plece itself, based on Rev. John Watson's immortal story, is one to enchain the listener's interest and sympathy State and State Treasurer, but such from rise to fall of curtain. The representation of the Scotch people is accu rate and instructive, and the moral lessons of the story are such that no one can see this play without receiving impulses toward juster thinking and higher living.

As long as both sides in the coal strike claim the victory, the country is safe. If each won out and is satisfied, titled to a fair and untrammeled vote wearing prison stripes and she was en- gress enacted another reclamation law everybody else is, or should be,

best known in England, most respected, most loved? Unquestionably Abraham oin. Take any great popular gathering of Englishmen and speak to them of Mr. Lincoln, and a response, intelligent and sympathetic, is certain. But will Mr. Adams tell us that this typical American, who is so universally respected in Eng-land, represents "the wealthy, the suc-cessful, the masterful"? If so, the people of England have strangely misread the life and character of Mr. Lincoln.

> Repeal the Coal Duties St. Paul Ploneer Press, Rep.

The country has been given such a severe lesson in the meaning of a coal and only need water to make them profamine that it would without doubt favor the repeal of all duties on coal of whatduce the marvel crops of the age. ever grade. What has happened in the Time for Just Conditions.

anthracite fields might happen in the bi-tuminous fields, and, in fact, more than once during this strike the tying up of the principal bituminous mines has been threatened, and actually has occurred in the case of some Southern mines. Should there be a general tie-up, no one could measure the extent of the calamity, and strikes in Switzerland, France, Spain, it is only prudent to remove every bar-rier that would stand in the way of re-lief from abroad. Neither anthracite nor Mexico and many other places, besides those of this country, which cap those of bituminous needs any protection in ordi-

and all speak of unrest and turmell. Tak-ing a candid look at the situation, we are led to believe that if there ever was a tariff would be the Government Treasury. The entire tax would come out of the pockets of consumers already bearing the time when the devil rejoiced at his handlrievous burden of famine prices, Furwork and looked forward to the fruition of thermore, a coal tariff has no rightful his hopes and the culmination of his pow-er, that time is now. It is time that naplace in our protective system. It cannot, from the very nature of things, encourage the opening of a single mine. The cost of tions and men turn to just conditions before the rod of correction descends, transportation is barrier enough against

three men who have settled the strike have done so without either legal or proprains in Oregon." The Oregonian correct-ly designates them as dull-witted. The erty right to interfere. The President was advised by his Attorney-General that he had no Constitutional power whatever in only really capital remark we ever heard on Oregon weather was made by a of our acquaintance, who said: "We the matter. He has simply used, with the the rainy season, and then we have Au utmost vigor, patience and determination, his personal influence and the popular gust." power of his high station. Mr. Morgan is not an owner of the coal roads and had no With the coal strike ended, the Army reduced to its minimum and Filipinos property right to dictate to the railway presidents. He has simply used his great influence in the world of finance, commerce and industry with reason and patience and firmness. Mr. Mitchell had neither legal nor property interest in the matter. He had won his influence over the miners, as Morgan had won his over the mineowners, and as the President has won his over the

markable demonstration of the power of the American people to work directly for

its absence would have averted the pres-ent difficulty, its retention certainly has been made impossible; and Congress will mpelled to heed the demand for free fuel, at whatever cost to the crumbling

copes of country, and she has hu dreds of reservoir sites in the mountains for storing water. Besides, her facilities for artesian wells in the way of a natural supply at a short depth give her advan-tage over many points. The trouble seems to lie in the failure of Oregon people or Oregon representatives to push the matter as they should. There has been too much attention paid to Government buildings and the waste of money on river improvements and building jettles for the good of Eastern Oregon. There has been too much public interest taken in obtaining money through handling rock and mud in the water instead of se water through the rich loamy lands of Eastern Oregon that are idle from thirst

Bandon Recorder

Democratic Thunder Gone

Walla Walla Union

Whatcom Reveille,

Song.

Aubrey De Vere,

And wreaths hard won

Forth to the fight, true man, true knight;

The clash of arms Shall more prevail than whispered tale To win her charms.

Fights in Love's name: The love that lures thes from that fight Lures thee to shame:

The love which lifts the heart, yet leaves

-Aubrey De Vere.

The spirit free, re, or mone, is fit for one

Man-shaped, like the

That lo

The warrior for the True, the Right,

Each work demands strong

Sing not that violet-veined skin

That cheek's pale roses, The illy of that form wherein Her soul reposes:

hands. Till day is done

Irrigation Needs More Attention.

Pendleton East Oregonian.

Oregon is put at the foot of the class

column. It is not because Oregon has not

"arid" states in the irrigation

perfect figure, heavy dark hair and pink and-white complexion is the envy of all her female friends. This is her own explanation: "I never worry. I never fret, I never argue. I never talk scandal. I never go without nine hours' sleep. I take care of my complexion. My hair is brushed for 10 minutes a day. I don't flit from tea to reception and from appointments with dressmakers to thresoma dinners with the rush and bustle of a Wall-street man."

Nature His Hired Man,

Chicago News.

It was in the far South. "How's times?" asked the tourist. "Pretty tolerable, stranger," responded

the old man, who was sitting on a stump. 'I had some trees to cut down, but the cyclone leveled them and saved me the trouble.

Competition, which is synonymous with contention, is producing its fruit and the harvest is advancing apace. There is revolution in Turkey, Morocco, Acre, Co-lumbia, Venezuela, Hayti and China; "That was good.'

"Yes; and then the lightning set fire to the brush pile and saved me the trouble of burning it.

"Remarkable! But what are you doing now? "Walting for an earthquake to come

slong and shake the potatoes out of the ground."

Something Doing Every Day.

Detroit Free Press. On Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays the foreign correspondents have the Brit-ish ministry tottering. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays the French ministry is tottering. On Sundays the situation in Austro-Hungary is becoming critical.

New Oregon Weather Remark, Whatcom Revellle,

A Watchful Nurse,

The Interne.

Doctor-Aha! Glad to see you doing better. So you slept well last night, did you! Patient-Who slept?

Doctor-Here's the record: "Slept, slept, lady

Patient-Pshaw! That was the nurse. We have

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Yes, Wilkins has struck pay dirt." "Eh! fining?" "No, he wrote a problem play."-

1.2. What is his vote a problem play."-Mining?" No, he wrote a problem play."-Cleveland Plain Dealer. Patience-I would never squeeze my feet out of shape. Patrice-OB, yes, you would, if you were in my shoes.-Tonkers stateman. one che patrice the exclution." "On prospering and happy-pray, what's left for the Democratic campaign?

were in my shoes.-touxers statesman. "She says she believes in evolution." "On what grounds?" "Well, she married a dude, and he has turned into a real sensible hus-band."-Philadelphia Builetin.

Judge-Yeu do not seem to realize the enormity of the charge against you. Prisoner -No, I ain't got my havyer's bill yet, but I'm expectin' the charge'll be enormous, all right.-Philadelphia Record.

Inducement.-Life Insurance Agent-Why, Just look at that list. I've insured 24 men in the last six months and 17 of them are seriousy ill at the present moment !-- Chicago Daily

"What luxury is it," asked the teacher, "that everybody wants to buy during the months that have an R in their names?" "Coal," answered the little Wise boy, from the foot of the class.-Baltimore American. Clerk-I'm sorry, sir, but I cannot sell you morphine. Homely Customer-Why, do I look like a man who would kill himself? Clerk-i don't know, but if I looked like you I should be tempted.-Detroit Free Press.

"There's no doubt that colored men often make good soldiers." "Course dey does," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkloy. "You put a cullud man along of a puccesion an' he's gwine to foller it to de finish, no matter whut de danger is."-Washington Star.

"See here," remarked the guest to the new waiter, "there doesn't seem to be any soup on this menu card." "Oh, no, sir." replied the waiter, nervously, "I didn't spill it at this table-it was the one on the other side of the room,"--Cincinnati Commercial Tribune,

Not on the Small Boy This Time. There is one gratifying thing about the Mount Pelee cruptions. The fire was not public-by earning their confidence. All three men had a power to save the situa-tion in a perilous crisis, which neither law nor property can give. This is a rather restarted by careless boys with cigarettes. Seek not the tree of sliklest bark And balmiest bud, To carve her name while yet 'tis dark Upon the wood. The world is full of noble tasks,

results demanded by the highest public interest. The Tariff on Conl. Philadelphia Ledger. This indefensible tax was not smuggled in, as Secretary Moody thinks, but was deliberately incorporated in the tariff after full debate, as an understood and

consistent part of the system of class legislation embodied in our revenue laws. It cannot be pretended that such a tax, which has promoted combinations to con-trol the supply of one of the prime necessaries of life, has afforded protection to American labor. It clearly has been no protection to the public. Whether or not

fabric of tariff favoritism.

foreign lands in their magnitude. Added to the fills already enumerated, there are nary times, and in case of a shut-off of the domestic supply the only beneficiary of the many others of a like disquieting nature. foreign competition. Power in Great Minds. The Oregonian says we will now "hear great deal from the dull-witted about Minneapolls Tribu the 13 months in the year in which it The interesting thing about it is that the