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RTLAND, MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1902.

Senttle has at length reached the due d logical end of the "wide-open" road, e games are closed there tight toand without the lifting of a hand the "church element." No moral ave has swept across the town, no chere fulminated, no Law and Orr League bestirred itself, no grand fulminated its thunderboits of th. The constituent elements of the ide-open" regime have simply had e course, and evolution has borne its tural harvest. They have been runng in Seattle under the policy of onthly fines and incidental "protec-They took the "public graft" to cape from the "private graft," but the ate graft went on. The theory was at if payment for protection went into e city treasury, it would not go into pockets of blackmallers. The fact that the city got its money, but did not prevent officials and gotweens from getting theirs also. Some 0 a month has been paid for "proto corrupt agencies, in addion to the city's fines. The reason is not the monthly fine system makes the ief of Police the recognized and seare dispenser of gambling privileges. fines that go to the city simply e the gamblers a sort of vested tus, so to speak, and make the podepartment's position as autocrat pregnable. The police cannot sell the vilege of a wide-open town, for the has done that on its own account: at they can sell things equally necesiry to the gamblers. The number of es is to be regulated, and the fines. Those wh

ity, it is true, for they expect to gain from the opening of the new trade territory. But the enlightened self-interest they manifest is good for the country. The gospel that Mr. Maxwell is preach ing everywhere he goes will also bear fruit in larger public sympathy with forest reservation and other agencies for making barren land fertile and keeping it so. The hardware merchants and manufacturers of the East are now committed to the policy of preserving forests and reclaiming arid land. Interest in the cause is spreading, and it is

sure to result in a wider and truer knowledge of this very important subject.

St. Louis has added her infamy to the record of municipal corruption written by the large American cities. It is like the others, in that the public was plundered for private profit, and the prostitution of the ballot was one of the agencies for bringing about the reign of boodle. The boldness of the

Louis malefactors was hardly St. matched in New York or Chicago where wholesome convictions were finally made, but the men who have been indicted in the Missouri metropolis seem yet to rely on immunity from punishment. There is the man Kelly, who distributed \$47,000 among nineteen members of the Council that passed the electric light franchise which opened the whole investigation-he, a fugitive from justice, brazenly returns from Europe on the day when the statute of limitation makes further indictment impossible, and surrenders to the au-

thorities. This does not, help his case, for he had already been indicted, but it blocks inquiry as to where the money came from that he so shamelessly dis-tributed. It may be that if he had told what he knew, the public would have been able to regain the franchise rights jobbed away by the gang. It is not hard to guess whose money kept him out of the country during this period, though legal proof may never be forthcoming. All this trouble tracks back to

the political boss. The governmental system of most of our great cities is just the environment this species of parasite requires for its greatest development. And so it will continue until the people are given, not only the means of naming the men who shall serve them, but also an incentive to action. Direct primary nominations will do more than anything else in this direc-

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AT SAN FRAN-CISCO.

tion.

At the time, many years back, when San Francisco granted a franchise to the Geary-Street Railway Company, it was provided that the municipality might, on January 1, 1903, in its discretion, either renew the charter or take over the property at an appraised valuation; and, the time being near, the question is to be determined tomorrow by popular vote. The proposition is to issue municipal bonds in the sum of \$700,000, to draw 3½ per cent interest, and, with the fund thus provided, to pay the Geary-Street Company for its property, which, thereupon, is to be handed over to the city government for operation. The question is a simple one-Shall the municipality buy and operate a street railroad now in successful operation, or shall it renew the charter of the private company which now owns

and manages the property? Very strong forces are supporting this proposal on, its affirmative side. The city government wants, naturally, to try its hand in the matter, and the trades-union element is very generally enlisted on the same side. There is, too, a large and ordinarily conservative element, which is willing to see a trial of public ownership of public utilities; and the proposition has another source of strength in a very general popular enmity against the street-car interests of the city. San Francisco, is, from its natural situation and from the habit of its people, one of the best "street-car towns" in the country-that is, it yields to its car systems a patronage far ahead of the of a schooner at home that it gives him ordinary ratio. Each of its many car abroad, but it has failed to do so in the lines has made the fortune of its owncase of these sealers. We can never ers; but the latter, not content with bring back to this country the millions legitimate profits, have repeatedly wathat have been lost by driving sealers tered their stock and so built up a under the British flag, and incidentally, mountain of fictitious capital, upon protecting the Pribyloff Island monop which 6 per cent dividends are demandoly, but it is not yet too late to make ed and received. There is universal feeling that if the capitalization of the street-car companies were reduced to legitimate figures, a very much reduced passenger rate would yield ample re turns upon the money invested. Labor, too, has its special interest in

sand men are employed.

ownership.

government which has to do with bus

and, this being so, there is small hope some movement. It is no work of charthat any good will come out of the public ownership and administration of a street-car line. So grievous is the situation in this respect that there are many favorable to public ownership who oppose the present proposition, upon the theory that it would, by its inevitable failure, cast discredit upon the principle.

All the omene, however, are favora ble to the success of the proposal to take over the Geary-street line. The city government, as stated above, is actively favorable to it; the labor associations are for it; the street-car employes are for it; the enemies of the street-car interest of the city are for it; the element which always supports a novelty is for it-indeed, all the more active political forces are for it, and its

success appears from this distance to be a foregone conclusion.

HOPE FOR AMERICAN SEALERS. Tardy justice has at last reached the owners of another fleet of sealing schooners which were illegally seized ten years ago, and this time Russia must pay something over \$100,000 for

her ignorance of the limits of her maritime jurisdiction. It has been nearly three years since the United States was forced to pay \$425,000 to the Canadian sealers for an error similar to that of which Russia has just been declared guilty. A strange feature of these long overdue awards is that it becomes nec essary to secure a verdict from a foreign tribunal, when the verdict in both cases shown the error of the offending nation to be so palpable that it should have been acknowledged and settled for without recourse to the courts. It would seem that both Russia and the United States had been very lax in interpreting their rights in the waters of Behring

The case in point establishes no prec edent for Russia, for more than eighty years ago she selzed the American whaler Bounty for alleged trespassing in the same waters where seventy years later she seized the James Hamilton Lewis, Kate and Anna, Cape Horn, Pigeon and C. H. White. The United States, without the aid of a Paris tribunal or a conference at The Hague, easily convinced Russia that she had no rights beyond the three-mile limit, and the Czar gracefully paid damages and released the Bounty. Forty years after that selzure the United States purchased all of Russia's interest in Alaskan territory bounded by Behring Sea, but along in the '80s suffered from a

lapse of memory regarding the threemile limit, and seized a number of Canadian scalers, as well as six American vessels. It was in payment for the seizure of these Canadian sealers that we paid the award of \$425,000 three years ago.

The claims of the owners of the American sealers which were selzed at the same time have never been settled, although repeated efforts have been made to secure justice. Russia has now paid damages for the selzure of American schooners, and the United States has paid damages for the seizure of Canadian schooners, but the United States has not yet baid damages for the seizure of American schooners made under exactly the same conditions as were the other seizures. From first to last, the part which the United States has played in the scaling dispute has been anything but creditable, and perhaps the most flagrant offense is the failure to

make restitution to the owners of the seized American schooners for the loss of their property. A country that is big enough to compel Russia to pay her just claims, and broad enough to acknowledge error by paying "Canadian claims, should not make fish of one and flesh of another.

If the award just made at The Hague is just, and by all law and precedent it time. This is a subject to which too is just, the American schooners Allie

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1902.

blocks hewn out so as to convey the SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS water without loss from seepage. Central America, in Mexico and in Arizona and New Mexico, there are the The general prosperity is probably no so much due to the success of the Repub-lican party at the polls as it is to the de-feat of the attemption of the success of the su remains of canals which were dug by prehistoric races for irrigation purposes. In Southern Arizona such canals feat of the Democrats. aggregating a thousand miles in length have been found, and many of them

have been repaired and are now being utilized to irrigate land which once supported comparatively large populations but which has for centuries been a barren waste. These canals were in places cut through solid rock, the cute as large as twenty feet wide and fully as deep. These excavations of rock and earth were made without the aid of powder and dynamite, and probably with the aid of no better tools than con per hammers and drille. By the restoration of some of these ancient canals

over a hundred thousand acres of land have been reclaimed in the vicinity of Phoenix, and it is apparent that at one time more than double this area was made productive by the artificial application of water.

In modern times India presents the best examples of irrigation work on a large scale, the canals covering, ten years ago, an area of 35,000,000 acres. These works were constructed at a cost of \$360,000,000. In our own country the reclamation of the arid land around Salt Lake and the building of a magnificent city in a region which was for merly a desert, show what may be the p done when an abundance of water is brought upon the soil. In our own state we have seen irrigation works built upon a small scale, and have seen many of them meet with success. Few, if any, of those which have been constructed for commercial purposes-that is, for the sale of water to consumerehave been paying investments to their owners. The time may come, and we all feel confident that it will, when an irrigation system will not only pay a fair profit to the proprietor of the ditch, but also to the owner of the land who con-

sumes and pays for the water. In Eastern Oregon there is room for pool. the building of more than one city the size of Salt Lake, if the arid lands of that section can be reclaimed. The steady increase in the population of the tional Treasury, the greatest hoard in the history of the world, it would seem that United States drives homeseekers constantly westward, and when all the fertile valleys have been filled, the sagebrush plains must be made to produce crops for the support of the people still seeking for homes. There is yet room in Western Oregon and in Western Washington for thousands of families and the lands still lying waste in these sections will be cleared and put under cultivation. But the movement now started for the reclamation of the arid lands will not wait for the settling of regions watered by nature. Slowly but

steadily the irrigating canal will encroach upon the unproductive land and compel it to yield food and clothing for a prosperous and contented people. The tendency in constructing the irrigation canals and ditches will be to look too much to the present and its needs and problems and not enough to the future. The future of Eastern Oregon depends very little upon the irrigation of a hundred thousand or five hundred thousand acres of arid land, but depends much upon the irrigation of millions of acres of land in accordance with policies that are shaped at the beginning. We must be excused for repeating with emphasis that no greater problem now confronts us than the framing of laws for the control and regulation of water rights. Before a right is acquired is the time to put lim-Itations and conditions upon the exercise of that right. At the beginning of our irrigation development is the time to enact irrigation laws, not this genera-

MACVEAGH AND MITCHELL. Not Tweedledum, but Tweedledee. Chicago Chronicle Wayne MacVeagh's mode of cross-ex Albany Herald.

mining John Mitchell is a preposterous mixture of oratory, sophistry and demagogism. It was more remindful of the Police Court than of the style of legal interrogatory familiar to a Justice of the A Timely Bit of Advice. Supreme Court of the United States. Some of Mr. MacVeagh's questions to Mr. Mitchell were impertinent. Many were irrelevant. Up to this time, although

Woodburn Independent. Do not write and advise a friend to come to Oregon and land here in the Fall without a cent to keep him alive until Spring. Such advice is no indication of true friendship. unacquainted with schools in his youth Mitchell has proved more than a match in logic and repartee for his cross-examiner. He was also more candid. Mr. Mac-Lewiston Tribune. When millionaires and politicians can Veagh's style indicates habitual verbosity

of the rules of that association said to

Mr. MacVengh asked Mr. Mitchell: "Do

outrunning discretion. be sent to the penitentiary as they are doing in St. Louis, there does not seem The Operative Plasterers' Association of to be any reason why ordinary thieves and culprits cannot be brought to justice New York was brought into the record by Mr. MacVeagh, who asked Mr. Mitchell if he approved or "heartily disapproved"

Suggests a Strenuous Penalty.

Every Dog Has His Day.

have been invented against employers. As Mr. Mitchell-has no connection with New York plasterers, he aptly repiled: "I should say that my union has no such rules." Eugene Guard. The evident collusion between the lem official state land ring and speculat-ors in school lieu lands makes one think that, after all, the Chinese method is the best-when they catch an official stealing cut his head off. And it is the real ar-ticle they decapitate, not an official head.

The Effects of a Good Dinner.

Mr. Macveegn asked ar. Antenen: Do you think you have the sight to ask for an increase in wages, which, if granted, would increase the cost of living to hun-dreds of thousands of the poor?" To which Mr. Mitchell replied: "There are 500,000 persons in the anthracits regions to when I is there fundamental right to Roseburg Plaindealer. The Thanksgiving day proclamations recently issued by the Governors of Demcratic states do not agree with the dole-ul Democratic speeches made during the the labor. habor." Mr. MacVeagh asked Mr. Mitchell whether he had a right to limit a man's labor to eight hours a day. Mr. Mitchell made the judicious reply: "We favor a maximum of eight hours, but we will acrecent campaign. Either the speeches or proclamations contain a good many s" as to the material condition of the people and their cause for thankfulness.

cept whatever award the commission makes." Wheat Farmers Again Happy.

Harrisburg Bulletin. A limited outlet for Gregon's wheat and flour in the Orient has grown until the shipping at hand is inadequate to carry the orders booked in Portland for immediate delivery. While this lack of carrying capacity is an inconvenience for the present, it will be speedily rem-edied when the demand is of general knowledge to ship-owners. The prospect Mr. MacVeagh reminded Mr. Mitchell that Abraham Lincoln worked more than eight hours a day. As the news was not in the form of a question. Mr. Mitchell could not reply that Lincoin often rode bareback on a buckboard, while Mr. Mac-Veagh undoubtedly enjoys a luxurious carriage or pays the highest railroad rate when not riding on a pass. If Mr. MacVeagh desires the miners to

knowledge to ship-owners. The prospect is a happy one for wheat farmers. The price for their grain is no longer conreturn to Lincoln's ways why does he not set an example by declining to accept for trolled by the single quotation of Liverprofessional services compensation higher than that which prevailed in the era of rail-solitting? Let the People Share the Surplus.

The coal barons represented by Mr. Mac-Veagh before the arbitrators are not like-ly to derive much benefit from his serv-

STRONG SPEAKER NEEDED.

Minneapolis Tribune. The most interesting question about Can-non is whether he is going to be a strong speaker like Reed or a weak one like Hen-derson. The House has had no Speaker by divine right of strength since Reed abdlcated, and it is beginning to miss the di-recting hand. At first it rioted like a boy in vacation; but it has been sobered by a sense of fallure and incapacity. Hen-derson was chosen because he was a popu-

lar good fellow. Cannon is popular, too, but with a difference. We imagine the difference had something to do with his selection. Cannon has shown powers of leadership

on the floor of the House that Henderson never developed either before or after he was elected Speaker. Cannon has been actual leader, for the purpose of direct-ing legislation, as head of the appropria-tions committee, and has used his power with no sparing hand. He has taken no spectacular part in exciting debate or legislation that caught public attention; but no member has had more real influence on the conduct of business in which the House was most interested. He has not been a popularity-hunter. He has said "No" oftener and harder than any other man since Reed, and his support for Speaker is proof that he, too, knows how to say it without offense. We sus-pect that this has something to do with his choice as a candidate. The House is getting tired of a Speaker who cannot rule it.

The real strength of Cannon's character will be tested this Winter. He will be an avowed candidate during three months of active service as chairman of the committee on appropriations. Members whose votes he wants will besiege him for local appropriations for their districts, and will ask him to shut his eyes to the jobs that

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The sweetest laughter is akin tostears.

Where ignorance is royalty, 'tis folly to

The man who pays as he goes rarely has to come back.

The trees are turning the last leaves of the book of Summer. ,

There are times when profanity approaches the simplicity of prayer.

While the lover believes firmly, oh! so firmly, in unions he never cries for shorter

There is one star that is insulted if you say she twinkles, and that is the the-

atrical star.

Why does a woman who confides her reflections to a mirror blame the man who confides his to a pipe?

First a man leaves his work to take a drink; in the second stage he leaves his drink to do some work.

To fight alone requires courage; to live alone after victory is more than virtue, and few there be who attain it.

Didn't H. R. H. of Siam know that this is John Barrett's native town? Well, he'll starving. It is their fundamental right to ask for living wages in return for their Barrett will.

> It has transpired since the Prince's departure that his first name is Semdetch. This correction is made in the interest of bill of fare play.

A well-known doctor tells of a visit to an old colored man, who was convalescing from a severe illness, says the Philadelphia Ledger. After expressing his satisfaction at the progress of his patient, and assuring the old fellow and his wife that his complete recovery depended only on the exercise of a little caution in the matter of diet, he added, with an eye to their small store, that it would be a good thing if she would buy a chicken and prepare the broth. The old darky's face lit up with the memory of happier days, and he eagerly turned and whispered: "It ain't abs'lutely necessary to buy dat chickun."

A priest, while preaching in the church of San Carlos, at Naples, tried to impress his congregation, which was drawn from the poorest and most disreputable of the inhabitants, with the terrors of hell. With the view to heightening the effect of his oratory, he had placed behind the altar in the sacristy confessionals a man who, while the priest vividly described the torments of hell, howled, walled, groaned and rattled chains. The performance was so realistic that the congregation fled in terror, and many were injured in the crush at the doors. The police have warned the priest to abstain from his dangerous theatricals. And yet realism is the axiom of today.

In a play at one of the local theaters there is a line of such wisdom that it escapes most in its fullness of expression. The woman who has elected to become the wife of another says to the lover, who is more worthy: "Oh! what a good friend you would make!" Never was truer sentence in the mouth of woman. For husband and lover of choice she will take a man of fickle heart, of murky past, of unsettled and inveterate desire. To him she will open her secret mind, and before his careless feet spread jewls of tender value. But for a friend the ordinary woman chooses, or would choose, a quiet, undemonstrative, cool man with common sense. She would have him the creature of her own moods to an extent, and to him she would yield more than she ever yields to less worth, enduring obedience. But of love? Not a whit. Occasionally there is a woman who makes of a man both lover and friend. When this happens the heavens smile, and the world stands aside a little for these two to pass And they go into felicity undream by divided hearts. Though most of us be no seafarers, yes terday's gale probably awoke the ancient blood that we never can be rid of. The man does not live to whom the wind does not call at some time or other. And straightway when the song reaches the inner ear there rises swiftly before the eye gray seas rolling round the world, gales that blow from out of the far depths beyond the skyline, currents that sweep interminably to unknown oceans, where life is a dream of sweet sliences. Some of us remember dizzy hours on the neeling yard high above everything but God and His strength, nights of peering into pregnant blackness, moments of strong ecstacy and fierce exultation. Never a wind blows on this Coast but somewhere beyond our borders men fight for life, wrench from the elements an instant's wild living, set stern faces against death and the terror of drowning. Better an hour panting for a life grip on a plunging jibboom, with the lust of battle in the blood, than years of granted existence. Yet, even in the turmoil and the panting combat, we picture the delights of the quiet haven, and before straining eyes comes the evening scene of fair harborage, where only the thunder of the faraway surf is heard, and at our feet the waters of contentment ripple softly.

the American people would be justified in demanding a reduction of the high tariff taxes that are largely responsible for the enormous surplus. Many of these taxes are maintained for the benefit of colossal trusts, which are enabled by the special privileges given them under the protect privileges given them under the protec-tive system to levy \$5 in tribute from the people for ever \$1 that goes to the Government. Men Won't Fit to a Mould. Pendleton Tribune. Pendleton Tribune. Socialism is receiving some pretty hard blows nowadays, but no one struck hard-er than President Elliot when he said it eliminated competition and destroyed in-dividualism. Many pretty theories may

be built up, but any that violate the nat-ural law of competition must come to grief. The fittest will survive the unfit. Its a law of plant life, of animal life and of social life. It is the law of growth, and the socialistic theory must of neces-sity fail. Either the men must die or the mould be broken.

Walla Walla Statesman. With over \$900,000,000 in gold in the Na-

Depends on the President. Oregon City Courier.

If Roosevelt does not succeed in getting the Republican party to reform itself within the next few months, long before within the next few months, long before 1904 it will have pulled its temple of pow-er down upon its own head. Abe Lincoln was wher than his day and generation when he said: "You can fool all of the people a part of the time, and a part of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." The Republican party has been trying to fool all of the people all of the time. The storm of righteous wrath by an outraged storm of righteous wrath by an outraged people whose heritage has been sold to the tion or the next, but for this century money power and to corporate greed may and the next, and as far into the future break long before 1904. The ebb tide of Republicanism is about to set in, and we as we can see the possible needs of the

shall see what we shall see.

permitted to run soon form a ring, nd those who are not form another. raffic and controversy are busy, and on the whole business breaks up in a w, the corruption is exposed, and the wn is closed in sheer weariness and "Neither can a corrupt tree sgust. ring forth good fruit."

Publicity is a powerful agent for conof of the trusts. It will go further toard keeping them within bounds than lumes of limiting statutes and court islons. The public corporations, like he great railroads, ought to make pubdetailed reports of their business in der that a correct knowledge of their erations might be evallable for all This would contribute to a etter understanding between the corprations and the public they serve. It ald tend to regulate the trusts, for blic opinion will not sanction the awing of exorbitant profits from pubutilities, and this lies at the root of st of the complaints against the rge corporations. The present tenminimum wage of \$2 50 per day, and cy is in the direction of greater sevecy rather than greater publicity, wever. In the past few months the rporations owned by the Northern Serities Company have discontinued en the meager reports they formerly de to the Stock Exchange. The Burngton, Great Northern and Northern cific say their stocks are no longer the market, therefore there is no Il for making public reports of earnigs. Of course the Northern Securities ill make its annual report, because its ck is distinctly on the market, but hat report will be so delightfully genal that it will not reveal anything of he condition of the railroads owned by te combine. The motive for discontinng reports is to conceal from the pubthe size of the profits earned and stributed. This is precisely the reawhy the public should have the rerts. The public, from which these orations derive their right to exist nd do business, has a right to this in mation, and to assurance that it is ot paying too much into the private rses that are fed through the corpoation treasury. President Roosevelt is ight in urging full publicity as a means for regulating the great combinations of corporate capital.

Chairman Maxwell, of the National rrigation Association, in his address fore the hardware men at New Orns, drew attention to a feature of the rigation movement that is often over ked. At the bottom of most of the lvlty for reclamation of arid land the question of trade expansion he effective membership of the Naonal Irrigation Association is comd of merchants, some of them hav g also raffroad affiliations. They hav umed the legislation under which It proposed to render the arld sections Nation habitable and fruitfu and it is all legitimate effort. The rehants of St. Paul, and St. Louis, nd Omaha, and Denver, working for ment and cultivation of Eastern ogon are engaged in a very whole-

the matter. The street-car service of San Francisco has been one of long ure of American sealers. hours and relatively light pay. The ---municipality, on the other hand, enforces the eight-hour rule and pays a

some amends for the disgraceful seizure of American schooners in 1886. Russia established this precedent of paving damages in 1821, at the suggestion of the United States, and is again forced to recognize it. The last chapter of this matter will not be written until the United States pays for the (llegal celz-

STUPENDOUS POSSIBILITIES OF IR RIGATION.

When one considers the age of irrithis practice would cut down the hours of street-car service about 29 per cent gation and the extent to which it has been practiced in both ancient and and increase its pay by something more than 25 per cent. The change modern times, it is remarkable that is one which every laboring, man in here in Oregon, where there is so much the city would like to see made, for arid land and so great opportunities for reclamation, we have been so long in It is argued it would, in the nature of things, tend to advance wages all along awaking to the importance of the subject. Two thousand years before the the line, and particularly in the line of dawn of the Christian era, the Egypstreet-car work, in which several thoutians practiced the art of irrigation, and the Valley of the Nile was traversed Objections based upon the argument that municipal ownership would make with canals and ditches that were conthe street-car service an engine of postructed upon plans which are shown litics are met with the charge that the to be wonderful feats of engineering Geary-Street Company has been ag-One of these canals was 350 miles long gressively in politics for thirty years, and was large enough to float ships, Though the Nile annually overflowed and that, through its affiliation with other street-car companies, it has at its banks and inundated the fields, the Egyptians did not leave the water to will made and degraded city governments; and the record most unhappily take ito own course, but conducted it supports this charge. A particularly as their needs required. The land then offensive incident, in which, a few years supported many times the number of back, the president of the Geary-Street inhabitants it does now, and the coun-Company, in defending a damage suit, try was rich and prosperous. Conquests attempted to bribe a jury, escaping the and oppression scattered the people; and penalty of this crime only by an accimany of the canals were permitted to go to ruin. The remaining traces of the dent, gives emphasis to this aspect of the case, and will probably contribute canals show, however, as do the pyramids, the former wealth and population

largely to the vote on the side of public of that region. In Italy, Spain and France are ancient irrigation works There is, however, one argument in opposition which nobody has been able which show that the Romans learned the art from the Egyptians and transmeet, and that is the traditional inefficiency of the San Francisco municimitted it to other European countries. In England there are still in use irrigapal government. Never in the history of the city has there been even a fairly tion canals constructed during the time capable and honest municipal admin of the Roman possession of that coun istration. There have been men of high try.

In the Western Hemisphere there are character in the Mayor's chair-not always, indeed, but often-but there has also remains of irrigation works which, never been a through-and-through dewith other relics of a prehistoric race, cent municipal organization. Either the indicate the advanced stage of development attained on this continent long system has been at fault or the men have been at fault for a continuous In Peru there is an aqueduct some ago. half century. The San Francisco City 509 miles long and constructed so as to Hall, for the greater part of that time convey water from a natural reservoir in the mountains. This canal, a portion has been literally a den of thieves, and the abuse has grown into a grievance of which is now in use, was built sevwhich nobody now expects to be coreral hundreds of years ago, and with rected. Every department of municipal tools much inferior to those known to odern times. Some of the smaller conduits were built of long granite ness affairs is thoroughly debauched;

much attention cannot be given, and we Alger, Annie, Lillie L., Alpha and Sylvia shall have more, of a specific nature, to Handy, seized in 1886, are entitled to say upon it, and shall encourage such a the same proportionate remuneration discussion as will aid in the enactment which has just been assessed against of laws best suited to our present and Russia. The American flag should affuture needs. ford the same protection to the owner

> The Legislature of Vermont has nassed a high-license bill, which adopts the Massachusetts plan of an annual referendum on the licensing of saloons It sets a minimum fee of \$500 for a general license and a maximum fee of \$1200, and grants a fermented liquors license at \$250. The bill also contains an anti-treating clause. This law completely revolutionizes the policy of the state on the liquor question, which has been prohibition without a break since 1853. The change was due to the fact that the drug stores in all the country towns had become free dispensaries of the vileet kind of spirits; that the morphine habit was alarmingly increasing; that farmers were becoming confirmed alcoholics by the consumption of hard

cider. It is a noteworthy historical fact that the original prohibitory liquor law

of Vermont was enacted in 1853; it passed the House by a very small majority, and that majority celebrated its passage by a memorable carousal, viewing its passage as a mere bone thrown to the Prohibitionists, whose votes were wanted for other pet measures.

Lord Roberts is a man of sturdy English common sense. The honor of Knight of the Garter was conferred upon him by the King, but finding that the fees exacted by court officials for the acceptance of the King's gift was no less than \$5000, he refuses to pay them. He says fairly enough that these fees to the court officials should be paid by the government, if by anybody. He had not sought the decoration of the Carter. It was given to him in recognition of his military services, and he could not afford to pay so high a price for such a luxury. Lord Roberts is right. Suppose Congress should vote a sword of honor to a great soldler; it surely would not expect the hero to pay

for the compliment.

The accident on the Big Four by which the St. Louis Flyer was thrown down a high embankment, near Avon. Ind., is unique, in that not a single passenger on the three sleepers that took the plunge was fatally injured. This, taken in connection with the fact that one of the coaches turned over twice in the descent, landing bottom up and another turned over completely, but righted itself, seems to partake of the character of a miracle. For people who were unfortunate enough to be in a railroad wreck, these passengers are the most fortunate travelers on record

Arizona, which asks to be admitted as state, had in 1900 only 92,903 white in habitants, less than half enough to entitle it to a member of the House of Representatives, and of this white popu lation 22,395 were of foreign birth, prin cipally Mexicans. There were only 1845 negroes in the territory .. The remainder of the population consists of Indiane.

Vision Obscured by the Dollar. Toledo Reporter.

If some of the wise newspaper men who amor for a \$500,000 appropriation for a Portland Exposition would kindly explain just how the taxpayers of Oregon are go-ing to profit on the investment, they would confer a favor. Do they want to advertise Oregon? Well, such reckless extravagance as an appropriation of \$1 per capita in order to make a show for idle sightseers will advertise Oregon as a place for investors to stay away from. In all the history of expositions no state has ever been called upon to appropriate \$1 per capita. The modest gentlemen who ask for the half million as coolly as they yould order a beefsteak are appealing to state pride for any old thing that will rake the valuable chestnuts out of the

All the papers in the vicinity of fire. Portland are whooping it up for a big appropriation, but jusy why country peo-ple, who have nothing to gain by it, are echoing the clamor is almost inexplicable. If the Legislature would appropri-ate a few thousands for a Lincoln County fair-well, that would be different. Importance of the "Glad Hand."

Newberg Graphic.

It is no unusual thing to hear the re-mark made that Portland people make very little attempt at giving the glad hand to the multitudes of people who are coming to Oregon, while on the other hand the people of Seattle are ever ready to drop business, if necessary, and talk for Seattle and the whole State of Washington, and make the newcomer feel that he is among friends, and that he is really wanted as a homebuilder. It is one thing to advertise our country and ask people to come to us, and it is another thing to meet them pleasantly and make them feel that they are really wanted when they come; for, to the most desirable element of those who are seeking for new homes, it means about as much to know the kind of people they are to be thrown among as it is to know the quality of the soil they are to cultivate. The whole State of Oregon needs an awakening along the lines suggested, and it is pos sible that Newberg needs it as much as many other places named on the maps. many other places hanned the dyspeptic Steer the stranger clear of the dyspeptic and the growler, and introduce him to the man who will "scatter sunshine" as he talks for Oregon.

Means Much for the State, Too.

Heppner Times. Oregon is pleased to note that Portland has decided to make strenuous efforts for the success of the Lewis and Clark Fair. While Portland may be more directly benefited by the Fair, it will be a big adworthement for the state, which will doubtless bring many new settlers, and will in the end be of inestimable benefit to the entire state. Portland now pro poses to send a trainload of her citizens to the National Livestock Convention which meets in Kansas City, in January The mission of the party will be to se-cure the 1904 convention for Portland. They will also go to New York to see Mr. Harriman, from whom it is expected to get a donation on account of the rail-roads in which Mr. Harriman is interested. The delegation from Portland will be so large that it will attract a great deal of attention, and will be the means of advertising Oregon, Portland and the Fair across the continent, from the Pa-cific to the Atlantic. This indicates that Portland is in carnest in her efforts to make the 1905 Fair a great success. She should have the support of the state, be-cause all will be benefited by the success of the Evrosition. of the Exposition,

try to worm their way into every appropriations bill. If his power to say "No" all these should not be impaired by

desire to be Speaker, it will be a fair conclusion that he is strong enough to keep the House in order and down to its proper business of legislation.

Princely Gift to Charity,

New York Telegram. One hundred and twenty-five thousand ollars was the donation approunced at the annual meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society as the gift of the six daughters of the late Leonard Lewisohn. This sum is donated to the building fund of the society, \$50,000 being given outright. One condition is attached to the remaining \$75,000, and that is that the society shall secure a similar sum to complete the building fund within a year. A unanimous vote of thanks was extend. ed to the donors, who were present. President Levy previously read an exhaustive address, in which he said the society during its 23 years' existence had

sheltered 4429 orphans, all of whom were destitute. It was the intention to buy a acreage in Westchester large probably, and there erect suitable build ings that would enable it to care for the Jewish orphans and destitute children, not only of Greater New York, but all who came to the attention of the society Four hundred thousand dollars was need ed, he said, of which about \$110,000 had

been subscribed. At present 758 children are in the custody of the society, while 60 are waiting to be admitted as soon as room can be found for them.

The Uncrowned King.

Chicago Record-Herald. / The free-born citizen gets up, when dew is on the grass, sees himself reflected in a trust-made looking-glass. A trust controls the scap he finds at length upon the stand, And through the favor of some trust he takes

his comb in hand. His shoes, suspenders, shirt and socks, the

His scores, suspenders, sairt and socks, the buttons on his coat. His handkerchief, his necktle and the collar round his throat,

All came from factories that trusts permit to operate,

A trust allows him to have coal to plie upon the grate.

By yielding to the sugar trust he makes his

coffee sweet, By bowing to the beef trust he may have a steak to eat;

The cracker trust, the flour trust, the coffee trust likewise. Takes tribute from the man who dwells where

Freedom's tanner flies.

He rises from the table which a trust leave in his care. And on the trust-made hall-tree finds a trust-

made hat to wear. Now see the free-born citizen upon the trust-

owned car. By paying tribute he may ride to where his duties are.

He sits before a trust-made desk-a trust has

said he mayall day:

At night a trust provides his light, and when his prayers are said The uncrowned King devoutly kneels beside a trust-made bod.

Thus all his trust's bound up in trusts that treat him as they please. He lives through favor of the trusts, to them he bends his knees; Ah, let us trust that when he dies and leaves

this world of care Some trust will waft him to the skies and

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Gyer-Bald heads remind me of kind words Myer-What's the answer? Gyer-They can never dye.-Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. Witherby-We must give some sort of affair, dear, if only to maintain our position. Witherby-I suppose you want it to cost as much as possible. "Oh, mare than that!"-Life.

First Football Player (bending over injured player)-Poor Jack! He didn't know what struck him! Second Football Player-No! His first words were: "Arrest the chauffeur! Puck.

"Is this, then, to be the end of our r mance?" he asked. "No," she answered. "M lawyer will call on you in the morning. I ha a bushel and a haif of your letters."-Chicag My T have Record-Herald.

"Remember, Mr. Richley, that it is said, "Remember, Mr. Nichory, that it is said, "By their works ye shall know them."" "I won't forget it, sir, you can wager. The fact is, I wouldn't know my friends if they didn't work me."-Philadelphia Bulletin.

Tourist (in search of "the antique," after admiring old cottage)-Is there anything else to look at in the village? Village Dame-Lor bless 'ce, why there's the beautiful new Rec-ration Ground as we've just 'ad madel-Punch.

Jones-You are looking better than you did the last time I saw you. Brown-Yes; I have got wholly over the effects of my Summer's vacation, and am now building up my strength in preparation for next year's vacation .- Bos-ton Transcript. "I suppose," said the vary young man who

was seeking knowledge, "the secret of success in politics is learning to treat one's inferiors with deference." "Preferably with beer or whisky," replied the wise old politician.-Philadelphia Press.

By the Yonkers Route .-- "Yes, he takes a great interest in prison work. He has been faillar with the inside of so many of them." ndeed! As a criminal?" "Not exactly. As "Indeed! As a criminal?" "Not exactly an automobilist."-Cleveland Plain Deal

Dumleigh-Frost had the audacity to call me a penny-a-liner. Synnex-A gratuitous insuit, I call it. He knows well enough that nobody'd pay a penny a line for anything you wrota. Trarscript.